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Comprising Sketches of Parishes, Towns,
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Form

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FRANK A. MONROE
Chief Justice Louisiana Supreme Court

LOUISIANA

Monroe, Frank Adair, chief justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, was born at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 30, 1844, but was reared at Frankfort, Ky., the home of his parents, Victor and Mary Townsend (Polk) Monroe. His father was a native of Kentucky, and born in Glasgow, Barren county; he was a lawyer by profession, and was appointed, by Pres. Pierce, the first federal judge for the territory of Washington; he crossed the great plains in the early '50s on his way to the territory, going in company with the first territorial governor of Washington, Gov. Stephens, and at Olympia, Wash., his death occurred, his family having never joined him. Judge Victor Monroe was a son of Thomas Bell Monroe, a native of Albemarle county, Va., and a direct descendant of Andrew Monroe, a Scotchman of a Highland clan, who came to America in 1650, and settled in Virginia, and became the progenitor of the noted Monroe family of the Old Dominion state, of which Pres. Monroe was a member. Thomas Bell Monroe became a lawyer, of prominence in Kentucky, and was appointed, by Pres. Jackson, judge of the United States District court, and held the position until the election of Pres. Lincoln. Toward the close of the Civil war, he came South and located at Pass Christian, Miss., where he died. His wife was a daughter of John Adair, a native of South Carolina and a patriot of the American Revolution, after the close of which he removed to Kentucky, where he won honors in public service, becoming one of the early governors of the State, and later a United States senator. The mother of Judge Frank Adair Monroe was a native of Maryland and her father was an officer in the United States navy. Judge Monroe has one brother, William Winder Monroe, and a sister, Mary Eliza, the wife of Judge Joshua G. Baker, of New Orleans.

Judge Monroe received his early scholastic training in private schools at Frankfort, Ky., and then entered, in 1860, the Kentucky Military institute, where he had just begun his sophomore year, when he entered the Confederate States army, in which he served 4 years, first in Co. E, 4th Kentucky infantry, then in Co. C, 1st Louisiana cavalry. He was wounded and captured near Somerset, Ky., March, 1863, and was exchanged in Oct., 1863. For many years Judge Monroe has been prominently identified with the United Confederate Veteran organization. He has served as president of the Association of Army of Tennessee, Camp No. 2, U. C. V., and for years as a member of the Board of Governors, Confederate Memorial hall, New Orleans. The war closed; Judge Monroe went to Pass Christian, Miss., to where his paternal grandfather and other members of his family had removed from Kentucky. Not long after, he took up the study of law, and in 1867

Checkers and Whist clubs. In 1902 he married Miss Elizabeth, the daughter of Gen. Euclid Borland, of New Orleans, and is the father of four children: Charlotte, Beatrice, Elizabeth and St. Clair.

Adams, Wallace Holly, attorney-at-law, and member of the well known law firm of Modisette & Adams, Jennings, Jefferson Davis parish, La., was born at Minden, Webster parish, La., July 2, 1880; son of William Henry and Aurelia (Taylor) Adams, the former a native of Edgefield county, S. C., and the latter of the state of Georgia, from which commonwealth she removed with her parents to Louisiana. At the beginning of the Civil war, William Henry Adams, the father, then seventeen years old, enlisted as a member of the Albany Hussars cavalry, C. S. A. His command was promptly ordered to the front, and in the course of his experiences he took part in the Maryland and Pennsylvania raid and the battle of Gettysburg, and was twice wounded. He served to the close of the war. In 1871 he located in Webster parish, La., and there for a time engaged in farming, but later became a contractor and builder at Minden. The Adams family came originally from Ireland to the United States, locating in South Carolina, from which state the Louisiana branch of the family removed to Georgia. William Henry Adams' mother, previous to her marriage was a Miss Wallace, and her family came from Scotland to South Carolina, from which latter locality the paternal grandmother's branch of the family removed to Georgia. The maternal grandmother, Mrs. Sarah Taylor, was a great-granddaughter of a Mr. Duffel, who served as a member of Gen. George Washington's personal bodyguard, and in that capacity was present at the surrender of Gen. Cornwallis to Gen. Washington, at Yorktown. Mr. Duffel personally told Mrs. Sarah Taylor of this, as well as imparting much other information regarding his service under Washington, and Mrs. Taylor, in turn, furnished Wallace Holly Adams with this information. The subject of this sketch was one of three children born to his parents, but the other two, a sister and a brother died in infancy. His half brother, Dr. M. Herbert Adams, a successful dentist, also lives in Jennings. He attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born, and later Jeff Davis college, at Minden, La. In 1899 he entered the Louisiana Industrial institute, at Ruston, from which he graduated in 1902 with the degree of bachelor of industry. During the succeeding 5 years he engaged in the fire insurance business at Jennings, employing his spare time in the study of law under the direction of J. H. Heinen and Charles R. Cline. In Sept., 1907, he entered the law department of Louisiana State university, from which he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in the class of 1909. Immediately following the completion of his professional education he began the practice of law at Jennings, where he has since remained and devoted his undivided attention to legal practice. In June, 1913, he became associated with J. O. Modisette, under the firm name of Modisette & Adams, and this firm has remained unchanged to this time and is enjoying a most gratifying and rapidly-increasing practice, both members of the firm having the fullest confidence of the people of the community and each being personally held in high esteem throughout a wide

circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Adams has been affiliated with the Democratic party since beginning to exercise the elective franchise. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and also the Free and Accepted Masons, Order of the Eastern Star and the Kappa Sigma fraternity. At this time Mr. Adams is unmarried.

Alleman, Lenesse J., of the city of Lafayette, in the parish of Lafayette, superintendent of the parish public schools, was born March 6, 1873, in the parish of Assumption, La.; the son of Narcisse and Orella (Simoneaux) Alleman, both natives of Assumption parish. The Allemans are of Spanish origin. They have been residents of Louisiana since the Spanish domination in that state. The Simoneaux family is of French descent, having emigrated from the mother country to Nova Scotia, whence, fleeing from British tyranny, they journeyed down to Assumption parish, with the large body of exiles called "Acadians" that settled in the southern parishes of the Pelican state, in 1765. Narcisse Alleman was a merchant. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in a Louisiana regiment, and served until the close of hostilities, in 1865. Ten years later he removed to St. Mary parish and conducted a mercantile business in Centreville, where he died June 2, 1910, at the age of 69 years. Mrs. Alleman passed away in her fortieth year. The subject of this sketch was a member of a family of 5 sons and an equal number of daughters. He was educated in the public schools of Centreville; and at the Christian Brothers' college, Memphis, Tenn., graduating in 1892 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After having been a school teacher for several years, he took a professional course at the Louisiana State Normal school, from which he graduated in 1898. In order to be better qualified for the profession of teacher, Mr. Alleman followed one term at the Chicago university. He was placed in charge of the grammar school at Centreville, with only two teachers; and under his administration the school was advanced to the 11th grade, and was issuing certificates to its graduates, entitling them to admission to higher institutions, without the formality of an examination. Through his efforts a sum of money was raised by subscription for the construction of a modern school building. In 1901, Mr. Alleman was appointed superintendent of schools in Lafayette parish—the second incumbent of that office under the Act of the Louisiana legislature of 1898—and remained in service until 1907. In the latter year he was elected state institute conductor, and assumed the duties in connection with the management of summer schools and teachers' institutes. During his administration, which continued until 1912, the membership of the schools and institutes was doubled. Again called to the position of superintendent of the Lafayette parish schools in 1912, Prof. Alleman pursued with renewed activity his system of improvements, particularly in carrying out the provisions of the parish ordinance of 1902, levying a special tax for the benefit of school extension, and the erection of modern buildings. Twenty-three new schools were constructed, containing from 1 to 6 rooms; 2 of these edifices in the city of Lafayette are very large. The par-

ish was the first to build consolidated schools and to transport the pupils in wagonettes to and from the places of study. The change from old to new methods has been effected during the excellent administration of Prof. Alleman, with the coöperation of able and public-spirited officials and the substantial aid and approval of the people of Lafayette parish. A high standard of education has been established; there is one teacher for not more than four grades, and thereafter the pupils are required to attend a central school. There is an approved agricultural high school of the consolidated type, with courses in agriculture and home economics, and having a 10-acre farm and model barn. Another agricultural high school of a different nature has teachers who go to the homes of the pupils, to demonstrate the best methods of getting results from the soil. In two other schools there are home economic instructors. In addition, the United States government, in conjunction with the parish school board, has a farm demonstrator who devotes one-half of his time to instructing adults, and the other half to teaching the boys and girls in agricultural clubs, which are organized solely among the school children. Prof. Alleman is a member of the National Educational association; and a member and secretary of the Louisiana State Teachers' association. In 1900 he married Miss Nellie Whitworth, of Iberia parish. They have 4 children, Ray W., Eleanor, L. J., Jr., and Florence W. Alleman.

Aiken, John Gayle, M. D., of New Orleans, was born Oct. 16, 1859, at Charleston, S. C., son of Col. Hugh Kerr Aiken, native of Winnsboro, S. C., and Mary R. Gayle Aiken, of Alabama. By birth and family connections, Dr. Aiken is related to the most distinguished people in the Southern states. Gov. William Aiken, of South Carolina, was grand-uncle of Dr. Aiken, and had the distinction of having been one of the first 10 millionaires in the Southern states. The town of Aiken, S. C., was named for Gov. Aiken's father, who was killed on that spot by a frightened horse. John Gayle, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was twice honored by the people of Alabama as governor of the state, and twice as judge of the supreme court. A tablet has been erected to his memory in the court-house in Mobile. Gov. Gayle's daughter, Amelia, was the wife of Gen. Josiah Gorgas, chief of ordnance in the Confederate States army. His son, Dr. William C. Gorgas, now surgeon-general of U. S., has won international reputation through his eminent services in matters of public sanitation and hygiene, notably his having rid Havana, Cuba, of yellow fever for the first time in 150 years, and as chief sanitary officer of the Canal zone, and in having been consulted by the state of Ecuador, South America, on the sanitary condition of that country, making a visit there at the special request of the government of that state. On several occasions, Dr. Gorgas represented the United States at European conventions of physicians. Col. Hugh Kerr Aiken, father of Dr. John Gayle Aiken, was born in Winnsboro, S. C., July 5, 1822, son of David and Nancy Aiken, whose family consisted of 7 sons and 2 daughters. Hugh Kerr Aiken was reared on the old plantation of his parents and received his education at Mount Zion academy and South Carolina

college. He engaged in planting, and after a few years moved to Charleston, S. C., where he was living when the Civil war broke out. From early youth, he was fond of military life, and in 1850 was elected brigadier-general, and afterwards was chosen successor to P. H. Nelson, major-general of South Carolina state troops. His sword, presented on that occasion by Gen. Nelson, is among the most cherished relics in the keeping of his son, Dr. Aiken. As soon as South Carolina seceded from the Union, Col. Aiken entered the Confederate army, and served on the coast until elected colonel of the Sixth South Carolina cavalry. The regiment was ordered to Virginia as part of Gen. M. C. Butler's brigade, and at the battle of Trevillian Station, Col. Aiken distinguished himself. That engagement took place June 11, 1864. The colonel's regiment lost a great number of men, and he, while leading a charge, was desperately wounded, being shot through the body, and the bullet grazing one of his lungs. He was taken by the enemy and placed in an ambulance, but was rescued by his soldiers and carried to the house of Mr. Hunter, near Louisa court-house. He was brought home by his wife and after recovering from his wound, was offered a position of partial retirement in one of the departments at Richmond, but he preferred rejoining his regiment in the field, on the Petersburg lines. Here he daily witnessed sorties, desperate fighting, and thunderous bombardments. He saw General Wade Hampton's son shot and unhorsed and killed while dashing across the field. Col. Aiken was put in command of Butler's brigade, consisting of the 4th, 5th and 6th South Carolina cavalry when it was transferred to the Carolinas to meet Sherman's advance. Feb. 27, 1865, he was ordered by General Butler to proceed with his troops, down the east bank of Lynch creek, to ascertain if any of the Federal army had crossed into Darlington, and while in the performance of that duty, received a mortal wound, and expired in the arms of his nephew and courier, William Cloud Aiken. His brother, Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, came out of the war with a fine record, and subsequently represented his state in Congress for several terms. A younger brother, A. M. Aiken, was a private soldier. Col. Hugh K. Aiken was married Dec. 15, 1852, to Mary, third daughter of Gov. John Gayle, of Alabama. Their surviving child is Dr. John Gayle Aiken, of New Orleans. Dr. Aiken received his education at Sewanee university, in Tennessee, graduating in 1881. After a residence of a few years in Mobile, Ala., where he was engaged in the service of the Mobile & Ohio R. R., Dr. Aiken came to New Orleans and entered Tulane university, from which he graduated in 1891; next going to Hahnemann Homeopathic college, Chicago, where he graduated in 1892. Returning to New Orleans, he began the practice of medicine in partnership with his father-in-law, Dr. William H. Holcombe, and continued with him until Dr. Holcombe's death in 1893, and practiced alone since, residing in the home which Dr. Holcombe had occupied for many years, and which he purchased after Dr. Holcombe's death. Dr. William H. Holcombe was born at Lynchburg, Va., May 29, 1825, of an old Virginia family; his grandfather having served in the Continental army, and

his father was a distinguished physician of the old school. Dr. William H. Holcombe was sent to the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1847. He removed to Cincinnati, and was there during a siege of Asiatic cholera, which caused him to become interested in homeopathy. The great success he met with in his experiments induced him to devote himself to the new school of medicine, and he became one of its most talented disciples. Dr. Holcombe went to Natchez, Miss., in 1852, and he and his partner, Dr. Davis, were appointed physicians and surgeons to the Mississippi State hospital. In 1864 Dr. Holcombe removed to New Orleans, where he made his home until his death, Nov. 28, 1893. He was chairman of the Yellow Fever commission in 1878, and published an excellent report of the work done during the epidemic of that year. For many years he was one of the editors of the *North American Journal of Homeopathy*, and president of the American Institute of Homeopathy in 1876. He was the author of several books and treatises, publishing, in 1852, "The Scientific Basis of Homeopathy," and, in 1856, "Yellow Fever, and its Homeopathic Treatment." Dr. Holcombe also wrote 2 volumes of poetry, and 8 religious works, embodying the doctrines of Swedenborg. His last literary composition, "The Truth About Homeopathy," was completed a few days before his death. Dr. Holcombe was a man of lofty and noble nature, and of tenderest charity, a true philanthropist, who won the respect and devotion of all who knew him. He married in 1852, Miss Rebecca Palmer, of Cincinnati. There were 4 children; 3 died in infancy, the survivor being Mrs. John Gayle Aiken. In religion, Dr. Aiken belongs to the Episcopal faith, being a member of the Christ Episcopal church congregation since his 11th year; and in politics he is a Democrat, never actively taking part in public affairs, but always exercising the right of suffrage. He cast his first vote for Tilden, the Democratic candidate for president of the United States, in 1880. In 1882, Dr. Aiken married Miss Ada Holcombe, daughter of Dr. W. H. and Rebecca (Palmer) Holcombe, of New Orleans. His family consisted of 7 children, 1 of whom, Hugh Kerr Aiken, died in 1909. The children now living are: William Holcombe Aiken, medical student in Tulane university; John Gayle Aiken, in mercantile business; Warwick Aiken, in the cotton business; Ralph P. Aiken, who has contributed to magazines and newspapers; Charles B. Aiken, at school; and Edith Aiken, a teacher in the kindergarten for the poor children of the city of New Orleans. Hugh Kerr Aiken, second son of Dr. Aiken, a young man of much promise, graduate of Annapolis naval academy, was killed while in performance of duty as a naval officer, July 11, 1909, on the United States steamship, *North Carolina*, while at Naples, Italy. On the occasion of Pres. Taft's visit to New Orleans, he referred to Lieut. Aiken in the following words: "But as I stand in the presence of a New Orleans audience, as I stand in an academic atmosphere, I cannot refrain from allusion to the heroic death recently met by a young, bright, able man of your community, Lieut. Aiken of the navy. He saw his dangerous duty, and, with his men under him, thoughtful of their safety, he led



HUGH KERR AIKEN
Lieut. U. S. Navy

them into the place of danger, fell and was overcome, and the only thought he had as he was about to meet his death was, as he asked his commanding officer: 'Have I made good?' It is such standards of living and of dying that I think are inculcated not only at West Point and at Annapolis, but in all academic institutions, of which this Tulane is one of the best examples. And I am glad, in the presence of his neighbors—the neighbors of his father and of his mother, as commander-in-chief of the navy, to pay this tribute to his memory." The following beautiful tribute to this young officer was published: "There are sorrows of such wide significance, that when they come into our midst, the minor chords are struck as by a master musician, and the penetrating pathos of the notes find response in every heart. We would not draw aside the veil to whom the right belongs to mourn, but we, too, who stand without, are dim-visioned from the mists of sympathy. We, too, would add a wreath of laurel to the wreaths already there—the 'honor wreaths' for the 'gallant officer and gentleman,' who walked in honor's path, and in his youth, ere life's sun had reached meridional glow, saluted, at last command—received his passport to eternity—and entered into new fields of action, 'where winged souls fly beyond all change, in the eternal distance to perfected life.' For him, 'all's well.' For those who mourn, 'all's well,' for his life, like a broken column, gleams in unsullied whiteness, unmarred by stains of sin, or rude chisel of dishonor. The honors of 'country' and foreign power have been paid him. The flag at half-mast—the wreath of honor—the pall of the flowers, bedewed by sweet affection. And from the bugle's silver-throat, the long, last, farewell note—the call to rest—for 'all's well'—when 'He giveth His Beloved sleep.' A wreath of laurel, to the memory of Ensign Hugh K. Aiken, U. S. N., 'gallant officer and gentleman,' who died in his youth." The classmates of Lieut. Aiken have placed a tablet to his memory at Annapolis Naval academy, upon which is inscribed: "In memory of Ensign Hugh Kerr Aiken, U. S. N., who was killed in the performance of duty on board the United States cruiser, North Carolina, in the Bay of Naples, July 11, 1909. 'And so this man died, leaving his death an example of courage, his life a memorial of virtue.' Erected by his classmates of 1906."

Alexander, Taliaferro, of Shreveport, a leading lawyer, was born March 17, 1846, in Catahoula parish, the son of John S. Alexander, a native of Kentucky, who followed the profession of physician, and in 1842 removed to Louisiana, engaging in the occupation of planter. He married Miss Susan Taliaferro, daughter of one of the early settlers of the Pelican state, who, with his father, had emigrated to Louisiana from Virginia in 1813. Three sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. John S. Alexander, their second child being the subject of this sketch. The Alexanders, of Scotch-Irish descent, rank with the pioneer inhabitants of Kentucky, where Robert Alexander, paternal grandfather of Taliaferro Alexander, was born. At the age of 30 years, Dr. Alexander died. Reared in his native parish; educated in local public schools, and next, a student at the Louisiana state university, the younger Alexander entered

the law department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane), and in 1869 received his degree of bachelor of laws. He began the practice of his profession in Shreveport, and was very successful. He was a member of the State Constitutional convention of 1898. In 1876 occurred his marriage with Miss Laura Lister, the daughter of A. D. Lister. They have one son, Albert L. Alexander, who is a lawyer residing in Shreveport, and a graduate of University of Virginia, where he received the degree of bachelor of laws, in 1907.

Alexander, William McFaddin, D.D., LL.D.—New Orleans.—Was born at the old family homestead, near Union, Monroe county, Va., (now West Virginia), Nov. 7, 1861; son of Michael Caperton Alexander, whose birthplace was the same as that of the son. The father was the son of a Virginia planter, but on account of threatened failing health, removed to Beaumont, Tex., previous to the Civil war, and there, with his brother and brother-in-law, organized the firm of "Ross & Alexander," a lumber and mercantile firm which built the first saw-mill at Beaumont. Mr. Alexander was thus one of the pioneer lumbermen and merchants of the Southwest. Mr. Alexander's health was restored, his business prospered, and on Dec. 13, 1860, he was married in Beaumont, to Miss Sarah L. McFaddin, a daughter of William McFaddin, a large ranch owner of Texas, and who served under Gen. Sam Houston in the army that achieved independence for Texas. He took part in the battle of San Jacinto, and was present at the capture of Santa Anna. William McFaddin's sons are numbered among the wealthy citizens of Texas, and are prominently identified with the affairs of the Lone Star state. Mr. Alexander in the summer of 1861, with his bride of a few months, returned to his old Virginia home on a visit. While there the war-cloud burst, and, leaving his wife under his father's roof, he enlisted in the Confederate army under Col. Barbee. After a time, he was paroled on account of illness. However, he remained in Virginia during the war and for four years after the war, when he returned to Texas and became a planter; later he became associated with a lumber company and continued this connection until his retirement from business activities. He died at Beaumont, Feb. 10, 1912, aged 75 years. He accumulated a comfortable fortune. He is survived by his widow, one son, Rev. William McFaddin Alexander of New Orleans, and one daughter, Miss Sibbie V. The widow and daughter reside at Beaumont. A son and daughter are deceased. Mr. Alexander was a Presbyterian elder, and came from a long line of Presbyterians originally from Scotland. His family is the Virginia branch of Alexanders, who have for generations been prominent in church, state and nation. As is well-known, the Virginia Alexanders trace their descent in direct line back to the Earls of Stirling in Scotland. Stirling is one of the most historic spots in Scotland—the former seat of kings and the "key to the Highlands." The castle, the former seat of the Alexanders, is still standing and is one of the best preserved castles of the United Kingdom and one of the show places of Europe. It now belongs to the crown by confiscation. Sir William Alexander, poet and man of affairs, was the last Earl

of Stirling. The paternal grandfather of Rev. W. McF. Alexander was John Ervin Alexander, great-grandfather Capt. Michael Alexander, and great-great-grandfather James Alexander; all of whom were natives of Virginia. Previous to the Revolutionary war, James Alexander went from Augusta—now Rockbridge—county, Va., to Union, Monroe county, though at that time there was no such place as Union, the whole region then being a wilderness inhabited only by Indians. He selected the present sight of Union, cleared and planted a field, built a house and returned to the old home to be married. On his return with his bride, he found the house burned down and the field laid waste. The Indians had made a raid. Nothing daunted, the house was rebuilt and the field replanted, and from this lonely dwelling in the heart of the wilderness grew the ancestral home of the subject of this sketch. William McFaddin Alexander was educated in the private and public schools of Beaumont, in a private academy at Woodville, Tex., following which he returned to Virginia for his college course in Washington and Lee university. Then he entered Union Theological seminary, at Hampden Sidney, Va., completing the course in 1887. He then became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Bainbridge, Ga., remaining there three years; after which he became pastor of the Alabama Street Presbyterian church in Memphis, Tenn., where he remained 8 years. In the summer of 1899, he came to New Orleans as pastor of the Prytania Street Presbyterian church, which he continues to occupy at this time. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by two universities the same week, the Southwestern Presbyterian university and Washington and Lee university, the latter his Alma Mater. In 1911, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Georgia, a university that throughout its history has been rather chary in conferring honorary degrees. Dr. Alexander has been prominently identified with the progress of the Presbyterian church in the South. On June 24, 1891, Dr. Alexander was married to Miss Ceneilla Bower of Georgia, a daughter of Judge Isaac E. Bower, who for years was judge of the Superior court of the southwestern district of Georgia, and who was finally succeeded by his son, Judge Byron B. Bower. The Bower family has been prominent in Georgia since a time prior to the Revolutionary war, in which several representatives of the family participated, as did the great-grandfather of Mrs. Alexander. Dr. and Mrs. Alexander have one child, a daughter, Miriam Caperton.

Abramson, Louis, M. D., founder, manager, chief physician and surgeon of the North Louisiana sanitarium at Shreveport, is one of the leading practitioners of the Parish of Caddo. He was born July 24, 1868, at Baton Rouge, La., the son of Samuel Abramson, a native of Germany, who came to Louisiana when a young man, in the year 1860, followed the occupation of merchant and after a few years engaged in the planting business. Mrs. Abramson (Bertha Salomon), of Germany, emigrated to Louisiana, and is still living. Her husband died at the age of 73 years. Dr. Louis Abramson is the fifth in a family of 6 children. Reared and educated in the parish of West Baton Rouge, La., he showed great

devotion to his family by seeking and securing employment in stores and on plantations in order to help in providing for the household. At the age of 23 he began the study of medicine at Tulane university, and in 1898, graduated, and immediately opened an office in New Orleans. In the course of his professional studies, Dr. Abramson was interne at the Shreveport charity hospital, and at New Orleans charity hospital, serving one year in each of these institutions. From New Orleans he removed to Shreveport and became assistant physician in the sanitarium from 1899 to 1904, when he leased the sanitarium, and managed it during three years. The North Louisiana sanitarium was founded by him in 1907. It is a model curative establishment, equipped with the latest appliances in hygiene and sanitation, and is ably managed by Dr. Abramson, assisted by a corps of trained helpers. The doctor is a member of the Shreveport Medical society; the Louisiana State Medical society; the American Medical association; American College of Surgeons; is a thirty-second degree Mason; a Knight of Pythias; and affiliated with the Elks Lodge, No. 122, of Shreveport. In 1902, the marriage of Dr. Louis Abramson and Miss Bella Lowenstein took place. Of their union, 3 sons were born: Louis, Paul, and Samuel Abramson.

Allen, Albert C., attorney-at-law, Franklin, St. Mary parish, La. Was born at Franklin, La., Aug. 23, 1847; son of William P. and Caroline P. (Nixon) Allen, the former of whom was born at Galatin, Tenn., in 1806, and the latter in the State of Missouri. Both parents died at Franklin, the mother in 1879, at the age of 60 years, and the father in 1889. When the mother was but 6 years old she had started on a trip down the Mississippi river in a boat, accompanied by her father, sister and brother. Her mother had previously died. While the party was encamped near Memphis, her father, in crossing the river, was drowned, and the three small children left alone. Their situation was reported by friendly Indians, and they were taken in charge by white people. Through correspondence the relatives of the children were located near Franklin, La., and shortly afterward the orphans were carried to that place. The father, William P. Allen, was one of the pioneers of Franklin. He located there in 1830, as a contractor, and built most of the antebellum sugar houses of St. Mary parish. When the town of Franklin was incorporated, in 1834, Mr. Allen was elected the first mayor of the municipality. At one time he occupied the office of coroner of the parish. Albert C. was the 8th of 9 children born to his parents, only 3 now living. At the beginning of the Civil war there were four brothers in the family. Benton E. enlisted in Company G, 13th La. infantry. He attained the rank of lieutenant, was mortally wounded at the Battle of Shiloh, and died in the enemy's hands. David enlisted in the same company and regiment, served to the close of the war, and died in 1884. Robert W. enlisted in the same company as the other brothers, but was afterward honorably discharged because of physical disability. He later recovered, and enlisted as a member of Vinson's Scouts, serving to the close of the war. Albert C. enlisted in April, 1864, previous to his 17th birthday, as a member

of Vinson's Scouts, Gen. Brent's brigade, and served until the surrender of his command, on June 10, 1865, 2 months after Gen. Lee's surrender. This was due to the fact that the command had been sent to Southern Louisiana, and until notified by the commander of a gunboat that had been sent to that locality, did not know of the surrender of Gen. Kirby Smith's army. Previous to his enlistment in the army, the young man had attended private schools at Franklin, and in April, 1866, he entered White Creek Springs academy, completing a 2-year course at that institution. Following this, he returned to St. Mary parish, and there taught in private and public schools for a time to secure means with which to prosecute his further studies. When this had been accomplished, he entered the law department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane), from which he graduated in 1871, in the same class with Sen. Murphy J. Foster of Franklin. Following his graduation, he at once returned to Franklin and began the practice of his profession. In April, 1882, Mr. Allen was elected mayor of the City of Franklin, and reëlected in 1884. While yet mayor, in 1886, he was elected district judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge F. S. Goode, and following this, was successively reëlected to that station five times, three times without opposition. Judge Allen occupied this position longer than has any other man in the history of the court—22 consecutive years, his last term expiring in 1908. In 1909, Judge Allen was appointed by Gov. Sanders as a member of the state Board of Pension Commissioners for Confederate soldiers, and remains incumbent of that position at this time. He has been a life-long democrat, is a member of the Episcopal church, and of the Masonic fraternity, having filled the exalted station of Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of Louisiana from 1898 to 1900, inclusive. At the time of the first agitation toward building the beautiful new courthouse that now adorns the central square of the City of Franklin, Judge Allen was one of the most active workers for the construction of the building. He served as a member of a committee appointed to go before the police jury of St. Mary parish and request the passage of an ordinance authorizing the expenditure of the necessary sum of money. The handsome structure cost \$125,000, and Judge Allen was the first jurist to preside in the new building. His term as judge of the district court expired shortly after the completion of the new courthouse. He is now engaged in the practice of law in the City of Franklin. Dec. 3, 1874, Judge Allen was married to Miss Katie E. Johnson, of Franklin, a daughter of Cheney Johnson, one of the pioneers of St. Mary parish. Mr. Johnson removed from Maryland and located in St. Mary parish at a time when that region was very far from its present state of development. He owned and operated a line of boats between Franklin and New Orleans before and after the Civil war. During the war he operated his boats in the transport service of the Confederate government. To Judge and Mrs. Allen 6 children have been born, namely: Gracie Katie, Herbert G., Edna, Louise, William P., and A. C., Jr. The latter died in infancy.

Andrews, Collin Adams, head of the C. A. Andrews Coal Co.,

limited, New Orleans, is a son of W. W. and Martha (Adams) Andrews, and was born June 8, 1862, at Washington, Ark. W. W. Andrews, the father, of Haddam, Conn., traveled by boat to New Orleans when 13 years of age. After having lived some years at New Orleans, the young man was sent to Washington, Ark., and placed in charge of the store of A. Brittin & Co., at that time the largest mercantile establishment in Southwest Arkansas. After one year in this responsible position, he was taken into partnership in the store, and continued a resident of that locality throughout the remainder of an active and useful life. In addition to his duties in the store, he later carried on a real estate and banking business until the year 1870, when he disposed of his interest in the store, but continued in the real estate and banking business until his death, in 1875. Martha Adams, who became the wife of W. W. Andrews and mother of the subject of this sketch, was a daughter of Samuel Adams, of Tennessee. When Martha was quite young the family removed from Tennessee to Little Rock, Ark., and it was in the latter place that Mr. Andrews first met Miss Adams, and there they were married in 1855. This was Mr. Andrews' second marriage. His first wife was Miss Mollie Jones, who lived only 3 years after their marriage, and left two daughters, one of whom is now the widow of Charles E. Royston, and the other the widow of William P. Hart. Both are living in Washington, Ark., at this time. The children born to Mr. Andrews' second marriage were the following: Mrs. L. E. Gillepsie, of Hope, Ark.; W. W. Andrews, of Pine Bluff, Ark.; David Everett Andrews, also of the latter city, who died in 1910; Collin A. Andrews, the subject of this sketch; Johnnie Fagan Andrews, who died at the age of 4 years; Leo May Andrews, of Pine Bluff, Ark., one of the largest cotton planters in the latter state; Mrs. Lula Bell Nichols, of Pine Bluff, Ark., who died in 1909; Mrs. Nora Bell Hudson, of Tallahassee, Fla. Some time after the death of her husband, Mrs. Andrews was married to Dr. D. S. Mills, of Pine Bluff, Ark. She died in 1899. Collin Adams Andrews, the son, and subject of this sketch, lived in the Town of Washington, Ark., until he had attained his 14th year, and there attended the public schools, after which he entered Morgan's college, at Clinton, Conn., where he remained 2 years. He then attended Arkansas State university, at Fayetteville, but after 1 year in the university, entered the Eastman Business college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. After finishing the course at this institution, he returned to Arkansas and shortly afterward secured a position at Little Rock in the office of the Little Rock, Mississippi River & Texas R. R. After 1 year in this position he was placed in charge of the books of the Pulaski Gas Light Co., of Little Rock, of which company he later became assistant secretary and treasurer, and remained incumbent of that position about 5 years. At the expiration of this time he went to Memphis, Tenn., and started in the coal business on the Mississippi river, in Dec., 1889, on his own account. After conducting this enterprise 1 year he organized the Walton Coal Co., of Memphis. From the start this company was in a strenuous fight with the old and well-known firm of Brown & Jones,

and after 1 year of this the Walton company sold out to the Pittsburg Coal Co., which was a reorganization of the Brown & Jones Co. At this juncture Mr. Andrews engaged with the Galloway Coal Co., as manager of sales department at Memphis. After 3 years in this capacity, he removed to New Orleans, where, in 1894, he opened business for the Galloway company. This latter business he continued managing during about 5 years, when, in 1899, he resigned and again went into business on his own account, forming the C. A. Andrews Coal Co., limited, which is now doing a thriving coal business in the City of New Orleans. Mr. Andrews is a member of the Pickwick, the Louisiana, and the Country club, and is vice-president and an active member of the New Orleans Polo club. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Master Mason. Jan. 1, 1883, Mr. Andrews was married to Miss Florence Atwood Marsh, of Little Rock, Ark., and the following children were born to their union: William Edward Andrews, born at Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 17, 1883, and now a practicing attorney at Los Angeles, Cal.; Dean Adams Andrews, born at Little Rock, Jan. 15, 1886, and now in the real estate business at Los Angeles, Cal., with his uncle, under the firm name of Robert Marsh & Co.; Catherine Adams Andrews, born at Little Rock, May 23, 1888, now the wife of Lieut. W. H. Lassing, of the U. S. navy; Claiborne Watkins Andrews, born at Little Rock, May 16, 1890, and now vice-president and assistant secretary of the C. A. Andrews Coal Co., New Orleans; Martha Andrews, born at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 27, 1893, and now living at the parental home in New Orleans.

Andrews, Judge James, prominent attorney and former district judge, Alexandria, La., was born in Rapides parish, La., Feb. 23, 1847; son of James R. and Lucretia (Davidson) Andrews, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina and was brought to Louisiana by his parents when about 6 months old. He was reared in Rapides parish and there passed his whole life as a farmer, dying at his plantation home at the age of 65 years. His father, Michael Andrews, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, died shortly after coming to Louisiana. Lucretia (Davidson) Andrews, the mother, was a native of Rapides parish, where her parents were among the early settlers. She attained the age of about 45 years and became the mother of 7 children, three of whom survive at this time. James Andrews was the third son. His boyhood was passed on the farm, where he attended a private school. Feb. 25, 1864, at the age of 17 years, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, and served from that time to the close of the war. During some years after the surrender he taught a school, studying law at the same time, and was admitted to the bar in 1876. Shortly afterward he began practice at Alexandria, and has since remained in that location. From 1892 to 1896 he served on the bench as district judge. In the course of his professional career he has also served 8 years as district attorney and occupied the office of mayor of Alexandria, 1881-82. He has been prominently identified with political and public affairs throughout the period of his residence at Alexandria. In 1874 Judge Andrews was married to Miss

Laura Holt, a daughter of John and Catharine Holt, and three children have been born to their union, these being Laura, wife of Dr. R. O. Simmons, of Alexandria; James R. and Elmore L., of Alexandria. Judge Andrews occupies a prominent position among leading attorneys of the State of Louisiana.

Atkins, John Baxter, who has been for years very prominently identified with the business interests of Louisiana, is a native of Mississippi, in which state he was born, in Neshoba county, Feb. 18, 1864. His parents were Joseph Washington and Eleanor (Savage) Atkins. His father was born in Virginia, reared in Virginia and Tennessee, and came to Mississippi when a young man of 30 years, and married a native of Mississippi. He became a lawyer of prominence and served as judge of his county for many years, and for many years was also engaged in planting. He removed from Neshoba to Madison county, and died in the latter at the age of 73 years. From the age of 8 to 20 years, John Baxter Atkins was reared in Madison county, Miss., where he attended the public schools. A common school education he supplemented with a commercial course in a business college at Memphis, and in 1884 Mr. Atkins became a resident of Louisiana. He located at Knox Point, where he began his business career as a clerk in a mercantile establishment, but it was not long after that we find him in business on his own account. Although he began on a limited capital as a merchant at Lake End, Red River parish, Mr. Atkins became not only a merchant of an enormous volume of business, but a grower and dealer in cotton, ranking among the leading cotton planters and dealers in Louisiana, but the boll weevil and a very damaging flood, business reverses came, and not only carried away his fortune, but business, and after a successful career of 25 years, Mr. Atkins found it necessary to practically begin anew in business; but with the fortitude of strong character he settled up his business at Lake End, and removed in 1909 to Shreveport, where he at once became identified with business interests in a prominent way, the deserved success attending his business relations. He is president of the Caddo Oil refinery; president of the Gardner Carburetor & Brass works; president of the Louisiana Handle factory, and closely identified with several other business interests, including that of real estate. In the matter of politics, Mr. Atkins has always been a staunch democrat; bore a prominent part in the movements resulting in securing for Shreveport the commission form of government and in the removing of saloons from the city. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity. In 1889 Mr. Atkins and Miss Alma Foster were united in marriage and unto this union were born four children. Mrs. Atkins is the daughter of Joshua Foster, a prominent educator and resident of Selma, Ala. She was born in Louisiana, reared and educated in Louisiana and Alabama.

Augustin, Leonce Sumter, was born in New Orleans on Oct. 23, 1885, the son of Paul Sumter and Neemi (Barbot) Augustin. He received his education in the Notre Dame boys' school, conducted by Reverend Mother Mary Borgia, of the Sisters of Mercy, and after-

wards attended the College of the Immaculate Conception, graduating in the commercial department of that college in 1905. In 1902, Paul Sumter Augustin was called on to teach white men for the Civil Service, and Leonce Sumter Augustin became his assistant. In 1905, Paul Sumter Augustin was prevented from coaching persons for the Civil Service, being in the Service, and Leonce Sumter Augustin then continued the work. In 1907, when the Public Night School's Civil Service class was opened, Leonce Sumter Augustin applied for, and secured, the position of head coach in the work, continuing as such until the fall of 1913, when the demands on his time as the head of the Augustin commercial college required his abandoning the other work. In 1905, Leonce Sumter Augustin became engaged as assistant bookkeeper of the Augustin grocery, continuing as such until the business was closed in 1906. He then devoted all his attention to teaching, and began to perfect himself in English, arithmetic, stenography and bookkeeping. In 1912, he enrolled in the teachers' department of the Gregg shorthand school, completing this course in a very short time. In that year, he added the commercial department, and the name of the institution bearing his name (The Augustin College) is now looked upon as one of the best of its line. The first graduation exercises were held July 1, 1913, at which over one hundred persons attended the exercises. Leonce Sumter Augustin has no political adherence. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is a member of the Holy Name and St. Vincent de Paul Societies. On June 8, 1910, he was united in marriage to Miss Marie Bayhi, the daughter of Eugene Bayhi and the late Emma Tiblier. There are, at this writing, seven assistant teachers and over 125 students enrolled in the college.

Baker, William Chapman.—District attorney, Franklin, St. Mary parish, La., was born on a farm in Copiah county, near Hazlehurst, Miss., June 6, 1878; son of Everard Green Baker, a native of Jefferson county, Miss., and a planter and farmer of Jefferson, Panola, and Copiah counties of that state. The father served in the Confederate Army from the beginning to the end of the civil war, as a member of a Mississippi regiment. He was a graduate of Bardstown University, Kentucky, and a man of unusual culture and refinement. His fortune, like that of many others of the time, was greatly depleted by the ravages of the civil war. The father died in March, 1889. Everard Green Baker was married to Miss Sally Flemming, a daughter of John Flemming, who came from Scotland and located in Adams county, Miss., where he had large land interests which are yet in the family. Sally, his daughter, mother of William Chapman Baker, was born in Adams county, Miss., and is at this time living at Hazlehurst, that State. Everard Green Baker was twice married, his first marriage having been to Miss Laura Alexander. Five children resulted from this first union, three sons and two daughters. To his second marriage fourteen children were born. Fifteen of the father's children grew to maturity, and thirteen are living at this time. William Chapman Baker, who was so named for a Grand Rapids, Mich., cousin of his father, attended a country school, one-and-a-half miles from his home, for two short terms—nine months in all. When thirteen years old he ran away from home, making his way to Raymond, Miss., where a brother-in-law, W. W. Dawning by name, held the office of Clerk of

the County court. The lad became a clerk in the store of J. S. Armstrong, and there remained until Sep. 21, 1896, when he secured the position of overseer on the plantation of J. K. G. Kitridge, in Assumption parish, La., occupying this place until the autumn of 1899. At the latter date he removed to St. Mary parish, accepting a place as assistant overseer to J. E. Munson, who was overseer for L. S. Clark, on what is now the Lagenda Plantation, near Patterson. He continued in this latter place until June 1901, when he was commissioned as manager for Capt. J. N. Pharr, on Fairview Plantation, for one year, following this with a summer vacation spent visiting relatives. In the autumn of 1902, Mr. Baker entered the office of Judge Charles O'Neill, at Franklin, now associate Justice of the State Supreme court and began the study of law. After six months of study his finances became so low that he was forced to seek some means for replenishing his pocketbook, and securing a notarial commission he went to Morgan City and opened an office as a notary public. The notary business proved equal to the occasion, and all time that was not required for making affidavits he frugally applied to the private study of his law books. This progressed so well that some time during the winter of 1905 he passed an examination before a committee of the Opelousas Bar Association, and in March of 1906 was examined before the supreme court and obtained a certificate entitling him to practice law. He at once became a practicing attorney of Morgan City, and resided there until Jan. 1, 1909, when his office was changed to Franklin. In 1908 Mr. Baker was a candidate for the state legislature, but failed to poll a sufficient number of votes to put him in the house of representatives. In 1912 he became a candidate for the office of district attorney, and was elected without opposition. Sept. 20, 1904, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Eva Gray, a daughter of C. S. Gray of Morgan City, La. They have one child, Everard Winchester, born July 26, 1905. Mr. Baker is an independent democrat, and a member of the Episcopal church.

Bakewell, Rev. Alexander Gordon.—Residence, 1619 South Rampart street, New Orleans, La.—Was born at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 16, 1822; son of Thomas Woodhouse and Elizabeth Rankin (Page) Bakewell, both of whom were born in England, and came to the United States about the beginning of the nineteenth century. The paternal and maternal grandparents, William Bakewell and Benjamin Page, established the first glassmaking plant in the United States, at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1808, and this property remained in the family until quite recently. An ancestor, whose name also was William Bakewell, was one of the founders of the science of geology. He lived in England. Another of the family ancestors occupied the office of Lord Mayor of London, and it was he who, upon a memorable occasion, supplied means to Charles II. Members of the Bakewell family were in banking business in London during many generations. In 1808 Thomas Woodhouse Bakewell, the father, moved to New Orleans and there established himself in mercantile business, which he continued until the beginning of the war of 1812, when he moved to Louisville, Ky. While living in the latter city he built the first steamboat to ply between Louisville and New Orleans. Later he moved to Covington, Ky., and from there to Cincinnati, where his death occurred. His pro-

fession was that of a shipbuilder and foundryman. Alexander Gordon Bakewell was educated at Elizabeth college, Island of Guernsey. In early life he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, having received a commerciale education in the house of Francisco de Lizardi, at New Orleans, with which business he became associated in 1839, upon his return from college. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted as orderly sergeant and lay reader in Company Five, Washington artillery, and on March 6, 1862, went to the front. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, and in all the engagements from Dalton down to Atlanta. After having been honorably discharged from the Confederate service, he re-entered the army of the Confederacy as chaplain, with a commission from the Confederate States Government, and was assigned to duty in the Seventh and Twenty-Eight Mississippi battalions at Snyder's Bluff, near Vicksburg. In this connection he served throughout the siege of Vicksburg, and after the surrender of the army there was paroled. After exchange he served with his command as above stated to the close of the war and was paroled at the surrender of the army of the Tennessee, at Gainesville, Ala., May 12, 1865. He then returned to New Orleans, where he has since lived, with the exception of 15 years passed in the parishes of East and West Feliciana, La. He was ordained as Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church by Bishop Wilmer, of Alabama, May 13, 1864, and ordained as Priest by the same bishop, May 7, 1865. Upon his return to New Orleans after the war, he took charge of Mt. Olivet church, Algiers, where he remained during several years. Following this he was rector of the church at Clinton, La., during three years, and thereafter Rector of Grace church, St. Francisville, La., until 1884, when he took charge of Trinity chapel, New Orleans, where he has since remained, being at this time incumbent of that charge. Rev. Bakewell is affiliated with the democratic party. He is a Master Mason and chaplain of Alpha Home Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Also, he is chaplain-general of the United Confederate veterans, Louisiana division. In 1847 A. Gordon Bakewell was married to Miss Sophie Cuvellier, daughter of Charles and Virginia (Coigner) Cuvellier of New Orleans, La., and three children have been born to their union, namely: Theore H., Emma, and Annie Bakewell, the first and last-named of whom are now deceased.

Barbe, Judge Alfred Michael, district judge of the Fifteenth Judicial district of Louisiana, resident at Lake Charles, was born at the old family home, on the south side of Lake Charles, La., Jan. 29, 1878; son of Charvais Barbe, who was born at Paris, France, in 1835, and came to America in 1853, landing at Galveston, Tex., where a first cousin, Bishop Oden, first Bishop of the Diocese of Galveston, then lived. Shortly thereafter he located in Calcasieu parish, La., and there entered the service of Amedee Pujo, later becoming his partner in business at Rose Bluff. He married his partner's oldest daughter, Miss Clara Pujo. During the Civil war he was taken by the Federal soldiers to New Orleans, as a prisoner, although he was not serving as a soldier, and while in the latter city he began the study of medicine, at the Charity hospital, from which institution in due time he graduated and later began practice on Bayou Lafourche. After a time, however, he returned to Lake Charles, and during the recon-

struction period served as postmaster of that city. Some time later he purchased the Pujos store, and for a time conducted this business. He served, also, as parish assessor. During his later years he lived in retirement at the old home place, Shell Beach, an eighteen-hundred-acre property, where his widow now resides. Ten children were born to their union, eight of whom are living at this time, as follow: Constance, Claudia, Clarence, Henrietta, Alfred Michael, Paul J., Louis D., and Ernest. Alfred Michael Barbe received his earlier education in the convent of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, at Lake Charles. In 1897 he graduated from the Saint Louis college, San Antonio, Tex., with the degree of A. B., following which he studied law in the offices of A. R. Mitchell during one year, and then entered the law school of Tulane university, New Orleans, from which he graduated with the class of 1900. During the time of his attendance at Tulane he served as secretary to Justice N. C. Blanchard, of the Louisiana supreme court. In the same year in which his professional education was completed, he began the practice of law at Lake Charles, where he has since remained resident and devoted his abilities to the interests of his clients. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church and affiliates with the democratic party. In 1901 he was elected as one of the two judges of the Fifteenth Judicial district, comprising Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, and Jefferson Davis parishes. His opponents in this contest were Joseph Moore, A. R. Mitchell, J. S. Toomer, and R. M. Oden, all recognized as strong men. Judge Barbe is a thorough sportsman, and passes most of his spare time in fishing and hunting, both of which sports are excellent in this part of Louisiana. Judge Barbe is a descendant of two of the oldest and most distinguished families in Louisiana, and is a worthy representative of his ancestors.

Barret, Hon. Thomas C., lieutenant-governor of Louisiana, is a splendid type of self-made citizen. He has been honored with many positions of public trust, and has a place in the front ranks of the prominent and successful men of the bar of Louisiana. In every responsibility of life, public or private, Mr. Barret has acquitted himself admirably. He has won public esteem as much for the exemplary character of his private citizenship as for the value to the interests of the people of his public service. Thomas C. Barret was born in 1860. His father was W. W. Barret, a native of Virginia. His mother's ancestors were pioneers in the work of freeing Texas. Their names are perpetuated in the names of the towns and counties of that state, such as Leander Smith, Thomas J. Rusk and others. W. W. Barret, the father, was a major of cavalry in the Confederate service and was among the last to surrender with Kirby Smith's corps. Mr. Barret took his law course at Tulane university, New Orleans, then the University of Louisiana; was admitted to the bar by examination before the supreme court in 1886 and has been a practitioner at the Shreveport bar ever since. Up to 1896 Mr. Barret held the offices of treasurer of the Caddo parish school board, and parish treasurer. In that year he was chosen state senator from his district, and served in that capacity continuously for sixteen years. In 1908 Mr. Barret was elected president pro tem of the State Senate. He was a member of the port investigation commission, which did so much for the import

and export trade of New Orleans; served for many years as chairman of the Senate's Finance Committee, and was an important factor in bringing before the Interstate Commerce Commission the question of removing the ban of Texas against Louisiana commerce. In the election of 1812 Mr. Barret was chosen Lieut.-Governor. He presides over the Senate by virtue of that important office, and is a member of the important State Pardon Board.

Barrow, Sidney Conroy, M. D., a prominent member of the medical profession at Shreveport, is a native of West Feliciana parish, La., where he was born Nov. 22, 1876, the son of Hilliard B. Barrow and Mary Charlotte (Smith) Barrow, both natives of the above parish. William Barrow, the great-grandfather of Dr. Barrow, was the first of the family to come to Louisiana, he and three of his brothers moving from North Carolina about the same time, all settling in West Feliciana parish. Bennett H. Barrow, the grandfather of Dr. Barrow, was a planter, which has been the occupation of most of the family. Hilliard B. Barrow, his father, also a planter, is a veteran of the Civil war, and fought valiantly for the cause of the Confederacy during the entire struggle. He is the father of 4 sons and 2 daughters, all of whom were reared amid the scenes of plantation life. Dr. Barrow was educated in Centenary college, at Jackson, La., from which institution he graduated in the class of 1896. He then taught school for 2 years, and in order to prepare himself for the medical profession, entered the Memphis Hospital Medical college, Memphis, Tenn., and received his degree of M. D. in 1901. For the next 5 years he successfully practiced medicine at Torras, La., and then he took up post-graduate work in the School of Physical Therapeutics, New York City, and in 1906 located at Shreveport, where he has won an enviable reputation as a specialist in physicial therapeutics. He is a member of the Shreveport and Louisiana State Medical societies, of the American Electro-Therapeutic society. Fraternally he is a Master Mason. In 1902 he was united in marriage to Miss May Allain of West Feliciana parish. They have one child living, a daughter named Sidney.

Barry, James Edward, of Crowley, La., the dean of the bar of Acadia parish, and the oldest, in years of practice, among the lawyers of the district, was born Jan. 19, 1844, in Bossier parish; the son of Edward Barry, who came to Louisiana from Norfolk, Va., (where he was born in 1808) and after passing some time in Texas, settled in Bossier parish, La., about 1838. He had practiced law in his native state, but taught school for some time in Texas before locating at Minden, La., which was on the parish line between Bossier and Claiborne parishes. Later, removing to Columbia, La., he was elected district attorney, and later, district judge for the parishes of Catahoula, Caldwell and Franklin, serving during 8 years. Edward Barry was a widower when he left Virginia. A few years after locating in Bossier parish, he contracted a second marriage with Miss Martha Fletcher, a native of Chautauqua county, N. Y., who died in Caldwell parish, in 1889, in her 71st year. After leaving the bench, Judge Barry resumed the practice of law, and died in 1867, in Caldwell parish. His father, James Barry, had emigrated

from Ireland to Virginia, and was a merchant. James Edward Barry, the subject of this sketch, was educated in private schools in Caldwell parish. In 1863 he enlisted in the Confederate army, as a private in Company C, 3d La. volunteer cavalry, serving in the division west of the Mississippi river, for the greater part of his enlistment, in the commissary department until the close of the Civil war. He was paroled at Alexandria, then went back home, and engaged in various occupations, including 2 years as a farmer in Caldwell parish. Henry Clay Warmoth, at that time governor of Louisiana, appointed Mr. Barry to be clerk of court, filling an unexpired term of 3 years, at the expiration of which he was elected for 4 more years. While occupying the office of parish judge, which was abolished by the state constitution of 1879, he passed an examination before the supreme court, and was admitted to the practice of law in 1881. In Caldwell parish, Judge Barry was parish treasurer, and also served as president of the parish school board. Having been impressed by the glowing accounts of prosperity in the recently-created parish of Acadia, he removed to Crowley in 1886, and the following year his family joined him. As advisor to the police jury he first made his entry into public life in Acadia parish, and in 1889 was elected superintendent of the parish public schools, a position he filled with great ability for 17 years, laying the foundation for the excellent system now in vogue. The schools grew in number; the standard for teachers was improved, and modern methods were introduced. While serving as superintendent, Judge Barry was elected mayor of Crowley for 1 term. It was during his administration that the waterworks system and standpipe were constructed. In 1875, occurred the marriage of Judge Barry and Miss Mary Longmire, born in East Feliciana. Their family consisted of 11 children, 6 of whom are living: J. Frank, residing at Crowley; Mary Celeste, wife of Frank A. Nassans, of New Orleans; Louis B., of Katy, Tex.; Amy L., Kate, and Joseph B. Barry, residing at Crowley. Judge Barry is affiliated with the democratic party, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Bath, Abraham E., cashier of the Merchants' & Farmers' bank, of Natchitoches, La., was born at Natchitoches, March 7, 1878; son of Hyman and Emily (May) Bath. In early manhood Hyman Bath emigrated from Germany to Louisiana and established himself in Natchitoches as a merchant. His wife, a native of Louisiana, is still living, but Mr. Bath died when about 63 years of age. The subject of this biography was educated in public primary and grammar schools of his native town, and completed his studies at the Louisiana State Normal school, Natchitoches, graduating in 1898. After teaching school for 5 years, Mr. Bath was elected, in 1906, superintendent of the parish schools. He held that position during 7 years, when he resigned to accept the cashiership of the Merchants & Farmers' bank, which was organized in 1913, with a capital of \$50,000, to do a general banking business. Judge W. T. Cunningham is president of the bank, Jeff Deblien, first vice-president, and Abraham E. Bath, cashier. In the preliminary work of launching the bank, Mr. Bath took a very active part, and he is

proud of the distinction of having been chosen to fill the responsible position he now holds in the prosperous financial institution created and conducted by home capital and prominent citizens of Natchitoches. In Masonic circles, Mr. Bath is affiliated with the Royal Arch chapter. His marriage to Miss Ethel Smith, a native of Natchitoches, daughter of S. J. and Sarah (Reynolds) Smith, was solemnized in 1907. Mrs. Bath was reared and educated in her native town. One son, Joseph Reynolds Bath, has come to bless the home.

Battle, Rev. Charles Alexander, son of C. W. Battle, a native of Culloden, Ga., and Laura D. (Thompson) Battle, was born in Culloden, Ga., April 8, 1882. The Battle family lived in the same little Georgia town for generations, and were very prominent people there before the Civil war. C. W. Battle was a planter and cotton merchant most of his business life, but also conducted a general mercantile establishment in Alexander City, Ala., from 1900 to 1903, and then returned to his native town in Georgia and continued his old line. Laura D. Thompson was the daughter of C. A. Thompson, of Perry, Ga. She was married to Mr. Battle, Dec. 30, 1880, and died Feb. 27, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Battle were the parents of 5 sons, viz.: C. A., the subject of this sketch; William R., Calvin W., Jr., Buford D. and Laurie I. H. Charles A. Battle spent his youth in Culloden, Ga., until 16 years of age. During 9 years of this time, he pursued the studies of common school, and then went to Emory College, at Oxford, Ga., for a short time and afterward attended and graduated at Young Harris college, in 1901, with the degree B. A., when 19 years old. He was then for some time at the head of the store in Alexander City, Ala. After the family moved back to Culloden, Ga., Mr. Battle went to Vanderbilt university, which he left in 1907 and received from that institution the degree B. D. He also took some work in the University of Chicago. In Dec., 1907, he entered the Louisiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and was appointed pastor at Jennings, La., which church he served 3 years. Then he went to the church at Lafayette for one year, when he was called to the Felicity Street Methodist Episcopal church, in New Orleans, where he has been for 2-years as pastor. Mr. Battle is a member of the Masonic order. He was married Sept. 2, 1909, to Miss Annie Laura of Lafayette, Ala., daughter of Zach Schuessler, a leading merchant in that town, who died in 1909, leaving a large estate to his family. Mr. and Mrs. Battle have one son, Charles A., Jr.

Beer, Ferdinand, president of the New Orleans & Central American Trading Co., limited, was born in Germany, April 8, 1845; came to America at an early age, and while yet a young man became engaged in the dry goods business in the City of New Orleans. This business prospered, and he continued conducting it about 10 years, at the expiration of which time he disposed of the dry goods business and became identified with cotton interests, remaining in this latter connection a number of years. He then organized the New Orleans & Central American Trading Co., lim-

ited, was made president of the company, and remained in this executive position until the time of his death, which occurred at New Orleans, Jan. 22, 1909. It was in his active executive connection with this latter company that Mr. Beer found his most important life work, and it was largely through his sagacious leadership and instrumentality, backed by his boundless energy and far-reaching activities, that this corporation became known as one of the most prominently aggressive of the various combinations and commercial institutions engaged in Central American trade and the settlement of Central American states. So prominent did he become in connection with this great commercial work, and so highly appreciated were the practical benefits of his intelligently-directed efforts, that when the news of his death reached Bluefields, Nicaragua, which had been his Central American headquarters, the leading business men of that city called a public meeting at the principal club house, at which appropriately appreciative resolutions were adopted and embodied in a fitting memorial, which was forwarded to the family at New Orleans. At the same time every business place in the city of Bluefields was closed for the day, as a fitting mark of respect to the memory of Ferdinand Beer. It was during the earlier part of Mr. Beer's active business career that he was married to Miss Emma Friedlander, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Friedlander, of New Orleans. To this union 5 children were born, 3 sons, Alfred, Victor, Scott E., and Joseph W., and 2 daughters, Lea, now Mrs. Samuel H. Stern, and Clara, now Mrs. W. J. Voges, all of New Orleans. Messrs. Alfred Victor and Joseph W. Beer succeeded to the management of their father's Central American business following his death, and continued in this joint management until the business had been fully liquidated, when Joseph W. Beer entered the same line of business on his own account, and has so continued to this time, while Alfred Victor Beer then entered upon and has remained actively engaged in the export and commission business, both gentlemen maintaining offices and general headquarters in the City of New Orleans, where the last-named of the two enjoys the distinction of being Danish consul to Nicaragua. He is affiliated with the congregation of Temple Sinai, at New Orleans, and is a member of Bluefields Lodge, No. 875, Free and Accepted Masons; New Orleans Lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and Crescent City Lodge, No. 182, Independent Order of B'Nai Brith. Scott E. Beer, after completing his education at Tulane and Harvard universities, entered upon the practice of law in the City of New Orleans, where he has built up a gratifyingly desirable clientele and is accorded general recognition as an able member of the bar. Scott E. Beer married Miss Amalia Wolfson, of Columbus, Ga., and they have one daughter, Clara May. Joseph W. Beer is a prominent member of the various Masonic bodies of New Orleans, as well as the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and several other popular fraternal organizations, and holds membership in both Temple Sinai and Touro Synagogue. His wife formerly was Miss Beulah Strauss, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Strauss, of Mobile, Ala. They have



HON. MARTIN BEHRMAN
Mayor, New Orleans

2 sons, namely: John Strauss and Ferdinand. Alfred Victor Beer at this time is unmarried.

Behrman, Hon. Martin, mayor of the City of New Orleans, was born in New York City, Oct. 14, 1864; son of Henry and Fredreca Behrman. His parents removed to New Orleans in the year 1865, when the son was less than 1 year old. Soon afterward the father died, the mother surviving only until the boy had attained his 12th year, at which early period in life the lad was thrown upon his own resources and began the battle on his own account. His educational advantages were thus limited to some attendance at the public schools, and shortly following the death of his mother, the young man began his business career as clerk in a retail grocery store. Some time later, by diligence and enterprise, he advanced in the scale of employment to a position in a wholesale grocery house, and finally, at the age of 19, he became a traveling salesman. During the succeeding 2 years he sold groceries on the road. Meantime the young salesman had extended his acquaintance, and had become somewhat popular among men of influential connections, and ultimately he was appointed a deputy assessor of the fifth district of the City of New Orleans. He filled this position with conspicuous energy and fidelity 4 years, following which the deputy was advanced to the position of assessor for the district. This station was filled in a like satisfactory manner, and the assessor next became president of the board of assessors for a term of 4 years. Following this, in 1892, he became clerk of the city council, remaining incumbent of this office 4 years. In April, 1904, Mr. Behrman was elected state auditor, and entered upon the duties of this important position, which he filled with his usual ability until the date of resignation to become mayor of the City of New Orleans, to which trust he was elected in Dec., 1904. Mayor Behrman was reelected to succeed himself in 1908, and again in 1912, being now serving his third term. He was the last to be elected mayor under the old convention plan, the first under the primary system, and first under the commission form of city government. He was a member of the city school board from 1892 to 1896, inclusive, and for 8 years was chairman of the democratic congressional central committee for the 1st congressional district of Louisiana. He served as a delegate-at-large from Louisiana to the democratic national conventions of 1908 and 1912, being chairman of his state delegation in 1908. In 1887 Mayor Behrman was married to Miss Julia Collins, of Cincinnati, O. The mayor is a member of several fraternal orders, such as the Knights of Columbus, Knights of Honor, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, the Young Men's Gymnastic club, the French Opera club, the Choctaw club, Chess, Checkers & Whist, Southern Yacht club, German Benevolent association, Druids, Woodmen of the World, and other fraternal and social organizations. Of fine physique, pleasing personality, genial manner and graceful bearing, easy of approach, and always ready to lend a hearty and efficient coöperation in any worthy or commendable enterprise, enjoying a peculiarly secure place in the confidence of the public and the well-merited esteem of the common people, it is in no wise difficult to

account for Mayor Behrman's steady climb from near-dependence and obscurity to a position of security and eminence among his fellowmen, and it is entirely within the range of probabilities that this broad-minded, conscientious, and able citizen will yet attain even greater honors at the hands of the people whose interests he has guarded in so eminently satisfactory a manner.

Belden, J. Webster, M. D., successful and widely known physician of New Orleans, is the son of Dr. James G. and Arabella E. (Treat) Belden, and was born in this city, Oct. 10, 1856. His father, for many years a physician of high standing, was a native of Moscow, N. Y., and his mother was born at Palmyra, that state. The Belden family, of English descent, can boast of an American citizenship of nearly 3 centuries, dating from the year 1640. Dr. Belden's great grandfather, John Belden, was an officer in the American army during the Revolutionary war. His great grandmother, Ann Webster, was a sister of Noah Webster, the eminent American lexicographer. His grandfather, Ebenezer Belden, with Noah Webster, his uncle, was the publisher of Webster's dictionary, Webster's spelling book, and a daily newspaper in New York City, the first daily paper issued in this country. Though not a politician, Dr. James G. Belden was elected state treasurer of Louisiana in 1864. For nearly half a century he was a prominent figure in the social and professional life of New Orleans, and followed here a long and honorable career. Dr. James Webster Belden was educated at Fairchild's academy, Flushing, L. I.; the Moravian institute, Philadelphia; Tulane Medical college, at New Orleans, and the New York Homeopathic college. He has been a practicing physician in New Orleans for more than a quarter of a century, following his father's profession and emulating his example. Dr. Belden married, March 31, 1891, Miss Luey E. Whitall, daughter of Rev. Charles West and Harriet (Harding Barnett) Whitall, of New Orleans. One child, Webster Whitall, was born to this union, Oct. 23, 1892. Dr. Belden is a member of the democratic party and though not actively identified with political movements, he takes a deep interest in all those questions which concern the moral and material advancement of the people. He was appointed to membership on the state board of medical examiners by Gov. Foster in 1895, a position he has continued to hold through successive reappointment to the present time. In religion he adheres to the principles of the Episcopal church, and is a member of Trinity congregation. As a member of the Round Table club, of the Southern Homeopathic association, and the New Orleans Homeopathic association, he finds opportunity for social and professional advancement, in which he is always a leader.

Bell, Thomas Fletcher, well-known attorney and jurist, Shreveport, La., was born in Lancaster county, Va., Aug. 24, 1836, and died at Shreveport, La., Nov. 14, 1912. He was a son of James Lewis Bell, a native of Virginia and of Scotch descent. The mother, previous to her marriage, was a Miss Sherman, of an old Virginia family. She died when the son was about 10 years old. In 1839, when the son was 3 years old, the family removed to Cooper county, Mo., and there located on a farm, where the childhood and youth



JUDGE THOMAS FLETCHER BELL

of the boy were passed. He attended the public schools and later graduated from the University of Missouri, following which he entered the Lebanon Law school (Tennessee) and in due time graduated from that institution with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Tennessee in 1858. Shortly following his admission to the bar he located at Kansas City, Mo., and was there engaged in the practice of law when the Civil war came on. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army and served throughout the war, chiefly as captain on the staff of various commanders. He surrendered at Shreveport, and a short time thereafter visited St. Louis on a prospecting tour, but determining that he could not subscribe to the oath then required of attorneys, he returned to Louisiana and settled in De Soto parish as a farmer. There he was married to Miss Sallie Ross. Subsequently he removed to Shreveport, and when the political disabilities had been removed began the practice of law in that city, this being in the year 1867. He served as superintendent of the Caddo parish public schools for several years, and afterward resumed the practice of law there, where he continued to reside until the time of his death. He was associated in the practice of law for many years with E. H. Randolph, a recent president of the Louisiana State Bar association. He was appointed adjutant-general by Gov. Nicholls and reappointed by Gov. Foster. He was appointed judge of the First District court of Louisiana in 1903 and elected to succeed himself in that position in 1904, re-elected in 1908 and again in 1912, but died before receiving his commission for the latter term. He was very active in the anti-lottery movement, which resulted in the overthrow of the Louisiana state lottery. He also served as chairman of the suffrage committee in the Louisiana Constitutional convention of 1898. This committee formulated provisions which, standing the test of law, effectually delivered Louisiana from the domination of ignorance and fear of negro influence in government. Withal Judge Bell's decisions were so fair, and so strictly in accord with the true principles of the law that the negro race always respected him and appreciated the justness of his motives. As an evidence of this they selected him to present to an audience of his home people the most prominent personage among negro educators. His zealous courage, honesty, eloquence, and learning, together with splendid physical proportions, made Judge Bell long a marked figure in Louisiana legal and political history. He was a lifelong Democrat and always active in supporting the principles of his party. Judge Bell was twice married. His first wife was Miss Sallie Ross, who lived only about 5 years after their marriage, leaving 2 children, Goodwin Ross Bell, now of St. Louis, Mo., and James L. Bell, deceased. His second marriage was to Mrs. Mary Culp, nee Buckelew, who survives him. To this second marriage 3 children were born, viz.: Sallie, Wilbur B., and Thornton Fletcher Bell. The last named and youngest was born at Shreveport, La., Oct. 10, 1878, and is elsewhere referred to in this work.

Bell, Thornton Fletcher, district judge, Caddo parish, was born at Shreveport, La., Oct. 10, 1878; son of Judge Thomas Fletcher

and Mary (Buckelew) Bell, the former of whom was a native of Lancaster county, Va., and the latter of the state of Alabama. The father and mother are elsewhere referred to in this work. Thornton Fletcher Bell, youngest of 3 children born to his parents, passed his boyhood in the city of his birth, and in the course of his education attended both private and public schools in the city of Shreveport. After graduating from the high school in the latter city he entered Tulane university, at New Orleans, and graduated with the degree of A. B., in the class of 1899. Following this he entered the law school of Tulane university and obtained the degree of LL. B. from that institution, graduating with the class of 1901. Shortly following the completion of his legal education the young attorney began the practice of his profession at the city of Shreveport, and soon enjoyed a most flattering and substantial clientele. Upon the death of his father, Nov. 14, 1912, he was appointed district judge to fill an unexpired term of the latter, and in Feb., 1913, he was regularly elected to succeed himself in that position, of which he is incumbent at this time.

Bentley, Emerson, of Shreveport, La., lawyer, was born in New Orleans, Feb. 3, 1875, the son of Emerson and Joan (Pursell) Bentley. Removing from Ohio to Louisiana in 1868, the elder Bentley edited several newspapers, one of which was the Morning Chronicle, of New Orleans. His wife, a native of the suburb Carrollton (now the 7th district of New Orleans), was the daughter of one of the early settlers in Louisiana who was Mayor of Carrollton from 1861 to 1865. Emerson Bentley, Sr., was widely known as a brilliant journalist. He died in 1889, at the age of 39 years. The second son in a family of 6 children, the subject of this biography was educated in the public schools in New Orleans, and graduated from the high school with the class of 1890. His first employment was that of clerk in the office of the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas R. R. (now the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R.); leaving in 1892 to become soliciting freight agent for the Missouri Pacific R. R. In 1895 Mr. Bentley accepted the position of chief clerk in the New Orleans Bureau of Freight and Transportation, of which W. H. Masters was the commissioner. Five years later he came to Shreveport and was manager of the Traffic association, remaining in office until 1908. Taking advantage of his spare time, Mr. Bentley studied law in New Orleans under the direction of Judge Clegg, and in Shreveport in the office of the late Judge T. F. Bell; and in March, 1905, was admitted to practice after examination by the justices of the Louisiana state supreme court, receiving, soon after, a commission as notary public. From 1905 to 1908 Mr. Bentley followed his profession of lawyer in Shreveport, and in the latter year he went to Winnfield, La., to form a partnership with William M. Wallace. Jan. 5, 1903, there took place the marriage of Emerson Bentley and Miss Marie Louise Connolly, in New Orleans. They had 2 children, Muriel and Emerson, Jr. Mrs. Bentley died Aug. 13, 1898, in Winnfield. Returning to Shreveport after the death of his wife, Mr. Bentley resumed his practice of law in that city. Sept. 26, 1910, he married Miss Sue Eleanor Watson, of Shreveport. For some time past Mr. Bentley has been

specializing in the practice of the law affecting railway matters before the Interstate commission and the Railroad commission, and has been successful in several important cases of that nature. Politics claimed much of his attention, particularly when questions of reform in public affairs were before the people. In 1896, he was an active participant in the Citizens' league in opposition to the "regular" democrats; and in 1913 made an unsuccessful race for district judge. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is Esteemed Lecturing Knight, and he is president of the High School Class of 1890, an office he has held several years.

Bernadas, Hector E., M. D., of New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, July 4, 1879, son of Emile L. J. Bernadas and Urania Guilliory Bernadas. His maternal grandfather, Augustin Guilliory, was a soldier during the war of 1861-65 in company 1, Crescent regiment, commanded by Col. Soulé. Dr. Bernadas' paternal grandfather came to the United States from France as mate on a sailing vessel when a boy, and made his home in New Orleans, and married Anne Gadelle. New Orleans was the birthplace of Emile L. J. Bernadas, father of the Doctor, and he was educated in the city schools. His profession was that of architect and builder, and he became prominent in his line of business until his death, May 23, 1913, many years after the demise of his wife. The subject of this sketch was educated in private and public schools, the Boys' high school, from which he graduated in 1896. The same year he entered the medical department of Tulane university, became an interne of the Charity hospital, serving 2 years; and in 1902 graduated from Tulane Medical college and the Charity hospital. Since that time he has been engaged in practice in New Orleans. Dr. Bernadas is a member of the Orleans Parish Medical society, Louisiana State Medical society, American Medical association, National Geographic society, Grand fraternity, Brush and Pencil club, Southern Yacht club, Stratford club, and is medical examiner of the Grand fraternity and Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Georgia. He is the eldest of 5 children: Fernand L. Bernadas, druggist, in Bakersfield, Cal.; Geo. J. Bernadas, planter, of Haywood, Cal.; Maurice G. Bernadas, connected with the Hibernia bank; and Mrs. Lillie Bouttier, of Los Angeles, Cal. Dr. Bernadas is affiliated with the democratic party. He married, Oct. 20, 1908, Miss Hester L. Kinberger, daughter of Frank and Hester Lillie (Rusha) Kinberger, and they have 2 daughters, Hester Catherine Bernadas, born March 23, 1911, and Ruth Louise Bernadas, born Aug. 18, 1913.

Beyt, J. Lamar, M. D., successful physician and coroner, St. Martinville, St. Martin parish, La., was born in Avoyelles parish, La., Jan. 23, 1886, son of François J. Beyt, born at Haute Guraud, France, 1860, and Anna (Gremillion) Beyt, born in Avoyelles parish, La. Both parents are living at this time. When 16 years of age François J. Beyt, the father, emigrated to the United States, going direct to Avoyelles parish, where he had relatives. He first engaged in farming, later became a clerk, and following this was for some time a plantation manager. Finally he engaged in

farming and merchandising combined, on his own account. In 1913 he disposed of his holdings in Avoyelles parish and removed to St. Martinville, where he now resides with his family. J. Lamar Beyt was first of 11 children born to his parents. Nine of these children are living at this time. J. Lamar was educated at the public schools of Avoyelles parish, after finishing which he entered Sacred Heart college, at Moreauville, Avoyelles parish, where he continued as a student until attaining his 15th year, when he became assistant to his father in the management of the latter's business, so remaining during about 4 years. In 1905 he matriculated in the medical department of Tulane university, at New Orleans, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1909. Immediately following his graduation he located in offices at St. Martinville and there began what has proven a highly successful and gratifying general medical practice. Few physicians of his years have attained such general and popular recognition in the profession and among the public as has Dr. Beyt. At this time the Doctor is contemplating specializing in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, with more particular reference to the eye. In 1910 Dr. Beyt was appointed assistant health officer for St. Martin parish, and in 1912 was elected coroner of St. Martin parish for a term of 4 years. In March, 1912, Dr. Beyt was married to Miss Eula Bonin, daughter of Luke Bonin of St. Martinville. One son, J. Lamar, Jr., has been born to them. Dr. Beyt votes the democratic ticket and takes an active part in the political and public affairs of his town, parish, and state. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. Dr. Beyt enjoys an extensive general practice and is reckoned among the leading young professional men of his portion of the state. It seems very probable that more will be heard of the Doctor in years to come.

Biennvenu, George L., D. D. S., New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, La., Jan. 26, 1883, son of Richard H. and Marie (Dromel) Biennvenu, both natives of the city in which the son was born. The father has for many years been in the position of city salesman for the wholesale grocery house of H. T. Cottam, enjoying the confidence and esteem of his employers and the general trade of the city, where he is well known. To the parents 6 children were born, namely: Dromel Joseph, associated with Touro infirmary, New Orleans; Henry F., in the drug business at New Orleans; George L., the subject of this sketch; Louis De G., connected with the telephone service of Memphis, Tenn.; Lawrence A., connected with a large ice manufacturing business at Brookhaven, Miss.; James J., a New Orleans engineer. George L. Biennvenu attended the public schools of New Orleans and after completing 2 years in the Boys' high school, entered his uncle's (Dr. M. Viet's) laboratory to prepare himself for the profession he had decided to undertake. He entered the New Orleans College of Dentistry for the session 1901 and 1902 and after completing the regular 3 years' course graduated in the year (session) 1903-1904, receiving the degree of D. D. S., since which time the Doctor has been in dental practice in the Southern metropolis, having succeeded his uncle,

the late Dr. M. Viet, under whom he was tutored. For some time Dr. Bienvenu occupied the position of demonstrator in prosthetic dentistry at the New Orleans College of Dentistry. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church and of Elysian Fields camp No. 555, Woodmen of the World. Jan. 25, 1905, Dr. Bienvenu was married to Miss Bertha M. Sassinot, daughter of Louis R. and Eva M. (Laplace) Sassinot, both parents being natives of New Orleans, where the father is in the hardware business, which business he has been conducting for a number of years and is well known in business circles generally. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Bienvenu, as follows: Biancea Margarite, George L., Jr., and Marie Therese.

Billeaud, Martial, Jr., sugar planter, merchant, banker and president police jury of Lafayette parish, was born at Broussard, Lafayette parish, La., in the year 1862. His father, Martial Billeaud, Sr., was born in France, Aug. 25, 1834. His parents were natives of France, and emigrated to America in 1836. He was fourth of 5 children born to his parents. In 1857 he married Miss Lucy St. Julian. He enlisted in the 26th Louisiana Volunteer infantry, under Maj. Legarde, in 1863, and served until the close of the war. Lucile St. Julian was born in Lafayette parish, La., and died at the place of her birth in 1902. For details as to ancestry of the mother, see sketch of J. Gilbert St. Julian, elsewhere in this work. Jean Billeaud, father of Martial Billeaud, Sr., came from France to America in 1836, locating at the town of Vermilion, now Lafayette, La. He was a wheelwright by trade, having followed that occupation in France, and after locating at Vermilion continued to make that his business until his death in 1875. Martial Billeaud, Sr., also learned the wheelwright trade from his father, and followed that line of work some years in Lafayette. Later he removed to Broussard, where he followed the same employment, with an intermission of the time served in the Confederate army. After his marriage he engaged in planting, to which he devoted the remainder of his active life. Upon his retirement he disposed of his plantation interests to his children, in 1903, but continued residing at the old plantation homestead. Martial Billeaud was second of 5 children born to his parents, these children being: Eulalie, Martial, Jr., subject of this sketch; Charles, Aliee, and Paul, all of whom are living. Martial Billeaud, Jr., was educated at public and private schools in the town of Broussard, later attending St. Charles college, at Grand Coteau, La., following which he was employed on his father's plantation, and later rented and cultivated land on his own account. He began renting land and growing cotton in the year 1882, at the same time giving diligent attention to saving as much of what he made as was possible. His father always made a point of having his sons associated with him in his business enterprises. In 1893 the present large sugar factory, located on the old plantation, was erected, and represents an expenditure of \$500,000. The first mill on the place was erected in 1874, and was an open kettle mill run by horse power. This old mill was in successful operation until the completion of the present splendid plant. Until 1903 Martial Billeaud and his brothers

operated their father's land, but in that year purchased the father's interest of 3,000 acres, and in the same year began purchasing additional land. This was continued until, in 1913, they owned 11,723 acres. In 1913 they decided to make a division of their property, and this was done, with the exception of the sugar factory, which they own jointly, and for which they produce about 40,000 tons of cane annually. Martial Billeaud, Jr., owns one-fifth of the sugar factory. Among other plantations in which he is interested are the Home plantation, Long plantation, Huron plantation, and De Laneville plantation. In 1889 Martial Billeaud, Jr., and Edward L. Estorge purchased the general merchandise stock of F. B. Grovenberg, at Broussard, which was then comparatively a small stock of goods, but which has been so largely increased since that now it is one of the largest retail stocks in the parish or in that part of the state. In 1899 Martial Billeaud's brothers purchased Mr. Estorge's interests in the store, and since that time the firm name has been M. Billeaud, Jr., & Co., Martial Billeaud, Jr., owning a one-half interest. In 1906 Martial Billeaud organized the Bank of Broussard and was elected president of the institution at the start, in which capacity he has remained to the present. He was one of the organizers of the Broussard Cotton Oil Co., of which he is a director. He is also a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Lafayette, and of the Southwestern Louisiana Development bureau. Politically Mr. Billeaud aligns himself as an independent Democrat. During the past 18 years he has served the people of the parish as a member of the Lafayette parish police jury, and during 12 years of that time has filled the important office of president of that body. His greatest activities have been in the direction of securing good, serviceable, and durable roads for the people of the parish, and in his official capacity he has done everything possible toward securing this much desired end, while as a private citizen he has contributed largely of both time and money for this purpose. He has also been an able champion of the public schools, and has done much good work toward securing improvements in these. In church affiliation Mr. Billeaud is a Roman Catholic. Fraternally, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has contributed largely of his means toward the support of the church and convent at Broussard. Always a tireless worker, Mr. Billeaud's success in life has been achieved through earnest effort, diligent application and discerning thrift, intelligently directed, and no element of what is termed luck has entered into his steady upward climb. Mr. Billeaud is now casting about for the best means of offsetting or overcoming the effects of recent national legislation affecting the production of sugar in Louisiana, and with this idea in mind is contemplating a greater diversity of products on his lands. He is fully alive to the great possibilities of agriculture in Louisiana, and is exerting his energies toward practically demonstrating the feasibility of greater net acreage returns from the land, and his able efforts in this direction will undoubtedly be largely helpful to the cause of intelligent agriculture in Louisiana. June 27, 1893, Mr. Billeaud was married to

Miss Palmyre Bernard, and 5 children, as follows, have been born to their union: Della, Cornelius, Roy, Allen, and Louel.

Bisso, William A., was born in New Orleans, La., Aug. 4, 1875, the son of Joseph and Mary B. (Damonte) Bisso, the former of whom was a native of Gyonoble, France, and the latter of Spanish and Italian descent, the daughter of Joseph Damonte. Mr. Joseph Bisso came to America when about 10 years of age and first settled in New Orleans but later went to Plaquemine, where he learned the trade of blacksmith and horseshoer. From Plaquemine he entered the service of the Confederate navy as water tender and remained in the service until the close of the war when he received an honorable discharge. At that time he settled on Walnut street in the city of New Orleans and engaged as timberman for the Fischer Lumber Co. After a period of about 5 years in their employ he went into the wood and lumber business for himself which he continued until about 1891. A levee was built through his property in that year and the work at that point had to be abandoned. Succeeding this he became interested in the tow and ferry boat business, which he followed until his death, Dec. 25, 1907. To Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bisso, 5 children were born, namely: Anna, now the widow of F. G. Tyler; Joseph A., in the tow boat business; Katherine, now the widow of W. T. Alcorn; William A., the subject of this sketch, and Alexander L., also in the tow boat business. William A. Bisso is next to the youngest member of his father's family, and has spent his entire life in New Orleans. His first schooling was received at the McDonough school, No. 14, and after this he attended night school for a time at Soulé's Business college, while he was at the same time doing survey work for the government with the United States engineers of the Fourth district. This work occupied about three years of his time, after which he went as a pilot on the Walnut street and Westwego ferry for 3 years more. At the end of that period he bought a tug and engaged with his father in upriver towing. From that time to this he has been prominently identified with that business. After his father's death, W. A. Bisso became president of the Bisso Tow Boat Co., a corporation organized under Louisiana laws. About the close of 1908, Mr. Bisso organized, and was made president of the New Orleans Coal Co., which does an exclusively wholesale business in rail and ship bunker coal, practically all the supply coming by rail from the Alabama coal fields. The plants of the coal company and the tow boat company are situated at the foot of Walnut street in New Orleans, and they also have a branch in Mobile, Ala. Mr. Bisso is a Catholic, a member of the Elks' club, of the Progressive union, and the Board of Trade. He married Miss Cecilia, daughter of A. L. Le Breton, and they have 1 son, William, Jr. In politics Mr. Bisso has always accepted the principles of the Democratic party and has taken active interest in the local management of its affairs and is one of the men whose counsel is sought in matters of importance to the welfare of his district. Elected on Democratic ticket as alderman of Fourteenth ward; served 1904-1908.

Blake, Eugene William, well-known jurist, of Thibodaux, was born in Iberville parish, Oct. 12, 1827. He was the son of Eugene William Blake and Adeline Dupuy, both of whom were born at Iberville parish, La., and whose lives alike were spent and ended at the place of their birth. The father was a planter and Eugene William, the son, was educated at the public school of Iberville, and shortly after the term of his schooling he removed to Thibodaux, where he was appointed clerk of the court, and continued to occupy that position for several years, during which time he was carefully saving that he might accumulate the means with which to continue his education. When this end had been gained he entered college at Lexington, Ky. On completing the course of instruction there, he returned home and shortly afterward entered Louisiana state university, from which he graduated in law in 1848. For a time he practiced at Iberville, and on April 20, 1857, he was married to Miss Cecilia Thibodaux, daughter of Bannon G. and Justine (Aubert) Thibodaux, granddaughter of ex-Gov. Henry S. Thibodaux, who was the founder of the town of that name. In November of that year he removed to Thibodaux and engaged in the practice of law with his father-in-law. This partnership was actively continued until the beginning of the Civil war, when the young man enlisted in St. Mary's battery and went to the front in the service of the Confederacy. He was engaged in several of the most sanguinary conflicts that mark the history of those dark days, but survived and returned to his home, where he resumed the practice of law. In March, 1866, his father-in-law died and he thereafter conducted the legal business of the firm alone. On Dec. 19, 1881, he was appointed to the bench as circuit judge of the Louisiana Court of Appeals, and continued in that position 8 years. Following this he became attorney for the Southern Pacific R. R. and represented that corporation in much of its important litigation. Judge Blake was a lifelong Democrat and a member of the Catholic church. He died Jan. 2, 1890, at his home in Thibodaux.

Blackman, John Calhoun, member of the firm of Blackman, Overton & Dawkins, Alexandria, La., was born in Alexandria, Jan. 7, 1877, son of Judge Wilbur F. Blackman, who is elsewhere referred to in this work. Mr. Blackman attended the public schools of Alexandria and later the Louisiana State university. He was a student, also, at Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., after which he entered the law school of Tulane university, from which he graduated in 1897. In the same year he formed a partnership with John C. Ryan and began the practice of law at the city of Alexandria. In 1904 Mr. Blackman became associated with John H. Overton in legal practice, and this latter connection has continued to this time. In 1913 this firm received Messrs. Dawkins and Mims into partnership, and when Mr. Mims withdrew the style of the firm became Blackman, Overton & Dawkins. In 1903 Mr. Blackman was married to Miss Elizabeth Lobdell, a daughter of John Lobdell, of Baton Rouge, La., and 3 children have been born to their union, these being: Elizabeth, John C., Jr., and Wilbur F., Jr. Mr. Blackman is a Knight Templar Mason, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a charter member of Alexandria Lodge No.



JUDGE EUGENE W. BLAKE

546, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Blackman has been a lifelong resident of Rapides parish, and enjoys an exceptionally wide acquaintance and general popularity; not only in Rapides parish, but throughout a large part of the state of Louisiana. His reputation as an able and learned lawyer is recognized by both bench and bar, while as a citizen he is looked upon as a man scrupulously diligent in the performance of his duties as a member of the community in which he lives. He takes an active interest in all public matters involving the obligations of citizenship, and is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens.

Blackman, Wilbur Fisk, judge of the Thirteenth Judicial district, composed of Rapides and Grant parishes, was born in Harris county, Ga., Dec. 10, 1841, and is a son of John Calhoun and Aehah Gilbert (Maddox) Blackman. His father was born in South Carolina, in 1808, and was a son of William Blackman, a native of North Carolina. John Blackman was the progenitor of his family in America. He came from Scotland to America in 1649, and settled in Massachusetts. The parents of Judge Blackman were married in Georgia. The mother was born in Alabama. They had 3 children, namely, Josephine Curtis, Wilbur Fisk, and Asa Olin Blackman. The family moved from Georgia to Louisiana in 1851, and settled in Claiborne parish, where the parents resided until 1872, when they removed to Bossier parish, and there the father died in 1873. He was a planter by occupation, and was also a local minister of the Methodist Church. His wife died at the age of 67 years. Judge Blackman was reared on the farm in Claiborne parish, and was educated in private schools and Homer college. He graduated from this college in June, 1861, and soon after volunteered in Company A, 9th Louisiana regiment, under Col. Dick Taylor. On the organization of the company Judge Blackman was elected lieutenant, and with the regiment went to Richmond, Va., and continued with the 9th Louisiana until its reorganization in 1862, when he resigned on account of ill health. He returned to his parental home in Louisiana, and 30 days later again volunteered in the Confederate army, in Company B, 28th Louisiana volunteers, and was made adjutant-general of the regiment under command of Col. Henry Gray. He continued thereafter to serve in the trans-Mississippi department to the close of the war. He participated in all the battles of the department in Louisiana, and led the charge at the battle of Mansfield, as assistant acting adjutant-general, and was complimented by Gen. Taylor for "gallant and conspicuous service." The war closed, Mr. Blackman returned home, and began the study of law at Homer. He was admitted to practice law by the supreme court in 1866, and began the practice immediately afterward at Homer. In 1865 he was elected to the lower house of the state legislature and in 1868 to the state senate, where he served with distinction to 1872. In 1873 he removed to Alexandria, where he has since resided. In 1876 he was elected district judge, the judicial district then composed of Rapides, Grant and Vernon parishes. He continued to serve as district judge until 1879, when the constitutional convention made a change in the district. He was off the bench only a year and

a half, and was then, in 1882, again elected district judge, the judicial district then comprising Avoyelles, Grant and Rapides parishes. He remained on the bench for 10 years, and in 1892 was elected by the legislature judge of the Court of Appeals for the Third circuit, and as such served 8 years. In 1900 he was again elected district judge, the Thirteenth judicial district composed of Grant and Rapides parishes, and at each election since has been reelected, his present term expiring in 1916. Judge Blackman has long been prominent and active in politics as a Democrat. He was elected presidential elector-at-large from Louisiana and as such cast the electoral vote of the state for Seymour and Blair, the Democratic candidates for president and vice-president, respectively. In 1900 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention, and has been a delegate to many state and congressional conventions of his party. Fraternally Judge Blackman is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Rapides club. He is a member of the Episcopal church. September 27, 1867, he married Miss Ellen Monfort Wells, daughter of Gen. Monfort Wells of Rapides parish. She died in 1898, leaving the following children: Wilbur Wells Blackman, planter and stockman of Alexandria; Jeanette Dent Blackman, Ellen Monfort Blackman and John Calhoun Blackman, a prominent lawyer of Alexandria. With the exception of a brief period of one and a half years, mentioned above, Judge Blackman has continued to serve either on the bench of the District court or Court of Appeals since 1876, a period of 38 years. He has long held conspicuous place among the ablest jurists of Louisiana, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem, not only of the members of the bar, but also of the people in general. At his home city and in his resident parish Judge Blackman has won an enviable reputation as a citizen of progress and public spirit, and his friends are legion.

Boatner, Charles J., was born in Caldwell parish, La., Jan. 23, 1849, and died at New Orleans, March 21, 1903. He was a son of Mark and Sarah (Stirling) Boatner, who were born in East Feliciana parish, La. His grandfather, Elias Boatner, was also born in this same parish, the son of a native Hollander, who was a pioneer planter in Louisiana. Mark Boatner was a lawyer by profession and died when his son, Charles J. Boatner, was but a boy. His mother having died previously, he was taken to Catahoula parish by an uncle, who brought him up. He studied law and was admitted to the bar at the age of 21. He began the practice of law at Harrisonburg, La., but about 1878 he removed to Monroe, La., where he resided until 1896, when he located in New Orleans. Mr. Boatner was elected to the state senate in 1876, but resigned in May, 1878, when he removed to Monroe. He served in the first Democratic legislature after the memorable days of the reconstruction period subsequent to the war of secession. He was a candidate for Congress in 1884, but was defeated by Gen. J. Floyd King, who was the incumbent at the time. He was elected to the 51st, 52nd and 53rd Congresses, and received the certificate of election to the 54th, but his seat

was declared vacant March 20, 1896. At a special election held June 10, 1896, he was elected to the short term of the 54th Congress as a Democrat. His party having adopted in its national platform the plank known as the "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," a measure he refused to support, he declined to again be a candidate for Congress, but remained in the party. His last public service of importance was as a member of the state constitutional convention of 1898, to which he was elected a member at large. He was a member of the suffrage committee of that convention, and ardently opposed the "grandfather plan." His was a brilliant record in Congress and among the ablest statesmen of the South he won conspicuous place. He was no less able as a lawyer and as a member of the Louisiana bar he won equal distinction to that achieved in Congress. Mr. Boatner married, in 1870, Miss Frances R. Mayo, a daughter of Judge Oren Mayo, of Concordia parish, La. She survives him, now residing in Franklin, La. Their children are Mark M., Stirling S., Oren M., Charles J. and Anna Josephine, wife of Edward E. Moise.

Boatner, Mark M., is a son of the late Charles J. Boatner, and was born in Concordia parish, La., Jan. 5, 1872. He obtained his degree of bachelor of science from the Virginia Military institute in 1892, and graduated in law from Tulane university in 1896. He was junior-major of the 2nd United States volunteer infantry, commanded by Col. Duncan N. Hood in the Spanish-American war. From 1906 to 1910 Mr. Boatner was the attorney for the collector of inheritance tax and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1913. He has held no other positions of consequence. He is a Democrat in politics, but not a politician. Fraternally, Mr. Boatner is a Master Mason. He was married in 1894 to Miss Bertie E. Bryant.

Boh, Arthur Peter, general contractor and builder, 303 Carondelet street, New Orleans, La., was born at New Orleans, Dec. 19, 1884; son of John P. and Rosalie (Wanner) Boh, both of whom were born in the same locality as was the son. John P. Boh, the father, has devoted the energies of his lifetime to the vocation of a manufacturer of hand-made furniture, in which business he is at this time engaged. His factory is located at St. Louis and Basin streets, New Orleans. To John P. Boh and wife, who are living at this time, 6 children have been born, as follows: John Sidney, wholesale produce dealer, died July 31, 1905; Arthur Peter, the subject of this sketch; Charles, professional wood carver, now employed in connection with his father's furniture business; Roa Lie, Henry, connected with father's business; Edward, order clerk in the service of the Fulton Bag Co., New Orleans. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth of these are now living at the parental home. Arthur Peter Boh attended the public schools of New Orleans. After his graduation from high school he was during some time engaged in employment connected with architectural pursuits. In 1905 he entered the service of the United States government at the New Orleans naval station. During the year 1906 he was employed by the sewerage and water board of the City of New Orleans. In 1907 he re-

turned to the government work, but again in 1908 he was employed by the sewerage and water board. In 1909 he launched into business as a general contractor and builder, on his own account, with offices at 303 Carondelet street, New Orleans, and has so continued to this time, doing a constantly-increasing business. Mr. Boh is affiliated with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He is a member, also, of the Masonic fraternity and of the Ancient United Order of Druids. June 21, 1905, Mr. Boh was married to Miss Rosa Birk, daughter of Roman and Anna Barbara (Van Freiburghouse) Birk of Switzerland, in which country the daughter was born. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Boh.

Bolton, George W., prominent banker and financier of Alexandria, and one of the best known men of Louisiana, was born in DeKalb county, Ga., Sept. 15, 1841. His parents were Elisha P. and Eliza (Burbridge) Bolton. The father, of English lineage, was a native of Georgia, in which state his father settled shortly after the Revolutionary war, coming from Virginia. The mother of George W. Bolton was also a native of Georgia, and was of Irish parentage. In 1857 Elisha P. Bolton removed from Georgia to Louisiana, and located at Shiloh, Union parish, where he established a private school and became a well-known educator. He died at the age of 85 years, and his wife at 70. They were the parents of 8 children, 5 sons and 3 daughters, of whom 6 grew to majority, and 3 are still living. George W. Bolton was the fourth eldest and the third son. He was educated in his father's private school at Shiloh, and in 1861, when the Civil war came on, Mr. Bolton enlisted in Company E, 12th Louisiana infantry. He gallantly served the cause of the Confederacy to the close of the war, attaining to the rank of second sergeant. At the battle of Nashville he was wounded in the right arm and shortly afterwards captured and taken to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, and later transferred to Point Lookout, Md., where he was paroled at the close of hostilities. He then returned to his father's home in Louisiana, entirely without means, traveling a portion of the way on the deck of a Red river passenger steamer. After spending 1 year in teaching at Shiloh, Mr. Bolton began his successful career as a merchant. He engaged in mercantile business at Winnfield, Winn parish, with Dr. A. Wade. After 3 successful years at Winnfield, Mr. Bolton, in company with Dr. A. Wade and Mr. Thomas D. Milling, opened a branch establishment at Pineville, opposite Alexandria, Mr. Bolton removing to Pineville to take charge of the business, the business at Winnfield remaining in charge of Mr. Walling. For 1 year the business was conducted under the firm name of A. Wade, and on the death of Dr. Wade was continued under the firm name of Milling & Bolton until the death of Mr. Milling in 1879, after which date Mr. Bolton continued the business on his own account until 1900, when he disposed of it, in order to give his exclusive time to his duties as president of the Rapides bank. This bank was organized in 1888, when there were only five banks in Louisiana, outside of New Orleans. Mr. Bolton was made the first



G. W. Bolton

president of the bank, and this position he held until 1912, when he retired and was succeeded by his eldest son, James W. Bolton. However, he was induced to remain actively connected with the bank as chairman of the board of directors. From its organization the Rapides bank has prospered, and has long ranked among the largest and most successful banks of Louisiana. Its growth and prosperity have been largely due to Mr. Bolton's able financiering. For many years he has held conspicuous place among bankers of not only Louisiana and the South, but also of the nation. He was one of the organizers of the Louisiana State Bankers' association, and for several years served as president of the association. He has long been identified with the American Bankers' association, and for 2 terms of 3 years each he was a member of the executive council of this association. While mercantile and banking interests have claimed so great a part of his time and attention, Mr. Bolton has responded to the call of public duty. He was a delegate to, and a member of, the constitution convention of 1879 from Rapides parish. This convention was called for the purpose of framing a constitution to better suit the conditions then existing and especially to provide for a more economical management of the affairs of state than then prevailed under the carpet bag Republican rule. He was also a member of the constitutional convention of 1898 called for the purpose of settling once and for all time to come the question of the participation of the negro in the politics of Louisiana. While the action taken to prevent the negro from voting was severely criticised in other sections of the country, it has never been successfully attacked, with the result that the negro in Louisiana to-day takes no part whatever in elections, though he is accorded all the civil rights to which he is entitled. In both these conventions, the results of which were of far-reaching benefit to the state, Mr. Bolton took an active and foremost part, being a member of important committees in both. From 1888 to 1894 he represented Rapides parish in the lower house of the legislature, and there rendered conspicuous service. During his first term in the legislature he was chairman of the committee on appropriation. In this capacity he was chiefly instrumental in putting the state finances on a solid basis, which for the first time after the Civil war brought the annual expenditures of the state within the limit of current receipts, and by this rule the finances of the state have since been governed. In the annals of the state this is a noteworthy achievement, and its accomplishment was a stupendous task, and required much work and able financiering, but Mr. Bolton proved equal to the difficult undertaking and thereby rendered exceptional service to the state. During his last term in the legislature Mr. Bolton was honored by being elected speaker of the house, and in this exalted position again displayed exceptional ability, meeting the most sanguine hopes of his many friends. In 1904 Mr. Bolton was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis, and was made a member of the committee to notify, at his home on the Hudson river, Judge Alton B. Parker of his nomination for the presi-

dency. From early manhood, Mr. Bolton has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and has served as grand master of the Grand Lodge and as grand high priest of the Royal Arch chapter of Louisiana. He has long been prominent as a member of the Baptist church and in local affairs borne the commendable part of a public-spirited citizen. In 1868 Mr. Bolton married Miss Tennessee Wade, daughter of Dr. A. Wade. She was born in 1850 in Arkansas. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bolton were born 5 sons and 1 daughter, now living: James Wade, president of the Rapides bank; George F. of Lake Charles; Frank P., cashier of the Rapides bank; James Porter, merchant at Lake Charles; Roseoe, in the insurance business at Alexandria, and Miss Bertha, accomplished in music.

Boutcher, George W., sugar dealer, New Orleans, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 4, 1854; son of Robert and Lydia (Wilkinson) Boutcher, both of whom were natives of the city in which the son was born, the father being of French ancestry and the mother English. The father died at the age of 73 years, and is survived by the mother at this time. Only 2 children were born to the parents—a daughter, now deceased, and George W. He came with his parents to New Orleans in 1859 and passed his boyhood and youth in the city, attending the public schools and following this with a special commercial course at Soulé's college. After finishing at commercial school he entered the service of the firm of Deldugo & Co. as a clerk, and through the passing years won promotion for meritorious service until the station of vice-president of the corporation had been attained. Some time later he was elected to the important position of president and remains the incumbent of this executive post at this time. George W. Boutcher entered the sugar business in New Orleans Oct. 25, 1868, when only 14 years old, and has remained in the same business since that time, being, without doubt, one of the oldest men, in point of trade experience, in that line in the city of New Orleans. His business experience extends back to a time embracing all the horrors of the reconstruction period in Louisiana and covering several of the most devastating yellow fever epidemics in the history of the South's metropolis. He has been privileged to observe revolutionary changes in many lines, and to witness the great progress that has been made in every branch of the sugar industry, from the cane field to the office of the sugar broker. Marvelous transformation scenes have been enacted within his vision in the industrial, commercial and residential districts of the city, and yet George W. Boutcher is one of the active, aggressive and influential business men of the city whose greatness he has aided in creating. In 1875 Mr. Boutcher was married to Miss Sarah H. Prothro, a daughter of Nathan Prothro of South Carolina. To them 4 daughters and 3 sons were born, all of the latter being now deceased. The daughters are: Gertrude, now the wife of T. J. Woodward, Jr.; May, Roberta and Louise. Mr. Boutcher is a member of the Pickwick club, the Chess, Checkers and Whist club and New Orleans lodge No. 30, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Boyce, Henry Archinard, of Boyce, Rapides parish, Louisiana, was born on the Archinard plantation, near Alexandria, Feb. 12, 1836. His father, Henry Boyce, a native of the North of Ireland, came to Louisiana when a young man, studied law under Judge Porter, located in Rapides parish, practiced law for a few years, became district judge in the State court, serving 2 terms, and engaged in the planting business. During the administration of Pres. Zachary Taylor he was United States district judge, a position he was occupying when the Civil war broke out. Mr. Boyce married Miss Irene Archinard, daughter of John Archinard of Rapides parish, who had emigrated from Switzerland to Louisiana in the early days of the colony, and was commander of the Spanish post, in the parish of Rapides. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Boyce had 2 children, Henry Archinard Boyce and Louise Frances Boyce (died at the age of 76). The subject of this sketch was only 4 years old when his mother died. He was educated abroad. Returning to Louisiana shortly before the Civil war of 1861-65, he joined the Confederate army, in which he served with conspicuous bravery the first year of the war, afterwards became aide-de-camp to Gen. Magruder, adjutant of the 3rd Arizona regiment, Green's division, ordnance officer, remaining on duty until the close of hostilities. When peace was restored, the gallant soldier returned to his native parish and devoted himself to the care of the plantation which had been founded by his father, and in the center of which is located the town of Boyce, named in honor of Henry Boyce. Henry Archinard Boyce married, in 1869, Miss Anna G. Seip, daughter of Dr. John Seip, planter, of Rapides parish. They have 1 daughter, Irene, wife of Alfred Watermark, residing in Alexandria, Louisiana.

Boyd, Major David French, prominent educator, was born at Wytheville, Va., Oct. 5, 1834, and graduated from the University of Virginia in the year 1857. He came to Louisiana on his way farther west, and was induced to stop in this state and become a teacher in 1860, at which time he became a member of the first faculty of the first Louisiana seminary, in which he taught Latin. This institution was closed from 1861 to 1865, as an incident of Gen. Banks' Red river expedition, but in the summer of 1865 Maj. Boyd was invited to return to Louisiana and take the presidency of the school. He did so and remained as such until 1880, when he was succeeded by Col. William Preston Johnston. Maj. Boyd served as major of engineers in the Confederate army, and under the plan of this college it had been provided that the president of the institution should hold the rank of colonel. On his retirement from the presidency he returned to Virginia, and there taught a private school for some time, later becoming president of the Alabama Polytechnic institute for one year, following which he returned to Louisiana in 1884 as president of Louisiana State university, which position he then continued to occupy for some years, later resigning to take charge of Kentucky Military institute. After some time at the latter institution he became a member of the faculty of Michigan Military academy, but in 1897 returned to Louisiana university as

professor of philosophy and civics, which station he then continued to occupy until the time of his death, in May, 1899. He was married to Miss Esther Gertrude Wright of Rapides parish in 1865. To them were born 8 children, of whom 6 are now living.

Boyd, Col. Thomas D., president Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., was born in Wytheville, Va., Jan. 20, 1854; son of Thomas Jefferson and Minerva A. (French) Boyd, the former of whom was born near Charlottesville, Va., in 1804, and named for Thomas Jefferson, whom he and his family knew personally. His mother was a Miss Magruder of Maryland. He was educated at the University of Virginia and married Miss Minerva French of Giles county, Va., afterward practicing law at Wytheville for many years, attaining the age of nearly 90 years before his death. Thomas D. Boyd, the subject of this sketch, was the ninth of 10 children born to his parents. The father was long prominent in the affairs of Virginia, serving as a member of the state legislature, on the board of public works and filling various other important commissions. He was a colonel of the state guard and one of the builders of the town of Wytheville, in later days owning and conducting a hotel at that place. He was a very active and public-spirited man and enjoyed a reputation for the highest integrity. Thomas D. Boyd passed his boyhood days at Wytheville, Va., coming to Louisiana at the age of 14 years to attend Louisiana State seminary at Alexandria, of which his brother, David French Boyd, was then superintendent. Having been prepared for college by a private teacher, the young man entered the Louisiana university as a sophomore at the age of 14 by reason of his splendid preparation, this being in Sept., 1868. He graduated with the degree of M. A. in 1872, and besides took a part of the civil engineering course at Louisiana State university. He returned to Virginia in 1872, and for a year assisted Charles R. Boyd in making topographical drawings of a survey of the Kanawha river, for the Federal government. He then returned to Louisiana in the autumn of 1873 as assistant professor of mathematics in Louisiana State university and so continued until 1877. During the period when appropriations were withheld from the university he remained with his brother, David French Boyd, who was then president of the university, and served as teacher and later commandant. When the agricultural department was added to the university he continued as assistant professor and commandant of cadets. In 1883, when Col. William Preston Johnston resigned the presidency to become first president of Tulane university, he was selected to fill Col. Johnston's chair of history and English literature, on the recommendation of Col. Johnston, and remained incumbent of this station until 1888, when he resigned from the professorship to become president of the Louisiana State Normal school at Natchitoches. The normal school had been established under Act of 1884, and had held 3 short sessions under the presidency of Dr. Edward E. Sheib, struggling against the handicaps of inadequate funds, poor equipment and insufficient buildings, so that conditions were, to say the least of it, very unfavorable when he took charge of

the institution as president and ex-officio conductor of state teachers' institutes, in which capacity he continued until 1896, in which year he was elected president of Louisiana State university, and has remained incumbent of that office to this time. Col. Boyd is a member of all educational associations having membership in Louisiana, and was one of the founders of the Louisiana chautauqua at Ruston. He has served as president of the Louisiana State Educational association and of the Louisiana School Review, and has been a member of the National Educational association many years; also the National Association of State Universities and the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. In 1897 he was recommended by Pres. Johnston and given the degree of LL. D. by Tulane university. In 1882 Col. Boyd was married to Miss Annie Fuqua, a daughter of Col. James O. Fuqua of Baton Rouge, and 6 children have been born to their union. Col. Boyd is a member of the Episcopal church and has been a vestryman many years. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Boylan, Washington G., executive head of the noted Boylan Detective Agency and Protection Police, with headquarters in the city of New Orleans, was born in the city of New Orleans, La., and has resided there from the date of his birth to the present time. In the course of his earlier education he attended the public schools of the city until attaining the eighth grade, when he withdrew and entered Dufour's college. After having completed the prescribed course at this institution, embracing some years, he entered Spring Hill college at Mobile, Ala., from which he later graduated. Returning to New Orleans while yet quite a young man, he sought and obtained employment with the firm of Geo. A. Fosdick & Co., shipping agents and commission merchants, remaining in the service of this firm until the year 1861, when he enlisted in the service of the Confederate states as a private in the 13th Louisiana volunteers. His command went to the front and the young man saw much of the carnage and shock of strife that within the span of a few never-to-be-forgotten years clouded the land, darkened the homes and tore the hearts of so many of our people. He served throughout the great historic struggle, winning promotion in rank for gallant conduct from time to time, until he had gained the grade of captain. After the surrender he again returned to the city of his nativity, securing employment in the service of the American Telegraph Co., where he remained until the date of the consolidation of that corporation with the Western Union Telegraph Co., at which time he resigned to accept a position in the Probate court under the regime of the late Justice Louis Duvigneaud, there continuing until the successor to Judge Duvigneaud had been elected. He was then appointed chief docket clerk, under the late Thos. H. Handy, civil sheriff. During the incumbency of Thos. H. Handy as civil sheriff the supreme court appointed by Gov. Francis T. Nicholls was installed in office, deposing the Republican court headed by Judge Leduling. On the evening of the 7th of Jan., 1877, the late Benjamin Onorato and Captain W. G. Boylan were

deputed by Thomas H. Handy to take charge of the courtroom and appurtenances of the Louisiana supreme court, they being admonished to keep everything therein intact. During the evening the court was entered by Maj. Loan, at the time chief of police, in full uniform and accompanied by Capt. Gray and 8 or 10 uniformed metropolitan police officers, with orders from Judge Leduling to take possession. Maj. Loan and the accompanying party of officers were immediately ordered by Capt. Boylan and Benjamin Onorato to withdraw, which they declined to do, augmenting their force of metropolitan police by an addition of 15 armed men. Capt. Boylan and Mr. Onorato held their position during the night and at 2 a. m. the following morning received the surrender of the squad of metropolitan police that had been sent to take charge of the court, the only condition of the surrender being that the members of the party of officers should be guaranteed safe return to their homes by the sheriff's representatives. After the retirement of these officers, accompanied by Chief Justice Leduling and his court, the Nicholls court, headed by Chief Justice Manning, was sworn in, and this incident, the details of which had been so ably managed, through the devoted heroism and cool courage of those to whom they had been entrusted, marked the initiation of Democratic government in Louisiana. Afterward Capt. Boylan disengaged himself from political commissions and kindred pursuits as much as possible, with the intention of devoting his abilities to commercial pursuits, but in 1885, during the administration of President Cleveland, he was appointed to the position of assistant weigher, in the service of the Federal government. He was shortly thereafter advanced to the post of weigher, and occupied that office for about 20 years, only resigning to enter the Boylan Detective Agency and Protective Police as an associate until the retirement of Capt. W. J. O'Connor, when Capt. Boylan assumed the direction of the agency as principal.

Bolinger, Sanford H., of Shreveport, is one of the prominent lumbermen of Louisiana. He was born in Carroll county, Illinois, Jan. 5, 1855, a son of John B. and Sophia (Corbin) Bolinger. His parents moved to Kansas when he was only 9 years of age, where his father engaged in farming and also in the lumber business. The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of Fort Scott, Kan., and his education was completed by a 2-year course at Normal college in Illinois. On leaving college he taught school for 2 years and was assistant superintendent of schools at Fort Scott for 1 year. After spending 3 years in the nursery business with indifferent success, Mr. Bolinger entered the retail lumber business in Kansas, from which state he removed to Texarkana, Ark., where he resided for 6 years. Mr. Bolinger became a resident of Shreveport in 1902. His business operations in Louisiana cover a period of over 20 years. He is president of the S. H. Bolinger Lumber Co., and also president of Clear Creek Lumber Co., the mill for the former company being at Bolinger, La., and for the latter at Reeves, La., general offices for both at Shreveport. He was president of the Louisiana State Fair association for 3 years and did much



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to improve and upbuild this organization. Mr. Bolinger has been active in the business and public life of the state ever since he has lived in Louisiana, and is regarded as one of the most influential citizens of his community. He is the organizer of the Shreveport Golf club, in which he has taken an active and prominent part. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1883 Mr. Bolinger was united in wedlock to Miss Florence Green, a native of Pennsylvania. Four children have been born to this union, namely, B. Hudson, Minta Ursie, Isa Nancy and John H. Bolinger.

Braden, William C., a well-known and popular attorney at Lake Charles, was born in Mitchellville, Ia., Dec. 31, 1886, a son of Charles M. and Luella (Collins) Braden, natives of Ohio and Illinois, respectively. The father for a time was in the hardware business and later in the lumber business at Jacksonville, Fla., but has now retired and is living at home with his devoted wife. They are the parents of 3 children, namely, Cyrilla, William C., and Charlie E. William received his primary education in the public schools at Lake Charles, after which he enrolled at the Louisiana State university, graduating in the class of 1908 with the degree of B. A., and in 1910 he received his degree of LL. B. On leaving the university he entered the office of the well-known law firm of McCoy, Moss & Knox, and after being admitted to the bar practiced for a time in connection with this firm. He later began independently, and has succeeded in establishing an excellent practice. Mr. Braden is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and also of the Knights of the Maccabees of Lake Charles. He is a stanch Democrat in political adherency, a representative citizen and is regarded as one of the leading members of his profession in that section.

Brandao, Edwin P., commercial job printer, New Orleans, is the present efficient register of conveyances for the parish of Orleans. He was born at New Orleans, La., Oct. 7, 1874, and is a son of Edward A. and Esther (DeMeza) Brandao. His father, who is at this time a bookkeeper in the United States sub-treasury at New Orleans, was formerly, and for many years, a commercial job printer. He was born on the Island of Curacao of French and Spanish lineage, and came to New Orleans just prior to the beginning of the Civil war, in which he served as a private in the Confederate army, being a member of Fenner's battery throughout the war. After the war he returned to New Orleans and became identified with the operations of the "White League" movement. in the course of which he participated in the memorable struggle of Sept. 14, 1874, at the New Orleans river front, and which resulted in the overthrow of the "carpet bag" government in Louisiana. In 1873 Edward A. Brandao was married to Miss Esther DeMeza, who was born in New Orleans of French parentage. Edwin P. Brandao is the eldest of 4 children born to his parents. He passed his boyhood in the city of New Orleans, where, after graduating from the boys' high school he learned the printers' trade under direction of his father and subsequently was em-

ployed about five years in the circulation department of the Times-Democrat, New Orleans. In 1895 he embarked in the printing business on his own account and has achieved gratifying success. He is at this time president of the Brandao Printing Co., which is easily numbered among the leading, most progressive and efficient commercial printing establishments of the city. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war Mr. Brandao enlisted as second lieutenant, 2nd Louisiana regiment, volunteer infantry, serving 1 year in the operations of the army at that time. In 1904 he was elected a member of the city council from the thirteenth ward. In 1908 he was elected register of conveyances of Orleans Parish, without opposition, and in 1912 was re-elected to succeed himself, receiving the largest vote cast for any parochial candidate at that election. Under his direction the conveyance office has been conducted with great satisfaction to the public, owing to material improvements in the system of conducting the business which he has incorporated into the management of the office. Mr. Brandao is affiliated with the Democratic party and is active and earnest in the support of those time-honored principles for which his party stands. He is thoroughly aligned with the progressive element of the business community and at all times ready to co-operate and lend his personal aid in behalf of any worthy or commendable enterprise or movement that promises advancement or betterment of conditions to the people among whom he lives. He is regarded as a public-spirited citizen, having the keenest appreciation of the obligations of American citizenship and the strictest interpretation of integrity, both personal and official. He is a member of the Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian church and of the Chess, Checkers and Whist club. In 1905 Edwin P. Brandao was married to Miss Grace Batson, a daughter of the late Robert Batson of New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Brandao have 2 daughters, namely, Esther and Ruth.

Breaux, Joseph A., chief justice of the supreme court of Louisiana from 1904 to 1914, and previously associate justice of the supreme court from 1890 to 1904, has served with distinction on the supreme bench for a period of 24 years. Justice Breaux is a native of Louisiana, born in Iberville parish February 18, 1838. His parents were John B. and Margaret (Walsh) Breaux, the father having been of French lineage, a native of Louisiana and a planter. In the course of his education Joseph A. Breaux, the son, attended the University of Louisiana and later Georgetown (Kentucky) college. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, but when the Civil war came on, the young attorney at once enlisted as a private in the Confederate army and served with loyalty to the cause and with distinguished gallantry throughout the term of the war. After the surrender, he returned home and began the earnest practice of law in 1865 at New Iberia, La. Shortly afterward he was made president of the school board of Iberia parish and proved so instrumental in increasing the efficiency of the common schools and making their usefulness more apparent that in 1888 he was elected state superintendent of public instruction for Louisiana. While incumbent of this office he prepared a

bill remodeling the school laws of Louisiana. This bill was introduced and passed both houses of the legislature by large majorities, and in its operation thereafter largely increased the effective usefulness of the public school system of the state, for which the able and conscientious state superintendent has been widely commended. He also compiled the school laws of Louisiana and court decisions relating to these laws, which compilation was published in 1889. On April 24, 1890, he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, and in 1904 became chief justice. As a jurist Justice Breaux has attained an eminence that has long marked him as a man of the profoundest legal knowledge, enabling him to render decisions that have been noted for their lucidity and even-bearing justice. Commenting upon his retirement from the supreme bench, the Times-Democrat of March 29, 1914, said: "Few prominent men of the state have played so long or so prominent a part in its affairs, public and private, as judge, lawyer, soldier and citizen; Judge Breaux is a native of the state, of an old and distinguished family, nearly 2 centuries domiciled in Louisiana, in colony, territory and state; one of the oldest graduates of the University of Louisiana and Georgetown college, one of the last connecting links between the bar of today and the bar of ante-bellum times, which ranked so high in public estimation throughout the Union and the world. He has been active since then in every progressive movement of his section, in business and financial enterprises, in the development and prosperity of the state, performing fully and honorably all his civil and political duties. He has labored to preserve the best traditions and history of the state, and there is no better authority on those subjects than he who has seen and known all the great Louisianians of the last 60 years. If ever a man deserved a rest now, that he may give his time to less onerous yet equally honorable services, Judge Breaux is that man. He has won that rest, and he has won honor also, for during all his years before the public no one has ever raised a whisper against him, or failed to recognize his worth and patriotic services." Just after his retirement from the supreme court bench he was honored by the governor of the state by being appointed a curator of Louisiana State museum. In 1861 Justice Breaux was married to Miss Eugenia Mille, a daughter of Thomas Mille. Mrs. Breaux's father was a well-known Louisiana planter and business man of earlier times who had much to do with the rehabilitation of his portion of the state and its advance toward agricultural and industrial development that has brought general prosperity not only to that portion, but to the whole commonwealth.

Breaux, Samuel Locke, leading rice factor, first vice-president Pan-American Life Insurance Co., member board of directors New Orleans board of trade, prominent and leading citizen of New Orleans, is a son of Col. Gustave Aurelien and Emelie (Locke) Breaux, and was born at New Orleans, La., Feb. 13, 1860. Gustave A. Breaux, the father, was born in Lafayette parish, La.; December 28, 1828. His early education was obtained at the Jesuit college in St. Charles parish. When 16 years of age he went, by sail-

ing vessel, mainly, to Northfield, Vermont, and there entered Norwich university, a military school. After having completed the course of study at this institution he matriculated in the law department of Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass., from which in due time he graduated with his legal degree. He returned to Louisiana in 1853 and began the practice of law in the city of New Orleans. In 1856 Mr. Breaux was married to Miss Emilie Locke, a daughter of Samuel Locke. At the beginning of the Civil war he raised a battalion and was made colonel of the 13th Louisiana regiment, subsequently serving throughout the whole period of the war. About the year 1867 he reentered the profession of law with Mr. Charles E. Fenner as a partner, and continued in the profession until 1898, when he retired from practice and subsequently gave his attention to the direction of his plantation and allied interests. During all of the period of his residence in the city of New Orleans he took a very active and prominent part in the commercial, industrial and political affairs of the municipality. He served as a member of the constitutional convention of 1879, and twice represented the 5th senatorial district in the Louisiana state senate. He was active in the promotion of the New Orleans Cotton centennial and served as a member of the board of administrators of that enterprise and celebration. During all the time of his residence in the city he was owner of a plantation in Lafayette parish, and as his hearing became defective, he determined to remove to the country and devote his talents to agricultural development, being especially interested in sugar cane culture. In the subsequent development of his plantation interests, he became engaged in the manufacture of sugar, and the Lafayette Sugar refinery stands today as a monument to his zeal and energy in this direction. Col. Breaux's death occurred Feb. 24, 1910, at his home in Lafayette parish, where he was born, and where he passed the last years of an active and useful life, honored and loved by all who knew him. In May, 1911, a portrait of Col. Breaux was presented to the Louisiana Sugar Planters' association, to be hung with the portraits of other pioneers who toiled for the upbuilding of the sugar industry in Louisiana. Samuel Locke Breaux has from childhood lived in New Orleans. His early education was obtained at St. Philip public school. Later he attended St. Stanislaus college, conducted by the Jesuit Brothers at Bay St. Louis, Miss., and still later the Virginia Military institute, at Lexington, Va. Following his graduation from the latter institution in the year 1875, he entered the service of Payne, Kennedy & Co., New Orleans cotton factors, and was successively employed by several firms handling cotton and rice until the year 1896, when he entered business on his own account, handling both staples, cotton and rice. Since 1904, he has confined his business exclusively to rice, and a large experience, combined with a naturally keen and alert mind, and unfailing energy, has brought Mr. Breaux into general recognition as a leading authority in all matters pertaining to rice. He occupies the position of the leading rice factor in the city of New Orleans, where fully one-third of all the rice grown in the United

States is handled. March 1, 1914, Mr. Breaux formed a connection with the firm of Gibert & Clay, and thus returned to cotton business in which he was educated, and in this connection still continues the rice business as a department of the above firm. On several occasions he has appeared before the Louisiana railroad commission in the interest of more equitable treatment of the rice interests of the region tributary to New Orleans, and has been uniformly successful in his efforts in this direction. Pending consideration both of the McKinley and the Payne-Aldrich tariffs, he went to Washington as chairman, and as champion, of the rice interests, and on each occasion acted as spokesman of those interests at the hearings before the ways and means committee of Congress. During the years 1898 and 1900 he filled the position of president of the New Orleans board of trade, and is at this time an active member and member of the board of directors of that body; also, chairman of the rice committee, the rice freights committee and the freight and transportation committee of the board of trade. In Jan., 1911, he went to Washington as a member of the New Orleans committee to work in the interest of securing the Pan-American Exposition, and on that occasion acted as one of the speakers in presenting the claims of New Orleans before the committee on industrial arts and expositions. Mr. Breaux is first vice-president of the recently organized Pan-American Life Insurance Co. of New Orleans, is a member of the Young Men's Gymnastic club and is affiliated with various other organizations and associations—altogether a man of many affairs and complex interests, and above all things vigilant and fully alive to the interests of the people among whom he lives. April 6, 1885, Mr. Breaux was married to Miss Nina Williams, and to their union 1 son Samuel Locke Breaux, Jr., was born, April 21, 1886. Mrs. Breaux died Nov. 20, 1892, and April 19, 1894, Mr. Breaux was married to Miss Nina Alice Rogers.

Breaux, Hon. J. Napoleon, planter and member Louisiana state legislature, Broussard, Lafayette parish, La., was born at Broussard, Oct. 14, 1867; son of Paul and Mary (Landry) Breaux, both of whom were born in Lafayette parish, near the town of Broussard, the father in the year 1842 and the mother in 1841. Both parents are living at this time. Paul Breaux, the father, served 4 years in the Confederate army as a member of the 26th Louisiana volunteer infantry. He has followed the avocation of a planter throughout life, and is still an active worker, taking the lead in the operations of the plantation. He lives at the old homestead where he was born, and where his father also was born. The father, Jean Breaux, paternal grandfather of J. Napoleon Breaux, likewise followed the avocation of a Louisiana planter throughout life. The paternal great-grandfather, Breaux, was born in Nova Scotia and came to Louisiana with the Acadian exiles. The maternal grandfather, Clet. Landry, was born in Lafayette parish, La. His father also was a planter, and came from Nova Scotia with the Acadians. J. Napoleon Breaux was the first of 9 children, 8 of whom are living, born to his parents. He attended private schools at Broussard. At the early age of

8 years he began work on the home plantation, which has now been in the family through several generations, and in which he became part owner in the year 1905. He, like his father, and grandfather, has made a lifetime occupation of planting. In 1910 he visited Europe, traveling through Spain, Italy, Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, England and France, and while in Rome had the pleasure of seeing the pope. In 1886 Mr. Breaux was married to Miss Esthas Taylor of Lafayette parish, a daughter of Heilaine Taylor, a native of the latter parish. The Taylor family came from North Carolina to Louisiana. Their son, Paul N., is the only child born to them. Mr. Breaux is affiliated with the Roman Catholic church and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Holy Name society. From 1909 to 1912, embracing a term of 3 years, Mr. Breaux served the people of the parish as a member of the Lafayette parish school board. In the latter year he was elected to represent his parish for a term of 4 years in the Louisiana state legislature, and is now incumbent of that office, and is serving as a member of 3 of the important committees of the lower house of the legislature, these being committees on education, capital and labor and parochial affairs. Mr. Breaux is and has always been thoroughly identified with the best interests of the planting and farming industry in Louisiana, in which connection he has been a pronounced success, and as a member of the lower house of the legislature he is particularly alive to protecting and advancing the agricultural interests of the state in every legitimate way that such ends may be furthered. He is demonstrating that a successful farmer can be very useful as a member of the state legislature.

Brierre, Maurice E., son of Theodore and Angele (Wogan) Brierre, was born in New Orleans, March 22, 1861. Theodore Brierre was born in Paris in 1830 and came to America when 21 years old, settling in New Orleans. He was one of the pioneers in the sugar business first as a broker, then as a merchant. This he continued until 1888, when he retired and, returning to France, lived in Nice until his death, Sept. 20, 1913. Maurice E. Brierre received his education in Jefferson college, St. James parish, where he graduated in the commercial course, when 19 years of age; succeeding this he took a trip to Europe with his father and upon his return he went into business with his father and brother George. He has remained in the same calling to the present time, adding molasses and rice to sugar. He is a member of the Chess, Checkers and Whist club, and one of the city's well-known and prosperous business men. April 24, 1884, Mr. Brierre married Miss Felicie Burthe of New Orleans, daughter of Judge Leonce Burthe, deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Brierre the following children have been born: Maurice E., Jr., Henry R. and Angele, wife of Walter Bell Humphreys.

Broussard, Capt. Edwin S., successful attorney of New Iberia, La., and brother to Hon. Robert F. Broussard, United States senator-elect, was born on the old Broussard plantation—Marie Louise—in Iberia parish, La., Dec. 4, 1874. The plantation formerly was in St. Martin parish, but when Iberia parish was formed

from St. Martin the old place fell within the newly formed parish. The father, J. Dorville Broussard, was born on Marie Louise plantation, in St. Martin parish, in the year 1832, and died in 1906. During the Civil war the father filled the position of recorder for St. Martin parish, but he nevertheless organized and was elected captain of a company of home guards. He afterward served as assessor of St. Martin parish and during a period of 20 years served as a member of the police jury of Iberia parish. His wife, Anastasia (Gonsoulin) Broussard, was born in Iberia parish and died in the same locality in the year 1898, at the age of 61 years. The paternal grandfather, Don Louis Broussard, was born in St. Martin parish and died at New Iberia, La. He occupied the office of mayor of St. Martinville during several terms. The paternal great-great-grandfather Broussard was an Acadian, and came from Nova Scotia with a band of Acadian immigrants in the year 1765, locating in St. Martin parish. The maternal grandfather, François Gonsoulin, came to Louisiana from France for the purpose of surveying and allotting lands for the French government, and after having completed this work he took up permanent residence in St. Martin parish, where he remained during the remainder of his life. All members of this branch of the Broussard family were born at the old plantation family home in St. Martin parish. The subject of this sketch was born at the same place, but after the plantation had become a part of Iberia parish. Edwin S. Broussard, the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born. In 1890 he entered the academic department of Tulane university, but at this time only remained 1 year. In 1891 he entered the preparatory school of Louisiana State university and graduated in the agricultural course with the class of 1896. During the term 1896-97 he filled the position of principal of the high school at Jeanerette, La. In 1897-98 he served as principal of the high school at St. Martinville. In the spring of the latter year he resigned to organize a company of immunes for service in the Spanish-American war, and was elected captain of his company, which became Company I, 2nd United States Volunteer Immunes. The regiment rendezvoused at Covington, La., embarked on transport at New Orleans and went to Santiago, Cuba, being the first regiment to enter Cuba after the peace protocol had been signed, and remained in Cuba from August, 1898, until May, 1899. Being ranking captain of his battalion, Capt. Broussard acted in the capacity of major much of the time. His regiment was mustered out of service at Camp Meade, Pa., in the autumn of 1899, and immediately thereafter he entered the College of Law, Tulane university. After a short time, however, he was appointed a government clerk to the Taft commission, of which William Howard Taft was head, to the Philippine Islands. He remained in the Philippines until nearly time for the beginning of the fall term, and then, in September, 1900, returned and again entered the law school of Tulane university, where he was elected president of his class, being, it is said, the first country boy to be honored with a law class presidency at Tulane university. He graduated with the class of 1901, and

immediately thereafter began the practice of law at New Iberia, where he has since been continuously so engaged. In 1903 he was appointed district attorney to fill out an unexpired term, and in 1905 was elected to succeed himself in that office during a term of four years. Since 1909 he has been engaged in private practice, in partnership with A. J. Cammack, under the firm name of Cammack & Broussard. June 22, 1905, Capt. Broussard was married to Miss Marie Patout, a daughter of F. Patout. Four children have been born to Capt. and Mrs. Broussard, as follows: Felix Patout, Edwin S., Jr., Marie Louise and J. Dorville. Capt. Broussard has been affiliated with the Democratic party since the time of casting his first ballot, but recently has declared his affiliation with the Progressive party. He takes an active part in politics and public affairs generally, and is deeply appreciative of the obligations and duties of American citizenship. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. Few if any families of Louisiana have been longer, more intimately or more prominently identified with the history, growth and development of the state of Louisiana than has the family of Broussard. From the time of the arrival of the first representatives of the family, as Acadian immigrants, to the present day, they have been filling positions of responsibility, trust and honor, and have not been found wanting. John Broussard of Pinhook, La., has in his possession the original commission issued to one of his and Capt. Edwin S. Broussard's ancestors as commandante of Acadians. United States Senator-elect Robert F. Broussard is a brother to Capt. Edwin S. Broussard, the subject of this sketch.

Broussard, J. Otto, successful and well-known attorney and president of the board of school directors of Vermilion parish, La.; residence, Abbeville, Vermilion parish, La., was born at Abbeville, La., Oct. 7, 1881; son of Hon. Lastie and Perpetue (Mayard) Broussard, both of whom were born in Vermilion parish, La., the former in the year 1838 and the latter in 1857. The mother died in the locality in which she was born in 1907 and the father in 1911. The paternal grandfather, A. A. Broussard, was born in Vermilion parish, where he also died at the age of 76 years. He married Marie Coralie Broussard. The name originally was Broussard or Brassard, it is said. There were two brothers who came with the Acadian colony from Nova Scotia in 1765. One of these, Joseph Broussard, called "Beau soliel"—truthful son—was the first of this branch of the Broussard family in Louisiana. He located in the Attakapas country in Lafayette parish. Hon. Lastie Broussard, father of the subject of this sketch, was an extensive planter. When yet a young man he was elected assessor of the parish, and following this he was elected clerk of court and so served during 24 years. Afterward he represented the senatorial district composed of Vermilion and St. Mary parishes in the Louisiana state senate, and successively filled various other political offices. After retiring from the office of clerk of court he passed an examination before the supreme court of Louisiana and was admitted to the bar and licensed to practice in the

courts of Louisiana. He retired from active practice a few years previous to his death. J. Otto Broussard was twelfth of 15 children born to his parents, 10 of whom are living at this time. J. Otto was a student in both private and public schools at Abbeville, following which, in 1898, he entered Jefferson college, at Convent, La., from which he graduated in 1902 with the degree of A. B. He then became assistant principal of the Abbeville high school and so remained during 2 years. He then returned to Jefferson college and took the degree of A. M., having taken the course while teaching. In 1904 he entered the law department of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and remained a student at that institution during one year, then entering the law department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1905. He was admitted to the bar May 16 of that year, and immediately began practice at Abbeville, where he has since resided and given his attention to legal practice. At this time Mr. Broussard is president of the board of school directors of Vermilion parish. In 1905 Mr. Broussard was married to Miss Minnie W. Putnam of Abbeville, and 3 children have been born to their union, these being Agnes Putnam, Dorothy Octavia and J. Otto, Jr. Mr. Broussard is a member of the Roman Catholic church and is affiliated with the Democratic party. He also is a third degree Knight of Columbus, New Iberia council; Woodmen of the World, Abbeville Camp; Woodmen's Circle, Magnolia Grove.

Broussard, Hon. Zacharie B., clerk of court and member of Louisiana state legislature, Abbeville, La., was born near Lake Pagnier, Vermilion parish, La., Jan. 26, 1873; son of Minos C. and Azena Eulalie (Duhon) Broussard, both of whom were born in Vermilion parish, La., where the father died in the year 1901 at the age of 62 years. He is survived by his wife at this time. The paternal grandfather, Edouard Broussard, was born in Vermilion parish and died in the locality in which he was born at the age of 61 years. The paternal great-grandfather, August Broussard, also was born in Vermilion parish and there lived throughout life. Minos C. Broussard, the father, was actively engaged in farming during the earlier part of his life, and was identified with that industry throughout life. He served throughout the whole period of the Civil war, in support of the cause of the South. After the surrender he returned home and during the reconstruction days served as assistant tax collector. Later he was a member of the school board. He held either an elective or an appointive office from the year 1895 continuously to the time of his death, and was never a candidate for any office to which he was not triumphantly elected. Notwithstanding this, however, the family has for generations past been identified with farming and agricultural interests in Southwest Louisiana. Zacharie B. Broussard was fifth of 13 children born to his parents—6 sons and 7 daughters. Of these 6 sons and 6 daughters are now living. Zacharie B. attended a public school that was located on his father's plantation. Later he attended a private high school conducted by Prof. R. A. Smith at Arcadia, La., during 3 terms. When

his education had been thus completed he, in 1865, returned to Abbeville and entered the sheriff's office as deputy tax collector, so remaining during 6 years. During the succeeding 6 years he occupied a clerical position in the office of the clerk of court. In 1904 he became a candidate for the Louisiana state legislature, and at the succeeding election was elected by an almost unanimous vote. During the term of his incumbency as representative he participated in 3 sessions of the legislature, there having been an extraordinary session called by Governor Blanchard. During these sessions Representative Broussard served as a member of each of the following committees: Contingent expense, ways and means and corporations. During the session of 1904 a bill was introduced known as the "Mermentau tax levy district bill," and he supported this measure, but afterward learned that his action in this particular instance was contrary to the wishes of his constituents. He therefore took the stump, acknowledging his mistake and promising to use his influence toward having this bill repealed, which he did successfully at the next session of the legislature, 1906. He was elected to the legislature on the Jastremski platform, which advocated election to all offices by direct vote of the people, and this measure was enacted during his term as a member of the general assembly. In 1908 he was elected to the office of parish assessor for a term of 4 years, but did not assume the duties of the office until Jan. 1, 1909, as he had been appointed chief clerk of the enrollment room to the legislature. His work in this connection was so satisfactory that at the end of the session the other clerks of the office presented him with a valuable gold pen as a token of appreciation, and the speaker of the house from the rostrum complimented him highly on the efficiency of his work, saying that if there were more like him it would be far better for the house. In addition to these publicly expressed sentiments of appreciation, he was also presented with a sum of money by the speaker of the house as a further and more substantial acknowledgment of the value of his services. Upon assuming the duties of the office of assessor, to which he had been elected, he put in much of his time equalizing the assessment equitably between the large and small property owners. At the end of the first year the police jury refused to pay his salary, on the ground that he had reduced the assessment to too low a point. Accordingly he sued the parish, and in the District court and Court of Appeals received a judgment. The case attracted state-wide attention. In Jan., 1912, Representative Broussard became a candidate for the office of clerk of court, against the incumbent at that time who had occupied the office 12 years, and previous to that time had been assessor during 4 years. In his candidacy he met with strong opposition from all of the parish officials, with but one exception. However, he took the stump in his own behalf, making speeches in both French and English, and was triumphantly elected. He has been incumbent of that office since May, 1912. In Dec., 1897, Representative Broussard was married to Miss Regina Bessan, who died in 1898, leaving 1 daughter, Mary Lillian Ruby. In Nov., 1899, Mr. Broussard was married to Miss Mary Eve Thibodeaux,

and 3 children have been born to this union, namely: Zacharie Warren, John Baptist Harris and Regina, all of whom were born 2 years apart and in the same month. Mr. Broussard is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Woodmen's Circle. He has been affiliated with the Democratic party since beginning the exercise of the elective franchise. Representative Broussard has a strong hold upon the confidence of the people of Abbeville and Vermilion parish, who have known him well from his earliest childhood and have good reason to believe that he will at all times carefully guard their interests to the best of his ability.

Browne, Eppes Wayles, attorney at law, Shreveport, La., was born at Lake Providence, La., Aug. 27, 1879; son of Benjamin F. and Laura Ella (Eppes) Browne, the former of whom was born at Troy, Ala., in 1839, and is a descendant of an old Alabama family, the progenitor of which came from England. Since the early formative days in the history of Alabama the family has been well known in that state. At the beginning of the Civil war Benjamin F. Browne enlisted as a private in the 47th Alabama infantry, and served the cause of the Confederacy throughout the war, during which he participated in a number of the fiercely-contested engagements of that memorable struggle. He was wounded at the Battle of Fredericksburg, and at the Battle of Seven Pines was promoted to the rank of lieutenant for gallant conduct under fire. He participated in much of the hardest field service during the war. After the surrender he became a planter of East Carroll parish, La., and to this occupation devoted his energies until 1908, when he retired from active business, and now resides with his son, E. Wayles Browne, at Shreveport, La. The mother was born in Louisiana, a daughter of John Wayles Eppes, a native of Virginia and a prominent and wealthy planter of Louisiana. He came of an old Virginia family of Welsh and English origin. Martha Wayles, widow of John Skelton, a Virginia planter, became the wife of Thomas Jefferson, and was noted as a woman of great beauty and talent, possessing the rarest graces of person and character. She was related to that branch of the Wayles family from which Mrs. Browne descended. Benjamin F. and Mrs. Browne became the parents of 7 children, 4 of whom died in early childhood. Those surviving are: Benella Octavia, now Mrs. John T. Barnett of Eufaula, Ala.; Eppes Wayles, the subject of this sketch, and Percy Newby Browne. Both surviving sons are practicing attorneys and members of the law firm of Browne, Williams & Browne of the city of Shreveport. Percy Newby Browne was born at Lake Providence, La., in 1884, and is a representative lawyer. Eppes Wayles Browne passed his boyhood and youth at Lake Providence, where he attended the public schools. After graduating from high school he entered Louisiana State university, but left that institution after having completed his junior year and entered the law department of Tulane university, at New Orleans, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1904. Shortly thereafter he began the practice of law at Lake Providence, under the firm name of Davis &

Browne. After about 2 years of practice here the firm removed to Shreveport, both members changing their place of residence and the firm name remaining unchanged. In Feb., 1907, Percy Newby Browne became a member of the firm and later Mr. Davis withdrew and Mr. Williamson entered the firm. Eppes Wayles Browne is affiliated with the Democratic party and has been active in the support of Democratic principles and the interests of his party. Gov. Hall appointed him attorney to the tax collector, which position he occupies at this time. During the term of his incumbency he has made a marked record in the collection of inheritance and license taxes, of which much more has been collected since he went into office than at any previous time. Attorney Browne is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1908 Mr. Browne was married to Miss Grace Hall Long, a daughter of Bailey W. Long, clerk of court of Harrison county, Tex., and a granddaughter of Judge Harry H. Hall, who was a prominent attorney and jurist at Hallville, Harrison county, Tex. Mr. and Mrs. Browne have 1 son, E. Wayles, Jr., a bright boy of 4 years. The firm of Browne, Williamson & Browne represents several large corporations and enjoys the reputation of being a strong corporation law firm in civil practice.

Bruenn, Bernard, the subject of this sketch, a native of New Orleans, was born in 1859, of foreign parentage, illustrates the combined effects of racial characteristics and healthy forebears. His father, the late Zachary Bruenn, who died Nov. 23, 1912, in his 90th year, and his mother, Deborah Seligman, who died Aug. 5, 1874, from the effects of medical misdirection, were both of European birth, and possessed sturdy frames, as the result of prudent living and the avoidance of excesses of any kind, so inherent a trait of the Hebrew race. Coming to New Orleans, the father entered upon a career of merchandising which lasted from 1851 until within several years of his death, leaving an untarnished record of his life's work as the best of inheritances for his offspring. Bernard Bruenn, a studious youth from the outset, acquired his preliminary education in private and public schools of New Orleans, supplementing it as he approached the years of maturity with his own unaided efforts. He entered the law school of the University of Louisiana at New Orleans, and graduated with the degree of LL. B., in 1881. He then started upon the practice of his profession, being taken in 1886 into the law partnership made up of Albert H. Leonard, just then retiring after a brilliant service of 8 years from the office of United States district attorney for the district of Louisiana, and Morris Marks, who had previously filled various Federal offices, the last being that of internal revenue collector for the district of Louisiana. This law partnership endured until the end of 1890. Mr. Bruenn, early in 1891, traveled on the continent of Europe, whence he returned to New York city late in that year, to assume the task of representing a number of English bondholders interested in railroad and other properties in and near the tidewater region of the state of Virginia. From that time and until the termination of the railroad receivership and during the period required for the reorganization of the railroad com-

pany's affairs in 1894, Mr. Bruenn divided his labors between the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.; refusing an offer of the presidency of the reorganized railway company, he went to New York city, winding up there matters of detail connected with his administration of the Virginia properties. The end of the year 1894 saw him once more in New Orleans. He had returned to acquaint himself with the trend of conditions concerning personal affairs as they had developed during the almost 4 years of his absence. Individual preference, as well as certain well defined opportunities, tempted his return to New York. Filial duty pointed strongly toward his remaining near his then aging father. He chose the latter course, and at once opened a law office, picking up the thread of affairs where he had let it fall at the end of 1890, and since then has been a faithful follower of his life work in the practice of the law. Very probably because Mr. Bruenn has never sought political preferment, and as likely because he was always liberal in his views concerning matters affecting political expediency, insofar as in his opinion the best interests of the southern half of Louisiana were involved, he has never filled public office. With regard to the only political party in Louisiana, he has held in a quiet way that, under the conditions which have existed since 1876, it was far better that honest well-meaning citizens of the state should ally themselves with its regular faction politically. There, in the regular party councils, more general good might be accomplished by honest men, than by an ephemeral and hastily organized faction, claiming to be in its entirety, the only saving grace of the Democratic party. Nationally, Mr. Bruenn always favored the Republican party, because it was, as he concluded, for the immediate and lasting good of Louisiana that its greatest crops—sugar and rice—needed yet a while the helping hand of the general government to steady them as against the world's competition of more favored climate and cheaper labor. Now that these industries have been deprived of almost all that has been a reason of their survival, the position taken by Mr. Bruenn has been fully justified. During the prevalence of the dread yellow fever in New Orleans in the summer of 1905 Mr. Bruenn, noting the ineffectual attempts made by the local authorities to stem the progress of the plague, suggested in an open letter published in the Times-Democrat, on Aug. 22, 1905, the taking over by the Federal authorities of all quarantine stations then under control of the several state authorities. Already the officers of the United States marine hospital service, at the request of the general public, had joined forces with the Louisiana state board of health and had shown remarkable scientific efficiency, with the resultant beneficial effects. The idea thrown out by the letter referred to was subsequently practically developed in the purchase by the United States government from the state of Louisiana of its well equipped quarantine station near the mouth of the Mississippi river. Ever since then the entire Southland has rested in perfect security against any further invasion of the much dreaded yellow fever plague. During the factional political fight which prevailed in New Orleans in the fall of 1904, when the regular Democratic organization was opposed by

what was then termed the "Home Rule" party, Mr. Bruenn, without his knowledge, was unanimously nominated for the position of district attorney on the ticket to be put forward by that party. This honor, highly appreciated because of its unsolicited tender, was declined. Besides closely following the duties pressed upon him by diligent attention to his profession, Mr. Bruenn found time to devote himself to some years of busy work on the local press, along special lines, in which he achieved no little success. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, as also of several clubs and of the charitable organizations. His professional activities have brought him into intimate contact with the members of the local bench and bar, by all of whom he is recognized as an able lawyer and a gentleman of the highest standards.

Bruns, Henry Dickson, M. D., was born at Charleston, S. C., June 15, 1859. He was the son of Dr. J. Dickson Bruns and Sara (Dickson) Bruns, both of Charleston, S. C. His mother was the daughter of Samuel Henry Dickson, of Charleston, professor of medicine in the Charleston Medical college, also of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia. He was author of Dickson's "Practice of Medicine," a poet, public man, splendid orator, and was deeply interested in politics. Dr. J. Dickson Bruns, father of the subject of this sketch, was a graduate of Jefferson Medical college and practiced for a short time at Charleston. He enlisted in the service of the Confederacy, was present at the fall of Fort Sumter, became a surgeon in the Southern army, and served until the end of the war in 1865. Following that he studied in London and Paris and came to New Orleans to take the chair of physiology in the Charity Hospital Medical college, from which place he passed to the chair of practice of medicine. He was an intimate friend of Drs. Samuel Choppin, J. C. Beard and Warren Brickell, with whom he founded the New Orleans infirmary. All 4 men were identified with the movement against black and tan government in Louisiana. Drs. Bruns and Beard were among the speakers at the mass meeting at Clay statue, in Sept., 1874, and took part in the fight of Sept. 14, that year, which resulted in the downfall of the radical administration of Louisiana. Dr. Bruns was acting adjutant general on the staff of Gen. F. N. Ogden. At his death he willed his gold watch to Gen. Ogden. When the general died, the watch was returned to Dr. H. D. Bruns, who treasures it more highly than any of his other possessions. Two children were born of Dr. J. Dickson Bruns' first marriage: Henry Dickson Bruns, M. D., and the late Mrs. (Margaret Steward) Lawrason, of Shreveport. In 1870 Dr. Bruns' father married Miss Mary Peiree. Two sons were born, and they are residents of Baltimore with their mother, who is a daughter of Levi Peiree, relative of the former president of the United States. Henry Dickson Bruns was educated in private schools of New Orleans until 1876, when he entered the University of Virginia, for 2 years. Returning to New Orleans in the fall of 1878, he began the study of medicine in the University of Louisiana, now Tulane. In April, 1879, by competitive examination, he was admitted as resident student at the Charity hos-

pital. In the fall of 1880 he attended Jefferson Medical college, where he graduated in 1881. He next studied ophthalmology in schools of New York and Philadelphia and came back to New Orleans in 1880 to practice ophthalmology, becoming connected with the Charity hospital as specialist and in 1889-92 as pathologist. In 1892 he was appointed surgeon in charge of the eye department of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital and he still fills that position, besides acting as surgeon-in-chief. In 1888 Dr. Bruns aided in establishing the New Orleans polyclinic, now the post-graduate medical department of Tulane university. He was in 1890 managing editor of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal. About 1910 he became emeritus professor of diseases of the eye. He is professor for the term 1913-14 in the Tulane post-graduate medical department. In 1895 Dr. Bruns was president of the State Medical society; in 1901, member of the American Ophthalmological society. He has contributed many articles to various medical journals and in 1886 he translated from the French brochure by Francisque Sarcy, "Mind Your Eyes." He is a member of the Parish, State and National Medical associations. Dr. Bruns took an active part in the political campaign against the Louisiana state lottery, and was chairman of the parish committee of the anti-lottery wing of the Democratic party. He was one of the original members, and on the executive committee of the Good Government league in 1911, and was chairman of the registration committee which caused the striking off the registration lists of 15,000 names. He was chairman in 1888 of the executive committee, Young Men's Democratic association. During that campaign there was waged the first successful fight against the city ring. Dr. Bruns had personal charge of the campaign and was at the head of 3,000 armed men at the polls for over 3 days until the last ballot-box was brought in. During the Citizens' league campaign, in 1896, he was member of the executive committee. Oct. 17, 1888, Dr. Bruns married Miss Kate Logan, daughter of Gen. T. M. Logan, of Charleston, S. C., and New York, who was the youngest general in the Confederate army, serving under Gen. Wade Hampton most of the time and was with Gen. Johnston at Atlanta. He surrendered to Gen. Sherman. Dr. Bruns and wife, Kate (Logan) Bruns, have 4 sons: T. M. L. Bruns, law student at Tulane university, and B. A. graduate of the University of Virginia; John Dickson Bruns, educated at the University of Virginia and now a business man; James Henry Bruns, law student at Tulane university; Thomas Nelson Carter Bruns, in the public schools. Dr. Bruns is a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, which he joined while at the University of Virginia, and in which he still takes an active interest. He is a member of the National Municipal league, of the American Free Trade league, and a large number of societies.

Brunot, Harney Felix, well-known attorney and jurist, Baton Rouge, La., was born at the plantation home of his maternal grandfather in Catahoula parish, La., Oct. 8, 1860. He is a son of Felix R. and Jennie (Neely) Brunot. The father was born at Baton Rouge, La., in 1832, and died at the age of 30 years, his death re-

sulting from pneumonia while in army service as a lieutenant in the Pelican rifles, 3d Louisiana regiment. He followed the profession of a practicing attorney. The Brunot family is one of the oldest in Louisiana. In tracing the history of this family it is learned that 2 brothers, Hillary and Sanson Brunot, as French soldiers, joined Lafayette and participated in the American Revolution, subsequently settling in the state of Pennsylvania. Sanson Brunot's sons were devout Christians, and 3 of them became ministers of the Episcopal church. His son, Hillary Brunot, was the father of James M. Brunot, who was born in Pennsylvania and came to Louisiana about 1826, locating at Baton Rouge, where he practiced law throughout the remainder of his life. His death occurred in 1856. His wife was a Miss Jones, and 4 daughters and 2 sons were born to their union, 1 of these sons being Felix R. Brunot, the father of Judge Harney Felix Brunot, who was reared in Baton Rouge and educated at Louisiana state university. In 1882 he graduated in law from Tulane university of Louisiana. He has resided in Baton Rouge from childhood. Following his graduation he began the practice of his profession at Baton Rouge, and in the same year of his graduation was elected to the office of city attorney of Baton Rouge, remaining incumbent of that position 4 years. In 1896 he was elected judge of the 22d judicial district, and served in that capacity until the year 1904, when he was defeated for reelection. During the succeeding 2 years he occupied the office of state printer, and in 1906 was again elected to the office of district judge, of which station he has remained incumbent to this time. Judge Brunot married Miss Aliee L. Laycock, a daughter of Dr. Samuel G. Laycock, of Baton Rouge. Two children have been born to their union, these being Joseph Laycock Brunot, a law graduate of the class of 1912, Louisiana state university, and now a practicing attorney at Baton Rouge, and Mary Elizabeth Brunot. Judge Brunot is president of the Elks Theatre Co., a realty corporation of Baton Rouge. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is a Knight of Pythias, a Knight Templar Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Buckner, Henry S., commercial agent for all the New York Central R. R. lines, was born in New Orleans, Sept. 14, 1869, son of James Buckner, a native of Virginia, who came to the Crescent City about the year 1853. Both James and his wife, who was Miss Julia Rawls, of Philadelphia, Pa., are residing in New Orleans. The Buckners are of an old English family, a member of which Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner was a distinguished citizen of Kentucky. Mr. Henry S. Buckner is one of 11 children, 7 sons and 4 daughters, all living at this writing, and residing in different sections of this country. Those who reside in New Orleans besides Henry S. are Helen, wife of W. A. Brand; Christine, wife of Eben McCall; and Laura, wife of Newton Kearney; and Fred Buckner. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood in New Orleans, and received his education in the schools of that city, and at Bellevue college, Virginia, where he studied 2 years. He then went to Pass Christian, Miss., residing there 4 years. On his return to New Orleans, Mr. Buckner was employed as trace clerk by the Southern

Pacific R. R. He was connected with that line for 12 years, having been promoted several times, gradually reaching the position of commercial agent. In 1902 he was offered the agency of the C. C. C & St. L. (Big Four) and accepted same. Four years later he was appointed commercial agent of all the N. Y. C. lines, comprising the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Lake Erie & Western, and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four). He is a member of the Hoo Hoo society, and is one of the old members of the Chess, Checkers and Whist club.

Bullock, Otis W., prominent attorney, Shreveport, La., was born at Arizona, Claiborne parish, La., Aug. 24, 1875, son of James Monroe and Lula (Kimbell) Bullock, both of whom were born in the state of Louisiana. The paternal grandfather, William O. Bullock, came from Mississippi to Louisiana in 1859, locating in Claiborne parish, where he followed the avocation of a planter, as does also the father. Both parents are living at this time. Otis W. Bullock is the eldest of 9 children born to his parents, all of whom are living. His boyhood was passed in the locality in which he was born, where he attended the public schools, following which he took a business course in the Dallas Business college, Dallas, Tex. He then matriculated at Ruston college, and following his term here entered the Arcadia Male and Female college at Arcadia, La., from which he graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1895. Following this he attended the Southern Normal university, Houghton, Tenn., from which he graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1897. After a special course at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., he matriculated at the law school of the University of Virginia, from which well-known institution he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1907. Shortly following his graduation he opened offices at Ruston, La., and there began the practice of his profession, remaining in that location until the year 1911, when he removed to Shreveport, where he has continued in the practice with gratifying success. He began teaching when 18 years of age, and taught and attended school alternately, thereby obtaining his education. He taught for 9 years in Texas and Louisiana, and was principal of the business department of Ruston college in the latter state, during the years 1894 and 1895. His last experience as a teacher was principal of the Simsboro high school, at Simsboro, La. At the time of his graduation in law he stood second in his class at the University of Virginia. In 1897 Mr. Bullock was married to Miss Jessie Duty, a daughter of Milton Duty, of Simsboro, La. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, these being Byron, 14 years old, and Lyndall, 12 years. Mr. Bullock is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and of the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason.

Butler, Thomas, lawyer and planter, was born in West Feliciana parish, La., Dec. 6, 1840, and is a representative of one of the most prominent families of the state. The Butler family has numerous members in West Feliciana parish, where Thomas Butler, the founder of the family there, settled nearly a century ago. He was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and was a native of

the state of Pennsylvania. His father was Col. Thomas Butler of the regular army of the United States and a patriot and soldier of the American Revolution. After his marriage with Miss Ann Ellis, of Mississippi, Thomas Butler became a pioneer settler in West Feliciana parish, where the family homestead has been long established. This most interesting plantation home, known as "Cottage," is located about 6 miles northeast of St. Francisville. The founder of this inviting old place was a successful lawyer as well as a large planter, served on the bench as district judge, and later as a member of the national House of Representatives. He was possessed of a high order of intellectual ability and force of character, and carried through to successful fruition any undertaking in which he engaged. He and his good wife became the parents of 8 children, these being as follows: Pierce, Richard E., Margaret, Anna, Sarah, Mary E., Robert, and Edward, all of whom are deceased. Pierce Butler, eldest of these children and father of Thomas Butler, the subject of this sketch, was born in West Feliciana parish, La., in the year 1817, and attained the age of 72 years. He combined sugar and cotton planting, growing sugar cane in Terrebonne parish and cotton in West Feliciana. He married Mary Louisa, a daughter of William H. Stirling, who was an early settler of West Feliciana parish, where the daughter was born and reared. Unto Pierce Butler and his wife 3 children were born, namely: Thomas, the subject of this sketch; James Pierce, who became a planter in Adams county, Miss., and died recently in the city of New Orleans, where he had resided for some years; and Anna Louise, who became the wife of H. C. Minor, a planter of Terrebonne parish, both now deceased. Thomas Butler, now well known as Judge Butler, was reared in the parish in which he was born, and given good educational advantages. After having attended college in Maryland, he entered the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, and remained there until the beginning of the Civil war, which happened to be in his senior year as a student at the University of Mississippi. He was commissioned as second lieutenant in what was known as the Louisiana Regular Infantry, and became a part of the Confederate army. He went through 4 years of service as a Confederate soldier, finally surrendering as captain of his company at Fort Blakely, Ala., after Gen. Lee's surrender. He at once took up the study of law in the old Louisiana university, now Tulane, and graduated in 1868. Immediately thereafter he began the practice of law in West Feliciana parish. In 1870 he was appointed district judge, to fill a vacancy, and later, after having served out the term for which he had been appointed, retired from the practice of law and has since given his undivided attention to the management of his large estate. Judge Butler is owner of three large plantations and his ably directed activities have been fruitful of a generous share of the material blessings of this life. In 1876 Judge Butler was married to Mary Fort, daughter of W. J. Fort, a prominent planter of the same parish, where Mrs. Butler was born and reared. They have 9 children: Thomas, Mary Louise, William J., Sallie, Samuel L., Annie, Margaret, Henry M., and James S. Their beautiful country home is located on the

Woodville pike, about 3 miles from St. Francisville, surrounded by stately trees and decorated and garlanded with carefully selected shrubbery and blooming plants, indicating a refined sense of what is most to be desired in life and an all-pervading culture and graciousness that proclaim the best in family life and home making.

Butler, Thomas William, successful and prominent planter of West Feliciana parish, La., was born in Terrebonne parish, La., Jan. 12, 1851, son of Richard E. and Sarah (Ker) Butler, both of whom were born in the state of Mississippi. The founder of the Butler family in Louisiana was Thomas Butler, a native of Pennsylvania and a son of Col. Thomas Butler of the Colonial army in the American Revolution, and later of the regular United States army. Col. Thomas Butler in later life removed to the state of Mississippi, where his son, Thomas, married Miss Ann Ellis and afterward settled in West Feliciana parish, La., where he became a planter and lawyer. In the course of his public career Thomas Butler served on the bench as judge of the district court and later as a member of Congress. Richard E. Butler was his second eldest son, and became a planter of Terrebonne parish, where Thomas William Butler, the subject of this sketch, was reared. In later life Richard E. Butler, the father, returned to West Feliciana parish, where his death occurred on his plantation. Thomas William Butler was the only child born to his parents. He was educated at Virginia Military Academy, from which he was graduated in 1873. He devoted the activities of his life to the avocation of a cotton planter in West Feliciana parish, in which business he achieved much more than ordinary success. Mr. Butler was owner of the splendid plantation known as "The Cedars," and had one of the most commodious and altogether attractive plantation homes in that part of the state of Louisiana. In 1881 Mr. Butler was married to Miss Sallie Fort, a daughter of the late W. J. Fort, who was a pioneer of West Feliciana parish and a prominent cotton planter. Mr. and Mrs. Butler had 3 children, viz.: Sarah D., Richard E., and Mary F. The members of the family are communicants of the Episcopal church, and the Butler family is reckoned among the most prominent, highly esteemed, and influential in the parish. Mr. Butler never sought political honors, preferring to devote his talents to a practical demonstration of the great possibilities of cotton growing and other by-products of a properly conducted Louisiana plantation, and in this field of usefulness as a representative typical American citizen, he was generously rewarded with the most substantial results of a wisely directed and highly honorable life. He died Dec. 15, 1913.

Burke, Patrick E., president of the Hibernia Insurance Co., New Orleans, was born in Medway, Mass., July 14, 1867, son of Patrick E. and Margaret (Walsh) Burke, both natives of county Galway, Ireland, and who were married in the town of Medway, where Mr. Burke, who had emigrated to America when a young man, was established as a manufacturer of boots and shoes. Mr. Burke, Sr., removed to Stillwater, Minn., in 1882, and soon after retired from business. There were 3 sons and 3 daughters in

the family. One of the daughters, Josephine, died in early childhood, and another, Margaret, passed away soon after her marriage, being the mother of 4 children. Patrick is the youngest of the sons and of the family. He enjoys a splendid reputation as a business man; is an exemplary citizen, charitable and generous, and identified with all movements for the welfare of his fellowmen. John F. and Thomas J. Burke, his brothers, are in the wholesale grocery business at Benidji, Minn. Mr. Burke was educated in the public schools of Medway and Stillwater high school, and graduated in 1885; next entering the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, and studying law. He received the degree of LL. B. in 1888 and B. A. in 1889. After engaging in the practice of law in Stillwater, and filling the position of judge of the municipal court for 4 years, Mr. Burke came to New Orleans, and was offered the secretaryship of the Hibernia Insurance Co., and in 1910 was elected its president. He is on the board of directors of the Union Stave Co. and of the Dugan Piano Co., president of the board of control Louisiana Lepers' Home; member of the New Orleans council, Knights of Columbus, and state deputy of the order; vice supreme master De Soto province of the 4th degree Knights of Columbus; past grand knight of New Orleans council, No. 714, Knights of Columbus; president of St. Joseph's Conference Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and secretary Louisiana Colonization bureau. Married, Nov. 14, 1899, Miss Catherine Gibbons, daughter of Hon. John T. Gibbons, and niece of His Eminence, James, Cardinal Gibbons. Two sons and 1 daughter were born of their union, James Gibbons, Edward Bolan, and Catherine Margaret. Mr. Burke is a member of the Democratic party, but takes no active part in politics.

Byrd, Prof. Clifton Ellis, well known educator, Shreveport, La., was born in Bath county, Va., Dec. 14, 1859, son of John T. and Sarah Rebecca (McClintic) Byrd, both of whom were natives of Virginia. The Byrd family is of English descent and that of McClintic, Scotch. Col. William Byrd, of Westover, Pa., was the founder of the family in the state of Virginia. John T. Byrd was a farmer and passed his life in his native state. Clifton Ellis, the son, passed his youth on the farm, where he attended the public schools of Bath county. When he had finished at these the young man entered Augusta military academy, where he was prepared for college. Following this he attended the University of Virginia, and after graduating from this institution began his career as a teacher, which has proven in every way most gratifyingly successful. His first commission was that of schools at Front Royal, Va., where he remained 6 years, following which he became principal of the Ouachita parish high school, occupying this station 3 years. He was then called to Shreveport, La., as the first principal of the new high school of that city, this being in the year 1892. Prof. Byrd has been continually connected with the schools of Shreveport since that time, with the exception of 1 year, during which he served as president of the State Industrial school at Ruston, La. He has served as principal of the Shreveport high school 6 years, as city superintendent of schools 10 years, and as parish superintendent since 1908, covering

a period of more than 21 years' connection with public education in Caddo parish, La. Prof. Byrd is a member of the Southern and National Educational associations, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He affiliates with the Presbyterian church. In 1895 Prof. Clifton Ellis Byrd was married to Miss Mattie McFee, of Monroe, La. Two children have been born to their union, namely, Mary and Clifton.

Cabell, Joseph B., was born in Henderson, Ky., May 3, 1862, and is a son of Robert B. Cabell, a native of Virginia, who moved to Kentucky at an early day and became a planter, owning several farms in Henderson county. He died when 66 years old. Robert was a son of Joseph, also a native of Virginia, who settled in Kentucky and was also a planter. Joseph B. Cabell, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest in a family of 9 children, 4 of whom are deceased, Mr. Cabell being the only son living. He was educated in the public schools of Henderson. At 14 years of age, on account of his father's death he was thrown on his own resources. He was clerk in the postoffice at Henderson; taught school; was employed by the L. & N. R. R. as clerk in the freight office, and under Cleveland's first administration was appointed railway postal clerk from Nashville to St. Louis. After about 6 months he became chief clerk of the railway mail service at Louisville and in about 8 months was called to Washington, D. C., and made assistant superintendent of the railway mail service of the United States. He held this position until Harrison was elected, when he resigned. He arranged for the interchange of mails with Mexico in 1888. After his resignation from the railway mail service he became agent for the Ohio Valley R. R., now the Illinois Central, at Henderson, and after about 1 year he went to Memphis, Tenn., as traveling agent for the Blue and Canada Southern Fast Freight lines, remaining with them for 1 year and then becoming agent for the Interstate Dispatch Fast Freight line, which position he occupied for 5 years. Following this for a period of 10 years he was Southern freight agent for the Baltimore & Ohio, Continental line and Central States Dispatch at Memphis, having charge of all Southern territory. He came to New Orleans as traffic manager for the Mexican American Steamship Co. and was later traffic manager and vice-president of the Philadelphia & Gulf Steamship Co. In 1907 he established a forwarding agency in New Orleans, a business which grew rapidly into large proportions and in 1911 he gave up his connections with other companies to devote his entire time to his own increasing personal business. He is permanently located in New Orleans, having a fine home at 366 Walnut street. In 1908 he married Miss Electra Boyle of Memphis, where she was born, reared and educated. He is a member of the Masonic order, Court of Honor, Scottish Rite Mason, past potentate Shrine A. A. O. N. M. S., and also belongs to the B. P. O. E., Hoo Hoos and Woodmen of the World. He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Boston club. Mrs. Cabell is a member of the Episcopal church.

Cage, Hugh Connell, lawyer, was born on Woodlawn plantation, Terrebonne parish, La., Nov. 15, 1859. His parents were Duncan

S. and Sarah Jane (Connell) Cage. The father was a native of Mississippi and the son of Judge Harry Cage, who was also a member of Congress, his home being in Wilkinson county, Miss. Judge Cage was a native of Tennessee, and was a son of William Cage, who was a "major in the American Revolution and the first speaker of the house of commons of the Free and Independent State of Franklin." The above quotation is inscribed on his grave stone at Cage's Bend on the Cumberland river in Tennessee. He came from a Virginia family, and was a founder of the State of Franklin, now Tennessee. The mother of Hugh C. Cage bore the maiden name of Sarah Jane Connell, and was born in Wilkinson county, Mississippi, of which her father, Hugh Connell, was sheriff for more than 30 years. His wife was a Miss Holloman. He was a son of Hugh Connell, who was a well educated Irishman and a school teacher in the early days of Mississippi. Duncan S. Cage was a sugar planter in Terrebonne parish. When the war of secession came on he raised a company of infantry which became a part of the 26th Louisiana. On the formation of this regiment he was made lieutenant-colonel and later colonel, in which latter position he was with his regiment at Vicksburg, Miss., just before the siege of that city, but taking sick he was not permitted to be in command of the regiment, which was captured in that siege. Afterward he served to the close of the war on the staff of Gen. Kirby Smith, with the rank of colonel. Col. Cage was elected a member of the legislature that met at New Orleans in 1866, and was elected speaker of the house. He bore a prominent part in public affairs during reconstruction days, but never held office after 1866. He died in 1885, aged 60 years. His widow is now in her 84th year. She bore her husband 4 sons and 3 daughters, one son, the eldest, being deceased. Hugh C. Cage was reared on his father's plantation; attended the country schools till 15, at which age he entered the Virginia military institute at Lexington, Va., where he remained 2 years, being forced by reason of financial reverses in his father's business to leave the classroom and go to work. He afterward taught school 2 years and operated a saw-mill 1 year, earning funds to further his education. He came to New Orleans and matriculated in 1880 in University of Louisiana, now Tulane university, from which he received his degree of LL. B. in 1882. Immediately he began the practice of law in New Orleans. For 15 years he was associated with Mr. W. S. Bennedict, and then was alone in the practice for 2 years. In 1899 the present and well-known law firm of Cage, Baldwin & Crabites was formed. In politics Mr. Cage is a Democrat, but in 1896 he was elected on the Citizens' League ticket to the state senate from the 6th senatorial district. In 1900 he was a member of the state Democratic central committee and also managed the campaign of Gov. W. W. Heard, and himself elected (this time on the regular Democratic ticket) again to the state senate. During his second term as state senator he served as president pro tempore. Fraternally Mr. Cage is a Master Mason. In 1889 he married Miss Margaret M. Baldwin, daughter of Dr. Henry D. Baldwin, of New Orleans, La.

Caillouet, Louis Philip, of Thibodaux, Lafourche parish, enjoys

a deserved reputation for learning, ability and integrity as a member of the legal profession. Since the year 1875, when he left college, he has been actively engaged in educational and judicial occupations, from country school teacher to judge of the Court of Appeals. After having served his fellow-citizens in several positions of public usefulness, the Judge is now devoting himself to his profession of the law. The Caillouet family is of French-Canadian origin, having come to America with the early colonists. Joseph Caillouet, paternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Canada. In early manhood he went to France where he married, and where his son, James, was born. About the year 1784 he returned to America with his family, and settled in the parish of St. James, La. Lucien Joseph Caillouet, son of James, and father of Judge Louis P. Caillouet, was born April 1, 1825, in St. James parish. In 1835 James Caillouet moved to Lafourche parish and established a plantation. It was on that estate that Louis Philip Caillouet was born, Oct. 28, 1853. The place, known as the St. James plantation, remained wholly in the possession of the family until 1913, when a half interest in it was sold. In 1879, Lucien Joseph Caillouet retired from active work, and from 1892 until his death, Oct. 11, 1913, at the age of 88 years, resided with his son in Lafourche parish. Judge Caillouet's mother, Eveline (Benoit) Caillouet, of Lafourche parish, was the daughter of Sebastien and Eloise (Morvant) Benoit. She died in Oct., 1858. The name of the Benoit family is recorded among the first entries of land in Lafourche. Four children were born of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Joseph Caillouet, 2 died, and those living are Judge L. P. Caillouet and Julia, now Mrs. Joachim Lagarde. The career of Judge Caillouet has been replete with studious pursuits. He received his education first in private local schools, then at St. Vincent's college, Cape Girardeau, Mo., graduating with the degree of A. B., in 1875. From 1876 to 1877 he was a school teacher in Lafourche parish. While reading law, he was deputy recorder of the parish, and acting notary and justice of the peace. After passing a brilliant examination before the state supreme court, he was admitted to practice law in the courts of the state, and immediately, in 1885, began the exercise of his profession in Thibodaux. Three years later he was elected district attorney for the parishes of Lafourche and Assumption, served one term, and in 1892 was elected district judge of the district composed of Lafourche and Terrebonne. His popularity was proven by his being elected to the district judgeship for 3 consecutive terms. Judge Caillouet resigned in 1907 to accept office as a member of the First Circuit Court of Appeals for the State, serving 6 years. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1898. In 1912 Judge Caillouet was a candidate for a supreme court justiceship and was honored with a very large number of votes throughout the district, but not sufficient for a majority. In 1890 he married Miss Marie Adèle Lagarde, of Lafourche parish, a member of one of the oldest families of Lafourche. They had 10 children, 9 of whom are living. Judge Caillouet is a member of the Roman Catholic church and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, of

which order he is past state deputy, and the Catholic Knights of America.

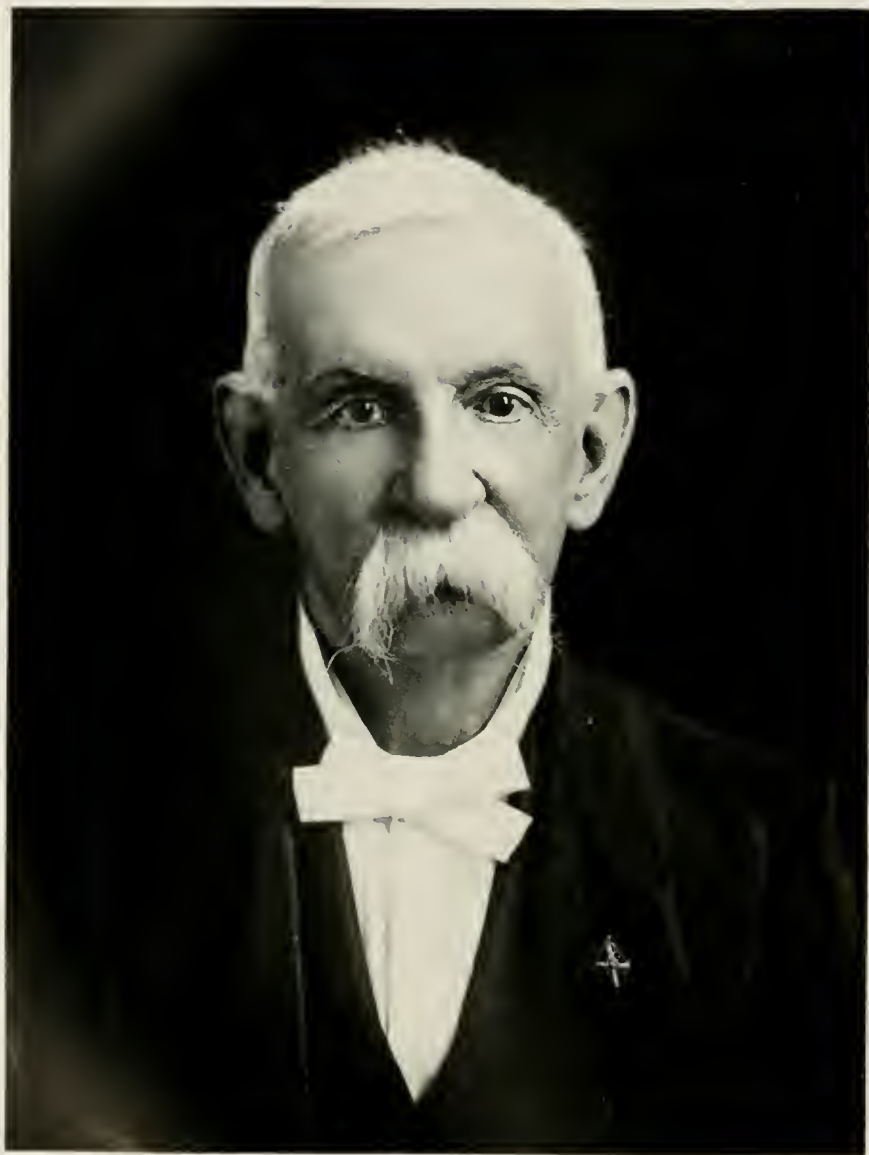
Callaway, Isaac Malcolm, M. D., Shreveport, La., was born at Cotton Valley, Webster parish, La., Jan. 1, 1868, son of Felix Richard and Helen Elizabeth (Roby) Callaway, both of whom were born in the state of Georgia, the father in the year 1834. The latter also passed his boyhood in the state of his nativity and when the Civil war came on enlisted as an artilleryman and served throughout the war under the command of Gen. Longstreet. When he returned to his home after the surrender, naturally he found his fortune depleted, and getting together such slender resources as he could command removed from Americus, Ga., to Louisiana and located in Cotton Valley, Webster parish. He had been reared according to the prevailing custom among well-to-do Georgia planters prior to the Civil war, and was therefore the possessor of a finished education, which served him well in the succeeding years. Soon after locating in Louisiana he married and settled down to the avocation of a cotton planter, to which he devoted the remaining years of his life, with the exception of the past decade, which has been passed at the home of the subject of this sketch. His wife died in 1896, after having become the mother of 7 children, 4 of whom died in childhood. The surviving children are: Isaac Malcolm, subject of this sketch; Catherine Elizabeth, wife of E. M. Burleigh, of Gibsland, La.; Matthew Madison, of Denison, Tex. Isaac Malcolm Callaway, the eldest child surviving, passed his childhood and youth to his 17th year at the plantation home of his parents. In the course of his education he attended Belvue academy, La., and Mississippi college, at Clinton, Miss., following which the young man found employment as a drug clerk in a general store of Bossier parish, La., where he continued about 2 years, his idea being to ultimately become a physician. In 1889 he entered the Shreveport Charity hospital as an interne, serving in that capacity until 1891, when he went to New Orleans and entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1893. Immediately thereafter he began medical practice at Knox Point (now Atkins), La. After 1 year's practice at this place the Doctor returned to Shreveport for about a year's practice there, and following this located at Alden Bridge, La., where he remained until 1898, when he was called to the Shreveport Charity hospital as assistant surgeon and superintendent. He remained en incumbant of this position during the succeeding 5 years, when he resigned to resume practice in the city of Shreveport. After about 4 years the Doctor again returned to the Shreveport Charity hospital as house surgeon, which important station he continued to occupy 4 years, since which time he has been engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery at the city of Shreveport. In 1903 he took a postgraduate course at the New York Polyclinic, and again in 1913 did clinical work at New York city. The Doctor is a member of the Shreveport, Louisiana state, and American Medical associations; he is a Democrat, a Master Mason, member of the Baptist church, Knights of Pythias, Benevolent and Protective

Order of Elks, and the Columbia club. In 1894 Dr. Callaway was married to Miss Bessie Atkinson, of Kosciusko, Miss. Of 5 children born to them 2 survive at this time, these being Helen Elizabeth and Teresa. Two children died in infancy, and a son, Felix Jackson, was drowned at the age of 9 years. It is proper to say here that Dr. Callaway is a self-educated man, having earned the funds with which his way was paid through the educational institutions he attended. Instances such as this should operate as a substantial encouragement to those young men whose paths are not so smooth as they might wish, and furnishes an ever-recurring proof of the adage that "Where there is a will there is a way."

Cammaek, Carleton Hunt, was born at Clarksville, Tenn., Dec. 17, 1876. He was the son of Albert Cammack and his wife, Florence (Johnston) Cammack. His father was born in New Orleans, La., June 15, 1854, and died in Clarksville, Tenn., July 26, 1906. His mother was a native of Clarksville, and died in New Orleans. The paternal grandfather of Carleton Hunt Cammack, Robert Chew Cammack, was born in Spottsylvania county, Va., but came to New Orleans and made it the home of his life. He was a commission merchant in the best standing, and a gentleman of fortune and position in the community. Albert Cammack succeeded to his father's business. When the Civil war broke out, he joined the 1st regiment of Louisiana cavalry and served in it until the close of the war, when he returned to business pursuits in New Orleans, but owing to failing health was obliged to retire therefrom. When he did so, he removed to the old Galveston homestead, which had become the property of his wife, where he spent his last days piously and tenderly attended by his son Carleton. Carleton was named after his uncle, a member of the New Orleans bar, many years dean of the law school of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane University of Louisiana. The boyhood of young Carleton was spent in struggling with bad health, but was otherwise full of promise. When compelled by illness to lay down his studies, it was only to take them up again. He strove with every opportunity to improve himself at entering the medical college of Tulane university, was enabled by unremitting application to graduate there with the degree of doctor of medicine. Immediately after graduating, he made a trying voyage to Africa, pending the war between the British and Boers, as surgeon on board of a British steamship. Returning to Louisiana, he took a 2 years' course as interne in the Charity hospital at Shreveport, under Dr. Randell Hunt of that place. He had just completed this term of service when he was called to New Orleans by the illness of his mother. Upon her death, owing to the critical condition of his father's health, he remained to take care of him in Clarksville, at the cost of the professional prospects which were unfolding themselves to him in Shreveport, but with unflinching perseverance, combined with his devoted filial offices, undertook with good results, the duties of practicing medicine in Clarksville. Upon his father's decease, Dr. Cammack came to live in New Orleans and entered at once upon professional service in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital, where he grew into marked notice as a member of the house staff

and afterwards as an assistant surgeon, intimately associating himself in the ties of friendship and of devoted professional services, with the late Dr. Gordon King, then departmental chief in the hospital. On the conclusion of his hospital course here mentioned, Dr. Cammack opened an office in the Macheea building, as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and was proceeding with uncommon success to establish himself in practice when he was overtaken by the illness which caused his death. Dr. Cammack lectured for a time in connection with his services in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital. Of a simple and loving nature, he followed his professional pursuits with ardor, out of sympathy for human suffering, as well as from the desire to excel. He had no enemies. He was certain, had it but pleased God to let him live a few years, to have been borne upward and onward by the support of good people wherever they discerned him. The words of Dr. Lynch written immediately after Dr. Cammack's death speak so fittingly and feelingly of him, that they are copied here: "I wish to express to you the sorrow that prevails among our ranks by the reason of the seeming untimely removal from our midst of our late associate, Dr. Carleton Hunt Cammack, a man of strong personal qualities, a friend of the highest type, a comrade whose absence we continually miss and mourn."

Campbell, William, of Lafayette, La., judge of the 18th judicial district, was born Oct. 27, 1854, in the town of Lafayette, son of William and Alida (Guidry) Campbell. The family is of Scotch origin. John Campbell, grandfather of the Judge, emigrated to the United States and settled in Pittsburg, Pa., where his son, William, was born. He removed to Lafayette parish, and followed the profession of civil engineer. Most of the land surveying for the United States government in southwestern Louisiana when that work was begun, was done by him with such skill and accuracy that the records on file in the public archives of the parish are regarded as the authority in settling questions of boundary lines. John Campbell, besides having been one of the pioneer surveyors in the parish of Lafayette, also taught the first school that was established in that part of Louisiana. He died in 1855. William Campbell, the Judge's father, was 5 years of age when his parents came to Lafayette parish, and was a merchant from early manhood until the close of his life. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army, enlisting in the 26th Louisiana volunteer infantry as second lieutenant of Company A, and was later promoted to be captain, retaining command until the close of the great struggle between North and South. Company A, which was organized Aug. 31, 1862, was continuously in service in the South, and took part in the defense of Vicksburg, where Capt. Campbell was captured, but soon after was exchanged. The history of the 26th Louisiana volunteer infantry has been written by one of its officers, Capt. Winchester Hall. William Campbell's wife, who was Miss Alida Guidry, was born in St. Landry parish, a descendant of a family that emigrated from Nova Scotia to Louisiana with the large number of Acadians seeking in the southern part of the United States a safe refuge from British



PAUL CAPDEVILLE
Auditor of State

tyranny in the year 1765. Onezime Guidry, grandfather of Mrs. Campbell, was known as one of the largest among the stock raisers of St. Landry parish. At the close of the Civil war, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were residents of Lafayette, where Mr. Campbell continued in the mercantile business and took an active part in public affairs, serving as State senator, and subsequently as member of the city council. William Campbell, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of 2 sons. His brother, John, died at the age of 19. After having been educated in the private schools of Lafayette parish, and later at the Jesuits' college of St. Charles, at Grand Coteau, St. Landry parish, William Campbell graduated from the latter institution with the degree of bachelor of arts in 1876. On his return to Lafayette he was appointed deputy sheriff during the incumbency of Hazard Eastin, and served as such 6 years. In 1886 he was elected sheriff of the parish, a position he filled during 8 years. While in office he studied law, and, declining a third term, entered Tulane law school, attended 1 term and in 1890 received his diploma. Mr. Campbell soon became prominent in the politics of the parish. In 1900, after having served as mayor of Lafayette, he was elected district attorney, reelected in 1904, and at the conclusion of the second term was elevated by popular vote to the office of district judge for the parishes of Lafayette and Acadia. Reelected in 1912, Judge Campbell is still an incumbent of the district bench, honored and respected by his fellow-citizens. He is a lifelong Democrat, always ready to enter into and encourage all enterprises for the public good. In the commercial and financial activities of the parish Judge Campbell is largely interested, mainly as owner of farm lands and as director of the Bank of Lafayette, which he assisted in organizing. In fraternal orders he is a member of the Elks. In 1875 occurred the marriage of William Campbell and Miss Ellen Eastin, who was the daughter of C. H. Eastin, clerk of the court of Lafayette parish (died of yellow fever in 1867). Mr. and Mrs. Campbell had 10 children, whose order of birth was as follows: Nydia, now wife of J. H. Monton; Alida B., now Mrs. T. J. Breaux; Laurence P., William D., Alice M., Eastin J., John H., Felix L., Milton G., and Annie Campbell.

Capdevielle, Paul.—One of the most distinguished citizens of Louisiana is Hon. Paul Capdevielle, of New Orleans, in which city he was born and reared, and where he has always resided. The date of his birth was recorded Jan. 15, 1842, and he is of French lineage. His parents were Augustin and Virginia (Bertrand) Capdevielle. His father came from his native land, France, to New Orleans, when he was a young man, at the age of 18, in the year 1825, and in that city became a merchant of prominence. For many years Augustin Capdevielle held conspicuous place among the leading business men and citizens of New Orleans. During the administrations of Presidents Pierce and Buchanan he held the position of appraiser general of customs at New Orleans. He died in 1876, at the age of 69 years. In 1836 he married in New Orleans, Virginia Bertrand, who was born in that city. She died in 1892. She bore her husband 3 sons and 2 daughters. They were

Dr. Auguste Capdevielle; Paul Capdevielle; Marie; Virginia, who married Theodore Buddecke; Armand Capdevielle, who was one of the proprietors and the editor of the well-known French newspaper, *The Bee*, of New Orleans.

Hon. Paul Capdevielle was educated at the Jesuits' college, New Orleans, whence he was graduated in 1861. In Nov., 1861, he became a member of the New Orleans guard regiment of infantry, and in 1862 he joined Boone's Louisiana battery. He was captured July 9, 1863, at Port Hudson. Very soon afterward he was paroled, and later on joined Legardeur's battery, and served the Confederacy till the close of the war, when he was paroled, May 2, 1865, at Greensboro, N. C. He walked in return to his home, and there took up again the life of the civilian by applying himself to the first offered employment. Diligently employing his time and energies and meanwhile took up the study of law. April 8, 1868, Mr. Capdevielle graduated in law from the Tulane university, and thereafter, until 1892, he was actively and successfully engaged in the practice of law at New Orleans. He rose rapidly in his profession and in the business life and public affairs in New Orleans. In 1892 he gave up the practice of law to devote his time to increasing business affairs, especially to his duties as president of the Merchants' Insurance Co., which did a very large business for a number of years, but was finally sold and liquidated. He was its president for 13 years. In 1877 Mr. Capdevielle was appointed, by Gov. Nicholls, a member of the state school board, and while he was a member of this board the entire school system of the state was organized along lines of effectual work. Subsequently Mr. Capdevielle was appointed a member of the New Orleans levee board. In 1899 he was elected mayor of New Orleans. This position he held for 5 years, expiring in December of 1904. As mayor he was one of the most popular officials who had ever filled that exalted and responsible position. His administration marked an important epoch in the municipal history of New Orleans. Aside from labor and other troubles, which were satisfactorily adjusted, there devolved upon Mayor Capdevielle the difficult task of steering the drainage and sewerage and water system of the city through their most important constructive planning, which was performed with conservative and business like direction. He broke the ground for the first excavations for the sewerage and drainage system of the city. But there were many other important municipal affairs which arose during his administration. Among these were the river front and belt railroad conservations, and all were handled in sagacious manner. While he was mayor he publicly received President McKinley when the president visited the city at the time of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the Louisiana purchase.

In Nov., 1904, Mr. Capdevielle was appointed, by Gov. Blanchard, auditor of public accounts of the state of Louisiana, and in 1908 he was elected to succeed himself in this office, and again in 1912. He is now serving his third term in this position, in which he has distinguished himself for careful and painstaking attention to the affairs of the state.

Mr. Capdevielle was decorated, in 1902, by the French government, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, and in the same year another high honor came to him, when King Osear of Norway and Sweden decorated him, as one of a very limited few, with the Cross of Commander of the Order of Saint Olaff, a distinction rarely accorded an American citizen. Upon him was conferred, by the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Cross of Honor, and in 1904 the St. Louis university conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. Mr. Capdevielle is a devout Christian. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He is a member of the St. Vincent de Paul society, of the Sodality of the Virgin, of the Knights of Columbus, of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and other fraternal organizations. He was at one time president of the Pickwick club. In 1878 he married Marie Emma Larue, and they are the parents of the following children: Paul, Auguste, Yvonne, Christian, Edith and James.

Cappel, Joseph, J., D. D. S., New Orleans, was born in Avoyelles parish, La., Aug. 31, 1877; son of Samuel and Mattie (Thompson) Cappel, both natives of Louisiana, the former of the same parish in which the birth of the son occurred, and the latter of St. Landry parish. Samuel Cappel, the father, conducted a general merchandise store and did a contracting business in Avoyelles parish for many years. He is now retired, and resides at Evergreen, La. The mother's death occurred Dec. 23, 1912, at the age of 57 years. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Cappel, also was a native of Avoyelles parish, where he was a well-known merchant and planter. The paternal grandmother, Sarah Jane (Curry) Cappel, was born in Avoyelles parish, and survives at this time. The paternal great-grandfather, Charles Cappel, was a native of Diefendorf, German empire, and upon coming to America located in Avoyelles parish and became a large planter. He was the first sheriff of that parish. The paternal great-grandmother, Agnes (Fermin) Cappel, was of French-Canadian parentage, but was born in Avoyelles parish. She attained the age of 92 years. Fourteen children, 13 of whom are now living, were born to Samuel Cappel and wife, these being: Joseph J., the subject of this sketch; John Ogden, druggist, at Bronson, Tex.; Stella, widow of D. P. Savant, Shreveport, La.; Samuel C., Jr., LL. D., at Elcampo, Tex.; Calvin D., with Wells Fargo Express Co., Bunkie, La.; Sadie, wife of O. O. Latimer, Benford, Tex.; Marshall T., D. D. S., at Bogalusa, La.; Marvin, M. D., Alexandria, La.; Jack, a student in medical department of Tulane university; Thomas, of Fullerton, La.; Powell, at school; Leslie K., student; Rodney, student; Price, died in infancy. Joseph J. Cappel attended the public schools of his home parish, graduating from the high school, and shortly thereafter entered the New Orleans College of Dentistry, Tulane university, graduating with the degree of D. D. S. in the class of 1908. Dr. Cappel has been engaged in active practice of his profession since the latter year, and finds the growing requirements of his professional clientele demand his undivided attention. He is a member of the First and Second District Dental Society. Jan. 26, 1909, Dr. Cappel was married to Miss

Cecile Gautreaux, and to them 2 children have been born, namely: Sterling Mary and Marvin B.

Carpenter, Alvin C., 7800 Nelson street, New Orleans, La., was born at South Bend, St. Joseph county, Ind., Oct. 26, 1869; son of William Daily and Jennie (Brown) Carpenter, the former of whom was born in 1842 and the latter 1843. Alvin C. received his earlier education in the schools of his native city, following which he was there engaged in industrial pursuits for some years, and afterward passed over into the neighboring state of Ohio for the more advantageous exercise of his abilities. Later, however, he came South and located at the city of New Orleans, where for about 15 years past he has made his home. Since 1897 Mr. Carpenter has been in the responsible position of manager for the Gulf Bag Co. of New Orleans, and at this time also fills the post of president of the Credit Men's association. He is a republican, and is honored with the office of secretary-treasurer of the Republican state central committee. He has been a candidate, on the Republican ticket, for state superintendent of public instruction, but failed of election. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and has the military record of second lieutenant, Indiana national guard; battalion adjutant, 8th regiment, Ohio national guard; lieutenant, naval brigade, New Orleans, La. In June, 1896, Mr. Carpenter was married to Miss Helen Harding. They have no children.

Carter, Henry Josiah, New Orleans, attorney and clerk of United States District court, was born at New Orleans, Orleans parish, La., April 1, 1861; son of John B. Carter, born at Portland, Me., and Mary S. (Whitney) Carter, born at Bennington, Vt. John B., the father, was the first superintendent of the public schools of the city of New Orleans. Henry Josiah, after passing through the public schools of New Orleans, and successively the Louisiana state university and agricultural and mechanical college, entered Tulane university, at New Orleans, and in the year 1886 graduated in law from that institution. May 27, the same year, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Louisiana. Much of Mr. Carter's experience has been in an official capacity and of such nature as to afford him exceptional advantages in acquiring a wide knowledge of men and affairs in Louisiana and throughout the country. Prior to his graduation in law he had for some years occupied the position of auditor at the New Orleans post-office, only leaving this place in May, 1885. In 1888, his abilities seeming to peculiarly qualify him for such a post, he was appointed deputy clerk of the United States Circuit court at New Orleans, and he so remained until the time of his advancement to the more important position of clerk of the same court, which took place in 1902. In 1888 Mr. Carter enlisted as a private in Company C, Southern Athletic battalion, Louisiana state militia, and served the regulation 3 years term of enlistment. He is affiliated with the Republican party organization and with the Protestant Episcopal church, his membership being with the Church of the Annunciation, New Orleans. He is also a member of the Chess, Checkers & Whist club, the American Bar association, and St.

Andrew's brotherhood. Dec. 26, 1898, Mr. Carter was married to Miss Lillian M. Ferry (now deceased), daughter of Edward M. and Hattie (Morton) Ferry, of East Hampton, Mass. Their only child, Ruth M., was born March 3, 1900, and died Feb. 24, 1914.

Carter, Thaddeus A., well-known attorney and member of the state legislature from Alexandria, was born in Natchitoches parish, La., Sept. 5, 1876, the son of A. V. and Mary J. (Ponder) Carter. His father was born in Mississippi and came to Louisiana when a boy with his parents, Isaac F. and Margaret (Holden) Carter, who were planters. A. V. Carter was a prominent politician and held many offices in the state. He established the experimental station at Calhoun, La., and lived to be 64 years old. In reconstruction days he took a leading part in public affairs. Mrs. Mary (Ponder) Carter was born and reared in Georgia and lived to be 70 years old. Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Carter were the parents of 6 children, as follows: Isaac F., deceased; Ponder S., attorney at Toyah, Tex.; E. A., a planter at Calhoun, La.; Lillian, the wife of James W. Mitchell, of Brownwood, Tex.; Bessie, the wife of Joseph L. Barber, of Fort Jessup, La., and Thaddeus A., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Carter is the sixth child of the family. His boyhood days were spent on the plantation and his early schooling was received at Fort Jessup, La., finishing at Tulane university. Following his graduation, 3 years were spent in west Texas, and upon returning to Louisiana he located at Alexandria, where he took up the fire insurance and real estate business. In 1905 he entered the law offices of Robert P. Hunter & Sons as a law student, and was admitted to the bar May 13, 1907, and began practice on his own responsibility the same year at Alexandria, where he is still following the profession. He is a member of the House of Representatives from Rapides parish, a member of the Masonic order, Knights Templar, Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. He was married May 2, 1902, to Alma Jones, daughter of Frank and Mary Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., where Mrs. Carter was born, reared and educated. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have 3 daughters, as follows: Dora, Lillian and Mary.

Caruthers, Dr. J. Allen, M. D., specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, Baton Rouge, La., was born in Hill county, Texas, Nov. 4, 1874; son of Samuel and Lula (Cox) Caruthers, the former of whom was a native of Texas and the latter of the state of Virginia. The father died at the age of 74 years and the mother at 55. J. Allen Caruthers was the sixth of 12 children born to his parents. Of these 12 children, 9 survive at this time. J. Allen received his earlier education in the locality in which he was born. Later he became a student in the medical department of the University of Texas, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., in the class of 1899. During the Spanish-American war he served as steward of the 1st United States volunteer infantry. In December, 1900, he located at Baton Rouge, and began practice as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, of which he had made a special study in hospitals at New Orleans. The doctor is a member of the American Medical association and the Southern Medical society, the Louisiana State Medical society, and

the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, being a past district deputy in the latter organization. In the year 1900 Dr. Caruthers was married to Miss Lula Heidingsfelder, a native of New Orleans and a daughter of Moses Heidingsfelder, of that city. Dr. and Mrs. Caruthers have no children. The doctor enjoys a wide general acquaintance and much popularity, and has substantially built up an extensive and gratifying successful practice, but he does not allow his professional duties to debar him from taking an active interest and part, as a citizen, in all matters of a public nature that seem to afford opportunity for improving conditions surrounding the daily lives of his fellow-citizens and himself—that is to say, he is a wide-awake, progressive and public-spirited member of the community in which he lives, as well as a successful physician and specialist. Both as a doctor and as a citizen, Dr. Caruthers occupies a secure position among the people of Baton Rouge.

Carver, E. S., commercial department, high school, Thibodaux, La., was born at Denison, Tex., March 9, 1877; son of W. G. T. and Cecilia (Sigur) Carver, the former of whom was born in Virginia and has been connected with newspaper work throughout the greater part of his life. The mother was born in Louisiana and her parents reside in New Orleans. E. S. Carver attended the public schools of New Orleans and the Holy Trinity private school. In 1893 he entered Jefferson college, Convent, La., from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1899. During the ensuing 5 years he was a teacher at Jefferson college, the greater part of this time in the commercial department. In 1904 he became principal of the graded school at Labadieville, La., where he remained until 1908, when he was chosen as principal of Thibodaux college, Thibodaux, La., and continued to be identified with this institution until 1912, at which time he accepted charge of the commercial department of the Thibodaux high school, with which he has since remained in the capacity indicated. In Oct., 1904, Prof. Carver was married to Miss Threse Capella, a daughter of M. Capella, of Thibodaux, and to them 3 sons have been born, namely: Edward, Cecil and Preston. Prof. Carver is allied with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and with the Louisiana State Teachers' association. As a teacher, his work has been almost entirely along the line of commercial instruction, and many of his pupils are now filling responsible and remunerative positions, it is said, and are generally found to be so well grounded in the knowledge required of commercial usage in practical business as to reasonably insure their continual advance to success.

Cazenavette, Lionel Louis, successful New Orleans physician, was born at New Orleans, parish of Orleans, La., April 20, 1874; son of Henri Cazenavette, born at Bordeaux, France, 1830, and Anais (Pinae) Cazenavette, born at New Orleans, La., 1841. The paternal grandfather, Bernard Cazenavette, an educational promoter, was president of the "Lycee de Bordeaux," a position he held until his death, in 1860. One of his sons, Adrien Cazenavette, was also a director of the same institution. The maternal grandmother, Clara Guillot, was a daughter of Joseph Guillot, a con-

tractor, under whose direction and supervision were built the obituary chapel now known as St. Anthony's church, at the corner of North Rampart and Conti streets, and the old Ursulines convent, in the lower section of the city of New Orleans, recently demolished to allow for levee improvement to protect the city against the Mississippi river. In 1848 the father, having studied pharmacy in Bordeaux, France, came to New Orleans and entered the employ of his uncle, Louis Pinac, a druggist, whose daughter he married in 1860. Before the beginning of the Civil war he settled as a druggist at Thibodaux, La., where he remained until 1866, when he returned to New Orleans. This was during the "reconstruction period," and it is said conditions were such that he was forced to abandon his profession. He spent the remainder of his life as a clerk, successfully caring, however, for a large family. He died in 1910, 5 years after his wife's demise. The subject of this sketch, Lionel Louis, was educated at New Orleans, first in a private school conducted by his aunt, Miss M. L. Pinac, later in St. Aloysius college, subsequently in Tulane high school, and finally in the medical department of Tulane university of Louisiana, receiving his M. D. degree in 1897. Immediately thereafter engaging in the practice of medicine in the city of New Orleans, he became visiting physician to the Charity hospital as assistant to Dr. P. E. Archinard, professor of diseases of the nervous system, in the New Orleans Polyclinie. Later he held the positions of lecturer and clinical assistant in diseases of the nervous system in both the undergraduate and post-graduate medical departments of Tulane university, and delivered lectures, not only on diseases of the nervous system, but also on medical electricity and the X-ray. He now holds the position of instructor in diseases of the nervous system in the post-graduate medical school of the Tulane university and clinical assistant to the chair of diseases of the skin. Dr. Cazenavette has been associated in office practice with Dr. Isadore Dyer, the dermatologist, and has been particularly interested in research work in those branches of medicine dealing with diseases of the nervous system, medical electricity, the X-ray, and dermatology. He is affiliated with the Roman Catholic church, is a member of the American Medical association, Louisiana State Medical society, Orleans Parish Medical society, Alumni association of Tulane university of Louisiana, St. Luke's guild, and the Chess, Checkers & Whist club. April 29, 1907, Dr. Cazenavette was married to Miss Amanda Marie DeGruy, daughter of James Verloin DeGruy and Amanda (Sauton) DeGruy, of New Orleans. Two children—Lillian Marie and Claire Louise—have been born to them.

Chalaron, Maj. Frank J., M. D., well-known physician and surgeon of New Orleans, was born Aug. 22, 1869, on White Hall plantation, Jefferson parish, La. His parents were Col. Joseph Adolphe and Marie (Labarre) Chalaron, both of whom were natives of Louisiana. The former was born Jan. 31, 1836, and died in 1909; the latter born Jan. 31, 1845, and died in 1890. Dr. Chalaron's maternal great-grandfather, François Pascalis de Labarre, also a Louisianian, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served under

Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. James Chalaron, the paternal grandfather, was born in Voiron, France, and in 1815 came to the New World, first going to Mexico, whence, after several years, he came to New Orleans and engaged in the coffee trade. Col. Joseph Adolphe Chalaron, father of Dr. Chalaron, began commercial life as clerk in a ship chandlery store. His military services in the Confederate cause from 1861 to 1865 were noteworthy and brilliant. He enlisted as junior lieutenant of the 5th company, Washington artillery, and with that immortal command as part of the Army of Tennessee took part in many great battles of the Civil war. It acquired special distinction at Shiloh, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Resacca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Spanish Fort and Mobile Bay. He was at Meridian, Miss., at the time of the surrender, and was then senior first lieutenant, often having been in command of the company; and at one time was chief of artillery for Gen. Bates' division. After the war, from 1866 to 1876, he engaged in cotton planting, and next established himself in the insurance business. He was president of the Hope Insurance Co., and after the liquidation of that corporation was one of the founders and organizers of Confederate Memorial hall, and was its custodian from the date of its opening until his death in 1909. He was president of the Confederate board of pensions for the state of Louisiana. Col. Chalaron was one of the organizers of the United Confederate Veterans, and in connection with this work obtained the title by which he was generally known. Dr. Frank J. Chalaron acquired his early education in the public schools of New Orleans, and in 1887 graduated in the high school of the University of Louisiana. He then entered the academic department of the Tulane university, and in 1888 matriculated in the medical department, from which he received the degree of M. D., April 6, 1892. In May of the same year he became connected with the Louisiana state board of health as marine sanitary inspector of ships plying between New Orleans and Central American ports. In 1893 he was stationed at Bluefields, Nicaragua, as quarantine inspector for the Louisiana state board of health; and in 1897 he was appointed inspector at Port Limon, Costa Rica, and Utila, Ceiba, Honduras. Returning to New Orleans, the same year, Dr. Chalaron was appointed on the staff of the United States Marine hospital service as inspector of shipping for the port of New Orleans, during the yellow fever epidemic of that year. In 1899 he had charge of the Marine hospital office in the New Orleans custom house, and in 1904 Pres. Roosevelt appointed him United States pension examiner, in which capacity he is now acting. He is also surgeon of Camp No. 2, Army of Tennessee, United Confederate Veterans. Dr. Chalaron has an active military record. He joined the 4th battalion, Louisiana state national guard, in 1892, as a private, and later became its hospital steward. In 1896 he was made battalion surgeon with the rank of captain. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898 Dr. Chalaron took part in the organization of the 2d Louisiana volunteer infantry, and became captain and first assistant surgeon, stationed at New Orleans, Mobile and Miami; at the

last named place being in charge of the typhoid fever patients in the division hospital. He then went to Jacksonville, and there was promoted to major and regimental surgeon. The regiment left Jacksonville for Savannah, Ga., and on Christmas eve, 1898, sailed for Havana, where, under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, it was in the vanguard when the army of occupation marched into Havana. March 23, 1899, Dr. Chalaron returned to Savannah, where the regiment was mustered out, April 18, 1899. He reentered the Louisiana national guard July 14, 1900, and was made major and surgeon of the 1st Louisiana infantry, continuing in service until the regiment was mustered out. In religion, the doctor is a Roman Catholic, and in politics, a Democrat. April 30, 1903, he married Emily, daughter of Amand and Cora (Guesnard) Ducros, of New Orleans, and their family consists of 5 children: Claire, Henry, Lucille, Amelie and Frank J., Jr.

Chamberlin, William Benjamin, was born in Johnstown, N. Y., in 1819, and came to Louisiana in 1838, and settled in the parish of West Baton Rouge. Following the example of his grandfather, who fought in the Revolutionary war, Mr. Chamberlin volunteered for service in the Mexican war, as second lieutenant of a Louisiana company. Subsequently he held the position of clerk of court in the parish of West Baton Rouge for a number of years, and later practiced law with his partner, Col. H. M. Favrot. Mr. Chamberlin's success was due to integrity and business ability, which gained for him the admiration, respect and confidence of all who knew him. He died in West Baton Rouge parish, at the age of 67 years. He married Mary P. Clark, a daughter of Job Clark, who came from his native state, New Jersey, to Louisiana, and settled in West Feliciana parish. Unto William B. and Mary P. (Clark) Chamberlin 10 children were born. Three of them died in infancy and 1 in childhood, and 1 at the age of 14. The following grew to maturity: William B., who died in 1911; Mary Hester, now the widow of L. S. Hereford; Catherine Little, wife of George C. Burr; Margaret, wife of W. W. Bynum, and Hugh Chamberlin, a well-known real estate dealer of Baton Rouge.

Chandler, Greene Croft, M. D., Shreveport's capable health officer and able physician, was born at Enterprise, Miss., Dec. 30, 1865. His father, Greene C. Chandler, was a lawyer and judge of the circuit court in Mississippi and also served as United States district attorney. He was a Confederate soldier and lived to the age of 73 years. Dr. Chandler's mother bore the maiden name of Martha Croft, and both she and Judge Chandler were natives of Mississippi, in which state the doctor was reared at Enterprise, Bay St. Louis and Corinth. He was educated in private schools, the Agriculture and Mechanical college and the University of Mississippi. In 1888 he graduated in medicine from Tulane university, and at once began the practice of medicine at Natchitoches, La., where he remained in active practice up to 1896, when he located in Shreveport to specialize in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in which he had taken postgraduate work at New Orleans and elsewhere. He is a member of the Caddo Parish Medical society, of which he has served as president, and has also

served as first vice-president of the Louisiana State Medical society, and is also a member of the Southern Medical society. June 15, 1912, Dr. Chandler became a member of the board of health for the city of Shreveport, and as its president has made a record of which his many friends are proud. Upon assuming the duties of this office Dr. Chandler at once began with vigor to improve sanitary conditions in the city of Shreveport. A fight against the mosquito and the fly was inaugurated and carried on vigorously; but not only against the spreaders of disease did he labor with earnest and effectual purpose. The pure food and sanitary departments of the city affairs did much to reduce the causes of disease, and from the beginning the death rate of the city began to lower. Shreveport is a city of rapid growth, but its board of health has met the emergency, and under Dr. Chandler's presidency health conditions have greatly improved and the death rate in cases of preventable diseases has decreased, while the population has increased. Under the present administration of the Shreveport board of health there has not been one white resident death from typhoid fever and only 5 deaths from malaria in 23 months ending June 30, 1914. And this board inaugurated a movement for fair Federal government mortality statistics, that is, rating the white and colored separately, so as to show the real health conditions of both races in various sections of the country. Dr. Chandler has been twice married. His first wife, Annie Hyneman, died 2 years after marriage, leaving a daughter, Eugenia, now Mrs. Ragan Striplin, of Corinth, Miss. In 1898 Dr. Chandler married Miss Herries Gray, the daughter of Dr. R. A. Gray, of Shreveport. Three sons and a daughter have been born to them, namely: Robert Gray, Greene Croft, Walter Bernard and Herries.

Chappuis, Philip Jules, well-known attorney, and for 8 years mayor of the city of Crowley, La., was born near Thibodaux, Lafourche parish, La., Sept. 26, 1865; son of Jules and Josephine (Toups) Chappuis, both of whom were born in Lafourche parish, from which place they removed to Rayne, Acadia parish, where they have lived about 25 years. Jules Chappuis died June 29, 1914. The paternal grandparents, Etienne and Marie Louise (Sourd) Chappuis, both were born in France and came to America with their respective parents, who located in the state of Ohio. They were later married in that state, and, coming South, located in Lafourche parish, La., in the early part of the nineteenth century. The maternal grandparents, Thelesphor and Julienne (Bourgeois) Toups, both were born in Lafourche parish, La. The Toups and Bourgeois families are among the very oldest and most numerous in the state. Philip Jules Chappuis was the first of 3 children born to his parents, the other children being August L. and Celeste, now the widow of Romain Duhon, both of Rayne, La. The early education of Philip Jules Chappuis was acquired in public and private schools of Lafourche parish. In 1879 he entered Thibodaux college, and graduated from that institution in the year 1883, being now a member of the Thibodaux College Alumni association and vice-president of the organization. Following his graduation, he taught in the public schools of Lafourche parish during some

months, and in the autumn of 1883 accepted a position with his uncle, A. S. Chappuis, at Rayne. His duties here were those of clerk and bookkeeper, and he continued in the discharge of these until 1885, in the meantime pursuing the study of law privately. In the latter year he returned to Thibodaux and continued the study of law in the office of Judge L. P. Caillouet, finally being admitted to practice by examination before the Louisiana supreme court in July, 1887. Following his admission to the bar he opened an office at Rayne, where he had previously formed many acquaintances, and began the practice of law. The city of Crowley at this time was in the embryonic state. In 1889 he removed to Crowley, which had very recently been built up into a thriving hamlet as the parish seat of the new parish of Acadia. At Crowley, Attorney Chappuis formed a partnership with the late E. L. Wells, which association continued 6 months, after which Mr. Chappuis practiced alone until Oct. 1, 1903, when he formed his present partnership with A. Percy Holt, under the firm name of Chappuis & Holt. This firm has remained unchanged from its organization to this time. With one exception only, Mr. Chappuis has been longer engaged in the practice of law than any other attorney now engaged in practice in Acadia parish, and is properly numbered among the most able and uniformly successful in that part of the state of Louisiana. May 19, 1891, Mr. Chappuis was married to Miss Eula M. Bourgeois, a daughter of L. N. and Josephine (Lefort) Bourgeois, of Lafourche parish, and 3 children have been born to their union, these being: Claude, born in 1892, a graduate of Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., and of Georgetown university school of law, Washington, D. C.; Guy, born in 1895, formerly a student of Spring Hill college, but now a student of the agricultural department of the Louisiana State university, Baton Rouge; Aline, born in 1903. Mr. Chappuis is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, is a member of the Louisiana State Bar association, and of the American Bar association. Mr. Chappuis has acted with the democratic party from the time he began to exercise the privilege of the elective franchise, and has served 4 terms as mayor of the city of Crowley, the last of these terms having ended in 1906. His incumbency of the mayor's office covered a period of 8 years. In 1912 Mr. Chappuis was a candidate for Congress from the 7th congressional district, to succeed Hon. A. P. Pujo, and, while he was unsuccessful, did receive a very large and flattering vote. Mr. Chappuis stands very high among the people of the community in which he lives, and is popular with a large part of the substantial citizenship of the 7th district.

J. Arthur Charbonnet, lawyer, is a native of New Orleans and was born Oct. 21, 1881, the son of Laurent Arthur and Marie Anne (Langlois) Charbonnet. His parents were born in Louisiana, as was also his paternal grandfather, Leo Charbonnet. J. Arthur Charbonnet was educated at St. Aloysius' college, from which he was graduated in 1899. In 1908 Mr. Charbonnet graduated in law from Tulane university, and immediately entered upon his professional career in New Orleans, where he has since practiced

with pleasing success. In political affairs Mr. Charbonnet has been active in the support of the men and measures of the Democratic party. In fraternal circles he is a member of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and has served as commander of Lodge No. 16, Order of Benevolent Knights of America, and is now grand vice-commander of the grand lodge of this order. He is provost of the Aetna conclave of the Order of Heptasophs, and is president of the Thespians. Now assistant district attorney, and is engaged in the practice of civil law with Raymond Gauche, under firm name of Charbonnet & Gauche, with offices in the Citizens' Bank building.

Charnley, John Thomas, postmaster, Alexandria, La., was born in Newport, R. I., March 7, 1854, the son of William and Sarah (McNiel) Charnley. The father was a native of England and was bound out as an apprentice to the stone cutter's trade for 7 years, and after serving 5 years and 11 months he ran away and came to America, about 1831. He first located in Massachusetts and worked as a stone mason on some of the first railroads in the country, building bridges. He married in Connecticut Sarah McNiel, who was born in Scotland, daughter of John McNiel, also of Scotland, a physician by profession, cotton manufacturer and for many years manager of large cotton factories at Johnson, Scotland. The parents removed from Rhode Island in the fall of 1854 to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and in 1868 moved to Wisconsin, first settling in Milwaukee and then in Shawano, where they both died and were buried. They were the parents of 10 children, 3 of whom died in infancy and 7 grew to maturity; only 3 of whom are living at this time. John Thomas Charnley was the seventh child. His boyhood days were spent in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he attended the public schools. Becoming a mechanic at the age of 17 he drew a man's wages. He was journeyman, foreman and later a contractor and spent 16 winters in northern Wisconsin driving logs on the rivers, 5 years of which he was foreman, and 1 year he and his brother, William Henry, logged on their own account. In the fall of 1889 he went to Texas and remained there until May, 1890. On coming to Alexandria he started a bottling works, which he ran personally for 18 years and 3 years by active management. He was appointed postmaster in 1908 by Theodore Roosevelt and reappointed by William H. Taft, which position he still holds. He married in 1885 Eva L. Grimmer, who was born and reared in Shawano county, Wis., the daughter of Henry Grimmer. Mr. and Mrs. Charnley are the parents of 2 children; Euola, a teacher in the public schools of Alexandria, and John T., Jr., a student at the Gulfport Military academy, Gulfport. He is a Master Mason, a member of the chapter and council, Eastern Star, and of the commandery at Alexandria, and he is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine at New Orleans. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E., and has held many offices in these different fraternities, and was worthy grand patron of the Eastern Star, Grand chapter, New Orleans. He has always taken an active part in public affairs and is well known.

Chaplin, Chichester, Sr., of Natchitoches, parish of Natchitoches,

is the nestor of the bar in his district, having been admitted to practice law in 1855. He was district attorney (1855-1865), and district judge in 1875, remaining in office several years, until his return to the profession of lawyer, in partnership with his son, Chichester Chaplin, Jr., to the present time. His father, also named Chichester, was the son of Chichester Chaplin, a native of Ireland, was born Oct. 1, 1800, and came to New Orleans, La., in 1818. He studied law in the office of Alfred Hennen, one of the most distinguished jurists of the state, and after his admittance to the bar, went to Texas, where he married a Miss Edwards. Soon after the death of his wife, Mr. Chaplin returned to Louisiana, and located in Natchitoches. A second marriage took place with Miss Emily Palmer, daughter of Col. Palmer. Removing from Natchitoches to Russellville, La., Mr. Chaplin was elected parish judge, but he did not continue his residence in Russellville, and decided to go back to Texas. In 1836 he again came to Louisiana, and the following year again changed his domicile to Texas, and was elected probate judge. Again, there occurred a return to Natchitoches parish, and in 1853 he was elected district judge. He died in 1874 in the city of Natchitoches. Chichester Chaplin, the subject of this sketch, was born March 24, 1831, at Minden, La., the eldest of 6 children. He was educated in the schools of the state, and studied law in New Orleans from 1854 to 1855. After his being admitted to practice he located in Natchitoches parish, whose citizens elected him attorney for the 9th judicial district; re-elected in 1859, serving until 1865, then resuming the practice of law. In 1875 he was appointed judge of the 11th district (the former 9th district), and after a few years reopened his practice of law. Judge Chaplin married, in 1860, Louisa Gallion, a native of Natchitoches, who bore him 2 sons, Chichester, Jr., and Percy Taylor Chaplin. Mrs. Chaplin died in 1874. Mr. Chaplin wedded a second time, in 1880, Miss Maria L. La Fitte, of Louisiana. He is a stalwart Democrat, always taking an active part in public affairs. In the Masonic order the judge is a member of the Blue lodge. Chichester Chapin, Jr., was born Sept. 14, 1870, the son of Chichester Chaplin, Sr., and Louisa Gallion Chaplin. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native place and the Louisiana State university and Thatcher Military institute at Shreveport. On his return from school he engaged for some time in farming, until the declaration of war with Spain. Enlisting as a private soldier, Mr. Chaplin served until the close of hostilities, and then entered a law office, and in 1901 was admitted to the bar. The citizens of Natchitoches sent him to the state legislature in 1904, and at the conclusion of his term of 4 years was elected city attorney, and is now special attorney to assist the tax collector, appointed by Gov. Hall.

Chase, Thomas B., insurance, Shreveport, La., was born at Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 29, 1843, son of George Edmon Chase, a native of Boston, Mass. The father was educated at West Point Military academy, and graduated in the same class with Jefferson Davis, who afterward became president of the Southern Confederacy. The father died in 1844. At the time of his death he was in

charge of the United States forces at Pensacola, Fla. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Chase, was a native of the state of Massachusetts. The progenitor of the Chase family in America came from England in the early part of the 17th century and located in Massachusetts. He was accompanied by 2 brothers. The mother, Elizabeth (Flowers) Chase, was a native of New Orleans and a daughter of Col. William Flowers. Samuel Flowers, her brother, also attained the rank of colonel in military service. The Flowers family was among the early settlers at New Orleans and became prominent in the affairs of Louisiana at that time. The family ancestors were of Quaker stock and originally from England. James Flowers was the first representative of the family to locate in Louisiana, at a very early date. Thomas B. Chase, the subject of this sketch, was but a few months old when the death of his father occurred at Pensacola. Thereafter the mother returned to New Orleans with her 3 children, of whom Thomas E. was the youngest. His childhood and early youth were passed in the city of New Orleans, where at the age of 18 years he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Company C, Crescent regiment, under Col. Marshall J. Smith. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and later was paroled at the city of New Orleans, remaining out of the service until 1863, when he returned to his regiment and served to the time of the surrender, being then at Shreveport. In July, 1865, he located at Shreveport and during the succeeding 17 years devoted his energies to the occupation of a bookkeeper in that city. He then became connected with the insurance business and has remained in that business since that time, an experience in insurance extending over 31 years. Mr. Chase is without doubt one of the oldest men in his line of business in Louisiana. He has been twice married, the first marriage having been to Miss Helen Kline, and the second to Miss Cornelia Spearman, of De Soto parish. No children have been born to either union. Mr. Chase took an active part in state, parish and city affairs in the days of reconstruction in Louisiana, and has at all times since been actively identified with the public welfare. He is a Confederate veteran, a 32d degree Mason, and a past grand commander of the Knights Templar, and has for many years been prominently identified with Masonic affairs in Louisiana.

Chavez, Prof. Francis O., parish superintendent of public instruction, St. Martinville, St. Martin parish, La., was born in Avoyelles parish, La., March 4, 1888. His father, Estevan Chavez, born at Havana, Cuba, of Spanish ancestry, came to Louisiana as a young man, and for many years was engaged in mercantile business at Marksville. His death occurred in the city of New Orleans. The mother, Angela (Chaze) Chavez, was born at Marksville, La., and survives at this time. The maternal grandfather, Emile Chaze, was a native of Paris, France. He came to Louisiana when a young man and located at Marksville, Avoyelles parish, where he was actively engaged in mercantile business until the time of his death, in 1813, at the advanced age of 90 years. Francis O. Chavez, the subject of this sketch, in the course of his education, attended the public schools of Marksville, New Orleans, and

Tampa, Fla. In 1904 he entered the Louisiana State normal school at Natchitoches, graduating in 1906, and in the same year began teaching a district school in Terrebonne parish, where he remained 2 years, following which he became principal of Ponehatoula school. Beginning in the autumn of 1908, he was principal of a graded school at Hugo, Colo., after which he taught 2 years in St. John the Baptist parish. In the autumn of 1911 he became principal of the high school at Roseland, La., but in Feb., 1912, was tendered the principalship of St. Martinville high school, and preferring the latter place, he immediately accepted it and at once entered upon the duties of the position, which he continued occupying until July, 1913, when, having in the previous month been elected superintendent of St. Martin parish schools for a term of 4 years, he assumed the duties of that office. In March of the year 1911 Prof. Chavez was married to Miss Katherine Chauvin, of Terrebonne parish, La., and 2 children have been born to their union, these being Francis O., Jr., and Marjorie. Prof. Chavez votes the Democratic ticket and is a member of the Roman Catholic church and of the Louisiana State Teachers' association. His position as superintendent of schools of St. Martin parish is one of large responsibilities, and the successful administration of its duties necessarily requires the services of a man of superior abilities and extensive educational equipment, and the fact of being selected to fill such an office, and among people who are thoroughly acquainted with his character and attainments, is manifestly a flattering compliment to the man so selected. Prof. Chavez has the practical supervision of 28 schools, 2 of these being large high schools.

Chenet, Henry S., A. M., the well-known educator of Louisiana, was born in St. John the Baptist parish and is the son of J. Eugene and Myrthé (Poche) Chenet, both of the same parish. Myrthé Poche was a granddaughter of Perique Chenet, who originated the Perique tobacco, and although the name is the same, this Chenet was no relative of Henry S. Chenet's ancestors. Henry S. Chenet's grandfather was a member of the Louisiana legislature for several terms during the 40s and held a commission as captain in the United States army in the war with Mexico. Henry S. Chenet received his early education in his native parish, from which he went to the high school at Troy, Mo., and from there to the Louisiana State university at Baton Rouge, graduating from there in the full classical course in 1884 with the degree of A. B. One year was spent in postgraduate work in the same institution, studying Greek, Latin, chemistry and botany, for which the degree A. M. was conferred in 1885. At that time Mr. Chenet intended to study medicine, but in 1887 he was invited to found an academy in Morgan City, La., which he did with such success that he was turned from the medical to the teaching profession. Mr. Chenet remained in Morgan City 2 years, when he accepted a position in St. John the Baptist parish, which he held for 3 years, and then, in Sept., 1892, he founded the Chenet institute in New Orleans. This institution is located at 3507 Magazine street and ranks as one of the best college preparatory schools in the South. It is affiliated

with Tulane university and with the Louisiana State university at Baton Rouge, and through these is practically accredited to all of the colleges and universities in the country. Students have gone from this school, without examination, into the Universities of Michigan, Pennsylvania, Cornell and Harvard. In this institution there are 6 teachers, and in addition to the grammar school students the course includes the English branches, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, mathematics, natural sciences, history and literature. Mr. Chenet believes in and practices in the best sense the principles of the golden rule and is liberal and tolerant in religious matters, but not a communicant of any church. He has always been interested in politics, but has never taken an active part in party management. As an evidence of his standing as a friend of higher education it may be noted that Mr. Chenet has been a member of the board of supervisors of the Louisiana State university for 19 years, serving under Govs. Foster, Heard, Blanchard, Sanders and Hall. In 1892 Mr. Chenet was married to Miss Aline Romain, daughter of Mr. A. V. Romain, of New Orleans, and to Mr. and Mrs. Chenet the following children have been born: Melville, James Elmore, Henry S., Jr., and Aline.

Claiborne, Charles Ferdinand, 727 Common street, New Orleans, La., was born at New Orleans, La., Feb. 2, 1848; son of William C. C. and Louise (De Balathier) Claiborne, the former of whom was born at New Orleans and the latter at Paris, France. In the course of his education Mr. Claiborne attended the Christian Brothers' school and the University of Louisiana. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and has been engaged in practice as an attorney since that date, a period embracing very much of the important history of New Orleans, La., and the South, with all of which Mr. Claiborne has been vitally concerned and identified. His youthful experiences, of course, were more or less affected by the stirring events preceding the Civil war, as was his early manhood shadowed and darkened by the sanguinary conflicts, privations and hardships of that heroic struggle and the trying days of reconstruction that followed. In all of this Mr. Claiborne has participated hand to hand, an actor in a drama of prodigious scale, and passing through those clouded years of internecine strife has seen the land of his nativity emerge not only from the devastating blight of civil war, but also from the almost equal harrowing scourge of yellow fever, and come out into the glorious light of liberty, peace, plenty, health, and boundless prosperity. It is, indeed, a wealth of experience. Mr. Claiborne served as a member of Guibet battery, Sept. 14, 1874. In national politics Mr. Claiborne affiliates with the Democratic party, but his progressive tendencies and hearty cooperation with all movements having for their object the betterment of living conditions for the people, have led him to ally himself, in local political contests, without regard to party alignment, and in accord with these principles he has been repeatedly elected as a member of the city council of New Orleans, serving in that capacity from the year 1888 to 1892, inclusive, as a result of election upon a ticket put forward by the Young Men's Democratic association, and again he was elected and

served in the city council from 1896 to 1900 as a candidate of the Citizens' league. He was a gold Democrat and favors tariff for protection as well as revenue. Mr. Claiborne is now and has for some years been serving as a member of three important commissions in the city of New Orleans, namely, those of the New Orleans public library, City park and Delgado Museum of Art. In Dec., 1913, he was appointed by Gov. Luther E. Hall one of the judges of the court of appeals for Orleans and other parishes. Dec. 23, 1875, Mr. Claiborne was married to Miss Amelie Soniat du Fossat, a daughter of Meloney Soniat du Fossat, of New Orleans, and to them the following children were born: Marie Louise, now the wife of Dr. Louis Perrilliat; Charles de Balathier, who married Miss Virginia Couturie; Amelie, who became the wife of Martin Levering Matthews; Lucy, and Martin Duralde.

Clayton, Charles Peach, general superintendent and manager of the 9th district for the Producers' Oil Co., was born at Earlington, Hopkins county, Ky., July 23, 1872, and is a son of William Clayton, who was born in England. His mother bore the maiden name of Woods and died when her son was a mere boy. William Clayton came to America very early in life and after a brief residence in Kentucky removed to Kansas. He has been interested in various forms of business, chief among which is that of the lumber industry, operating in several states. He has attained to the ripe old age of 81 years, and is now making his home with the subject of this sketch. Charles P. Clayton obtained a common school education, and at the early age of 15 began the battle of life for himself. For a while he did range work in western Kansas and in Colorado, and then was identified with the salt industry at Hutchinson, Kan. Then began his career in the oil business, in which industry he began as a common helper on the rig, from which he has steadily advanced in various positions until that of his present responsible station. He has forged to the front in the oil business by reason of diligently applying himself and by fidelity to his various employers. He has been identified with the oil industry in the fields of Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, coming to the latter state in 1891 and to Shreveport in 1910. He has been with the Producers' Oil Company since its organization in 1902, and now holds one of the most responsible positions with the company. In 1894 Mr. Clayton and Miss Alice Tuttle were united in marriage, and unto this union were born 2 children, namely, Roy Earl and May Opal. Mr. Clayton is a Knight Templar Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E. Aside from other interests he is a director of the Continental Bank & Trust Co.

Clerc, René Ferdinand, of New Orleans, was born in New Iberia, Nov. 14, 1875, the son of Charles Cæsar and Josaphine (Simon) Clerc. His father was born in Switzerland and his mother in France. The father came to this country when a young man, and the mother came with her parents when she was but a girl. They were married in Louisiana. For a while after their marriage they resided in New Orleans, and when the war of secession came on New Iberia was their home. At the latter place they continued to

reside until 1889, in which year they and their son, René Ferdinand, who is the youngest of 6 children, went to Europe, where they spent 18 months, and then returned to the United States and located in New Orleans, where the father died in 1892 at the age of 64 years, and where the mother, now aged 73, still resides. The father was a wholesale cattle dealer while residing at New Iberia, and was successful in business. The son was 14 years of age when his parents located in New Orleans. His education was obtained in the schools of New Iberia and New Orleans and finished at Holy Cross college. At the age of 16 he began the battle of life for himself as a clerk in a wholesale grocery establishment at New Orleans. Finally he became a traveling salesman for groceries and was on the road for several years and, until in company with others, he established the wholesale grocery concern of Clere Co., Ltd., of New Orleans. Upon withdrawing from that firm, which still later liquidated, Mr. Clere became connected with the wholesale grocery company of Schmidt & Zeigler, Ltd., of which firm he was vice-president, and, disposing of his interest in the firm, Mr. Clere became a manufacturer's agent, his present form of business. In August of 1912 he was appointed by President Taft United States appraiser of customs, port of New Orleans, a position he now holds. He is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine, of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks and the United Commercial Travelers of America. In 1899 Mr. Clere wedded Miss Florence, the daughter of E. J. and Emily (Ketty) Carstens, of New Iberia, La. In the main, Mr. Clere's business career has been that of a wholesale grocer. He has achieved gratifying success, and in public affairs he has always taken a commendable interest. He is third vice-president of the New Orleans board of trade, in which organization he has been an active member for several years.

Cline, Daniel Davis, lawyer and resident of Baton Rouge, was born at Greenwell Springs, East Baton Rouge parish, La., April 29, 1877. He is a son of Orville H. and Mary Cornelia (Dearing) Cline. His father, a native also of East Baton Rouge parish, was a veteran of the Confederate army, and by occupation both a carpenter and merchant. He removed to East Feliciana parish about 1880, and there the subject of this sketch was reared. Orville H. Cline was a son of Hiram Cline, who was a native of Mississippi. The Clines are of English origin: The progenitor of the family in America, it is stated, was William Cline, who came with John Smith, and settled in Virginia. Dr. George W. Dearing, the maternal grandfather of Daniel Davis Cline, was a native of Kentucky, and for more than 35 years practiced medicine in Baton Rouge and vicinity. His parents emigrated from Wales to the United States. Unto Orville H. and Mary Cornelia (Dearing) Cline 8 children were born. Of these, the subject of this sketch was the fourth. His early education was obtained in the public schools. In 1898 he received his academic degree from the Centenary college, then located at Jackson, La., and in 1908 Mr. Cline obtained his degree of bachelor of science from the Louisiana State university. By teaching he was enabled to secure funds wherewith to defray

the expense of gaining his education. For 4 years and until 1912 he was instructor in mathematics in the Louisiana State university. Previously he had applied himself at intervals to other pursuits that he might be enabled to gain an education. He had worked as a carpenter and wheelwright, had been for a short time a traveling salesman, and for a while edited *The Idea* at Abbeville. In 1910 he began the practice of law at Baton Rouge, but during the following 2 years also continued to teach mathematics in the Louisiana State university. For one term, ending in May of 1914, Mr. Cline held the position of city judge of Baton Rouge. Fraternally, he is a Master Mason, a Knight of Pythias, and member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and in both professional and social relations sustains commendable station. Jan. 4, 1899, Mr. Cline married Miss Alma Allen, the daughter of Thomas Day and Mary J. (Pierson) Allen, and unto this union were born the following children: Hillon Day, Cornelia Lisha and Orville Helen Cline.

Cognevich, Louis M., D. D. S., New Orleans, was born at Nairn, La., Jan. 11, 1886; son of Mare and Mary (Pelas) Cognevich, both natives of Louisiana. The paternal grandfather was a native of Austria. The father has been assessor for a great many years at Nairn, Plaquemines parish. He is also a planter, and is interested in the orange business. Both parents are yet resident at Nairn at this time. To them were born 9 children, viz.: Josephine, wife of Walter Chauvin; Joseph Marie, wife of George Lincoln; Mare, Jr., practicing dentistry at Luey, La.; Louis M., subject of this sketch; Mary Blanche, wife of Maurice O'Brien, Austin, Tex.; Dewey, at college, and Gussie. The second, third, sixth, seventh and eighth reside at Nairn, their birthplace. In the course of his education Louis M. Cognevich attended Chenet institute, and having finished at that institution entered the New Orleans College of Dentistry, Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of D. D. S., class of 1908. Since the completion of his professional studies Dr. Cognevich has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession at New Orleans. He is a member of the Louisiana State Dental, New Orleans College of Dentistry alumni, and the Odontological societies. Oct. 20, 1910, Dr. Cognevich was married to Miss Antoinette Jaquet, daughter of Lawrence and Margaret (Schmitz) Jaquet, of New Orleans. Mrs. Cognevich's father is in the business of manufacturing sugar.

Cohn, Isidore, successful New Orleans physician and educator, was born at West Baton Rouge, La., April 9, 1885. His father, Henry Cohn, Jr., was born at Alsace, France, in 1855; mother, Sophie (Farrnbacher) Cohn, was born at Nuremberg, Germany, in 1865, where her father, Jacob Farrnbacher, had gone with his family from Louisiana during the Civil war. Henry Cohn, Jr., came to the United States when 19 years old, at the time when Alsace came into the possession of Germany. He found employment as clerk in a mercantile establishment at Rodney, Miss., but later moved to Rosedale, La. In 1876 he established himself in West Baton Rouge and East Baton Rouge, and has continued so located,

being at this time the holder of extensive land interests. Jacob Farnbacher was born in Germany, came to the United States when a young man, and immediately engaged in business at Baton Rouge, where, with the exception of a short time during the Civil war, he has continued in business to the present time. Isidore Cohn received his earlier education at a private school conducted by the Misses Fowls and Barlow, at East Baton Rouge, followed by a course at St. Vincent's academy, from which he graduated in 1899. In the fall of the same year he entered Louisiana State university, graduating in 1903 with the degree of B. S. He next entered the medical department of Tulane university, completed the 4-year course in 3 years, and graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1907. During 1905-6 he served as interne in the Shreveport Charity hospital, and as interne at Touro infirmary, 1907-9. In the spring of 1909 he was appointed assistant demonstrator in minor surgery, medical department of Tulane university. In 1911 he was elected clinical assistant in surgery, and in Jan., 1914, was elected junior surgeon on the staff of Touro infirmary. He was again further advanced on the teaching staff of Tulane university to the position of demonstrator and lecturer on minor surgery. Dr. Cohn is a member of the Orleans Parish Medical association, Louisiana State Medical association, American Medical association, Southern Medical association (of which he was secretary, 1913, and vice-chairman, 1914, of the surgical section), Touro Clinical society, St. James lodge, F. & A. M., No. 47, Baton Rouge, La.; Grand Consistory of Louisiana, Jerusalem Temple, Shriners; Y. M. H. A. of Touro infirmary, and I. O. B. B. Religiously, Dr. Cohn is affiliated with the Jewish congregations. April 5, 1910, Dr. Cohn was married to Miss Alsie Waldhom, daughter of Moise and Albertine (Lob) Waldhom, of New Orleans.

Cohn, Albert James, D. D. S., New Orleans, was born at Newellton, Tensas parish, La., Dec. 31, 1877; son of Alexander and Lena (Marks) Cohn, the former a native of Prussia, and the latter of Natchez, Miss. The father came to America in 1866 and located at the above named place. After a number of years he purchased a plantation in that locality and thereafter passed the remainder of his life at the plantation home, where he died in the year 1906 at the age of 61 years. His widow survives at this time and resides in the city of New Orleans. To their union 5 children were born, namely: Florence, Stella, widow of Simon Abraham, Magnolia, Miss.; Solomon L., a traveling salesman, who makes his home in New Orleans; Albert James, the subject of this sketch; and Arnold E., in mercantile business at Magnolia, Miss. In the course of his education Albert James Cohn attended Chamberlain Hunter academy, and after graduating from that institution took a course at Louisiana State university, following which he entered the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery and graduated from that institution with the degree of D. D. S., in the class of 1899. Shortly after the completion of his professional studies, Dr. Cohn opened dental offices at the city of New Orleans, and since that time has devoted his abilities to the practice of his profession with increasing and gratifying success. The Doctor is a member of the First and Sec-

ond District Dental, and the Louisiana State Dental societies, Psi Omega Dental fraternity of Baltimore college, and the congregation of Touro synagogue. Dec. 27, 1912, Dr. Cohn was married to Miss Rose Edna Germann, daughter of George and Katherine (Webber) Germann, both formerly residents of New Orleans but now deceased.

Coignet, Joseph Alfred Octave, of Thibodaux, Lafourche parish, lawyer, was born in Lafourche, Sept. 28, 1878. His father, Guillaume A. Coignet, a native of France, emigrated to Lafourche parish with Jean Baptiste Coignet, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. They located in Lafourche and engaged in the planting business. Guillaume A. Coignet, who was 11 years of age when he came to this country, was reared and educated in the parish schools. At the death of his parent he succeeded him in the ownership of the Coignet plantation. During the Civil war (1861-1865), he was a member of the Louisiana State militia. He died at Thibodaux in 1895, aged 64 years. After receiving a primary and grammar education in private schools, and attending Thibodaux college, Joseph A. O. Coignet entered Spring Hill college, near Mobile, Ala., in 1893, graduating 5 years later with the degree of B. A.; and in 1900 was honored with the degree of M. A. from Spring Hill college. Returning to Thibodaux after graduation, Mr. Coignet was appointed deputy clerk of court of Lafourche parish, serving from 1898 to 1901, meanwhile studying law, and following the courses in the law department of Tulane university, from which he graduated in June, 1902. Since that time he has been practicing his profession in his native parish. A staunch Democrat, always taking active part in all political campaigns, Mr. Coignet achieved deserved popularity, and was often given proof of the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens by being elected to public offices. At the age of 26 years, in 1904, he was elected to the state senate, and had the distinction of being the youngest member of that branch of the legislature, and the youngest ever sent from his senatorial district. Although serving but 1 term in the senate, Mr. Coignet was a member of several weighty committees—the health and quarantine, judiciary, railroads, elective qualifications, and constitutions. Until 1908 he was secretary of the Lafourche parish democratic committee, and was its chairman until July, 1914, when he became chairman of the organization committee of the Progressive party for the parish of Lafourche. He is a member of the Elks and of the Knights of Columbus. In Dec., 1904, Mr. Coignet married Miss Marie Antoinette Dueroeq, a native of France who had come to Louisiana to visit her brother, Dr. H. L. Dueroeq, now residing in Lafayette parish. Mr. and Mrs. Coignet have 4 children: Marie Antoinette, Alfred, Gerard, and Henry. The family is Roman Catholic.

Colomb, John J., D. D. S., New Orleans, was born in New Orleans, La., July 25, 1876; son of Henry C. and Melanie (Poursine) Colomb, the former born in St. James parish and the latter in New Orleans, both in Louisiana. The father was in business as a commission merchant at New Orleans many years, but is now retired. The mother died in 1880, and some time thereafter the father was mar-

ried to Miss Louise Reaud, a native of Orleans parish, La. The paternal grandfather, Christopher Colomb, was a practicing dentist of St. James parish. Five children, as follows, were born to the parents of the subject of this sketch: Anna, who became the wife of Robert A. Wilkinson, of New Orleans. She is now deceased, leaving 1 child; Henry C., New Orleans; John J., subject of this sketch; Clara, wife of Martin Gloekner, Beaumont, Tex. They have 2 children; Mela, wife of G. P. Olivier, of New Orleans, and mother of 3 children. In the course of his education John J. Colomb attended the Jesuit Brothers' college at New Orleans, and after graduating from this institution a short time afterward entered the New Orleans College of Dentistry and in due course graduated with the class of 1902. After having secured his D. D. S. degree the young doctor entered the dental office of his uncle, George A. Colomb, himself a D. D. S., and there spent some time in associate practice. About this time, however, the Spanish-American war began and the young dentist's patriotism demanded that he enlist in the service of his country, which he did in May, 1898, as second corporal, company L, 2d Louisiana regiment. His command went forward and did service in Cuba throughout the contest, during which he accumulated a very fair idea of the life of a soldier in the field, but came out of the experience without serious mishap and at the termination of hostilities returned to New Orleans. After a brief period of recuperation he opened a suite of offices and put up his sign as a D. D. S. From that time the call for his professional service has engrossed the Doctor's undivided attention, with an ever-increasing list of patients.

Cooper, Asahel Walker, the lawyer, is a son of Asahel Walker Cooper, who was born in Lancaster county, Pa., Sept. 5, 1806, and died in New Orleans, May 22, 1883, and who was a son of a Quaker and educated in the common schools of his native state, where he learned the carpenter's trade, being bound out at the age of 17 to learn the trade in the city of Philadelphia, whence he came to New Orleans in 1830, coming by way of a sailing vessel. In New Orleans he applied himself to his trade, became a contracting architect and builder, and grew prosperous, accumulating prior to the war of secession much real estate property in New Orleans. Many buildings stand today in New Orleans as monuments to his excellent craftsmanship as a builder. He retired from business in 1870. One of the noted pieces of property owned by Mr. Cooper was the Cooper Cotton Press, which he acquired before the war and which remained in the possession of the family until 1912, when it was sold to the Texas & Pacific. Mr. Cooper was twice married. His first wife bore the maiden name of Ann Sullivan. She died in 1870, leaving 2 daughters, Sarah Jane and Margaret Ann. His second wife he married in 1872. Her maiden name was Eliza A. Loney and she was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, of French and Irish parents. She died in 1910, leaving 1 son, Asahel Walker Cooper, who was born in New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1874, educated at Jesuit college, then took a preparatory course at Andover, Mass., and graduated from Yale college with the degree of A. B. in 1897, and in 1898 obtained his degree of LL. B. from Tulane university.

He read law with the late Judge A. G. Brice and was associated with him in the practice of law until the death of Judge Brice. He now holds rank among the lawyers of New Orleans. He comes of an excellent family of New Orleans. His father was a prominent citizen of this city for many years, and numbered among that class of citizens who constituted what was known as the American colony in New Orleans. The elder Mr. Cooper was reared a Quaker, but in New Orleans was identified with the Presbyterian church. The present Asahel W. Cooper adheres to the church faith of his mother—the Roman Catholic.

Cormier, Charles E., of New Orleans, president of the Charles E. Cormier Rice Co., Ltd., was born in Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 7, 1865, son of Louis Cormier, a native of Louisiana, whose father, Louis Cormier, ran away from France at the age of 10 years, and came to Louisiana, where he was a seafaring man for many years, and was the owner of 5 ships at the time of his death, at the age of 42. His son, Louis, was reared and educated in New Orleans, and was connected in early manhood with the Illinois Central R. R. Later on, he engaged in the cotton press business. When the Civil war broke out, he enlisted in the Confederate army and served to the end of hostilities. Charles E. Cormier's father married Miss Helen F. Backus, a native of Newark, N. J. She died at the age of 42 years. The subject of this sketch is 1 of 3 children. The other 2 are, Louis Cormier, of New Orleans, and Mrs. Indianola Cormier Wilson, widow of Henry F. Wilson, and now residing in Boston, Mass. After having received a preliminary education in the public schools of New Orleans, Mr. Charles E. Cormier studied at the University of Louisiana, now Tulane, and in 1896 went into business for himself, and is now head of one of the largest rice dealing firms in New Orleans. He married, in 1890, Miss Helen Castaing, daughter of Alex. and Gabrielle (Pascal) Castaing. Mr. and Mrs. Cormier had 6 children: Lillian, wife of Dr. H. W. E. Walther, of New Orleans; Percy L., of New Orleans; Indianola; Helen; Harry W., and Charles E. Cormier; the latter died at the age of 5 years. Mr. Cormier is a member of the Chess, Checkers and Whist club, the St. John Rowing club, the Southern Yacht club, also a member of the Masonic order, the Knights Templar and the Shriners.

Cornelson, George Henry, Jr., First Presbyterian church, New Orleans, was born at Orangeburg, S. C., Nov. 2, 1869; son of George Henry Cornelson, Sr., born Jan. 8, 1843, in Hanover, Germany, and who was also educated in Germany and came to the United States in 1865. On arriving in this country he landed at New York and remained in that state about 2 years, following which he proceeded to Orangeburg and there engaged in mercantile business and cotton manufacturing. His business enterprises were successful, and he has continued to reside in the South Carolina city, though at this time has retired from active participation in business. His wife, Angie (Holman) Cornelson, mother of George Henry, Jr., was born in 1851 in the same city at which the life of her son began. George Henry, Jr., received his early education in his home city, including Sheridan's Classical high school there, later attending the South

Carolina Military academy at Charleston, known as "The Old Citadel," where the course of instruction extended over 4 years, during which time he was advanced by the faculty to the position of captain of the prize company of the school, a particularly coveted post awarded in recognition of merit. The military feature of this school was at that time under the supervision of West Point graduates, officers of the regular army. Following his graduation young Cornelson became connected with his father's business, but after about 18 months decided to enter the ministry, and in accord with this decision entered Davidson college, Davidson, N. C., from which institution, after 2½ years, he graduated with the degree of A. M., in 1892. This was followed by a year of study at McCormick Theological seminary, Chicago, and 2 years at Columbia Theological seminary, Columbia, S. C., where he secured the degree of B. D., in 1895. Still pursuing the studies of preparation for his life work, he next took a 3 months' course at the University of Chicago, following this with a trip to Europe and a year of post-graduate work at the then Free Church college and the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1896 Rev. Cornelson became pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Malvern, Ark., where he remained 3 years and then accepted a pastorate at Aiken, S. C., for 18 months. These initial terms were followed by 6½ years of pastoral work at Concord, N. C., and it was while here that the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater, Davidson college. In 1907 he was called to the Memorial Presbyterian church, of Nashville, Tenn., where he remained 2½ years. In Sept., 1909, he came to New Orleans to take charge of the First Presbyterian church, and has continued in this pastorate to the present time. At Concord, N. C., Rev. Cornelson's work, apart from other achievements in helpfulness, resulted in the building of 3 additional churches, 2 of these being missions and the third a regular house of worship. Since coming to New Orleans Rev. Cornelson has been instrumental in establishing the St. Charles Avenue branch of the First Presbyterian church, the branch house of worship under the care of the First Presbyterian congregation. Nov. 10, 1897, Rev. Cornelson was married to Miss Emma F. Bailey, of Clinton, S. C., a daughter of N. S. Bailey, merchant, banker, and manufacturer and one of the foremost citizens in the upbuilding of that section of the country. Two children have been born to Rev. and Mrs. Cornelson, viz.: George Henry, Jr., II., and Rose Bailey. Rev. Cornelson is a Royal Arch Mason, member of the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

Crebbin, Dr. John Thompson, M. D., successful physician and president Louisiana State Board of Nurses Examiners, New Orleans, was born near Lawrence, Kan., son of John Hays and Annie J. (Thomson) Crebbin, the former of whom was born at Liverpool, England, 1849, and the latter in Ireland in the year 1853. The mother is resident in the city of New Orleans at this time. The paternal grandparents, John and Ellen (Hays) Crebbin, were natives, respectively, of the Isle of Man and of Liverpool, England. John Crebbin removed from the Isle of Man to Liverpool while a young man, and was later married at the latter place. In 1851,

with his family, he came to America, and shortly after his arrival in this country located at the city of New Orleans, where he engaged in the shipwright business. During the Civil war he repaired vessels for the Confederate government, and did a large business, but in the course of this great sanguinary conflict he lost all of his property. However, he remained a resident of New Orleans during the remainder of his life, and in his later years devoted his energies to the shipping business. John Hays Crebbin, the father, was 2 years old when he came to New Orleans with his parents. He was educated in the public schools of the latter city, and there passed his youth and early manhood, but after his marriage removed to a location near Lawrence, Kan., where he engaged in farming. Later, he returned to New Orleans, where he devoted his abilities to the business of a carriage and wagon manufacturer during the remainder of his days. John Thomson Crebbin was the first of 8 children born to his parents. Five of these children are living at this time. John Thomson attended the public schools, graduating from the high school, following which he took the commercial course at Soule college, New Orleans. In 1896 he entered Hahnemann Medical college and hospital, at Chicago, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1900. Immediately following the completion of his professional education he began the practice of medicine in New Orleans, where he has since remained and devoted his abilities to the requirements of his profession, and with results that must be in every way highly gratifying. Since 1911 he has been connected with the Postgraduate School of Medicine at Tulane university, as demonstrator of operative surgery of the ear, nose, and throat, also assistant surgeon of the Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat hospital. The Doctor also is president of the Louisiana State Board of Nurses Examiners, having been appointed by Gov. Hall in 1912. Dr. Crebbin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and is affiliated with the Orleans Parish Medical and the Louisiana State Medical societies, American Medical association, Chess, Checkers and Whist club, Yacht club, and the Masonic fraternity. June 5, 1900, Dr. Crebbin was married to Miss Elise Ahrens, of New Orleans, a daughter of Rev. J. B. A. Ahrens, D. D., and Elise (Picker) Ahrens, the former a prominent divine of the M. E. church, South. One daughter, Elise, has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Crebbin.

Culpepper, Hon. Robert Campbell, attorney and ex-state senator, Alexandria, La., was born in Jackson parish, La., May 31, 1873; son of Robert Mallory and Martha Virginia (Hawthorne) Culpepper, the former of whom was born in Georgia and the latter in Virginia. The father came to Louisiana in the year 1849, locating at Mt. Lebanon. His father, Joseph Culpepper, was a native of the state of Georgia and died while yet resident in that state. The original site of the Culpepper family in this country was in Virginia, but the ancestors of the family came originally from England. R. C. Culpepper was the third of 8 children born to his parents. His boyhood and youth were passed in Jackson parish, where he attended the public schools. Later he entered the Louisiana State Normal school, from which he graduated in 1896. During

some time previous to his graduation from the state normal, he had been engaged in teaching, and after graduating he continued in this employment about 4 years. In 1900 he was elected clerk of court in Jackson parish, remaining incumbent of this office until 1908, when he was elected a member of the Louisiana state senate from the senatorial district composed of Jackson and Ouachita parishes, his term expiring in 1912. Also, he served as cashier of the Jackson Parish bank from 1909 to 1912, at Jonesboro. During some time past he had been studying law, in connection with other employments. He was admitted to the bar in 1912, and in the same year removed from Jonesboro to Alexandria. Since then he has been engaged in the practice of law at Alexandria. Senator Culpepper is a Chapter Mason, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1909 Senator Culpepper was married to Miss Margaret D. Wyatt, a daughter of Peter Wyatt, of Jackson parish, La., and 2 children have been born to their union, namely: Lillian and Robert Wyatt. Within the comparatively short time that Senator Culpepper has been in the practice of law at Alexandria he has firmly established himself as a learned and able counselor-at-law, and has gained a substantial and desirable clientele. He takes an active part, as a citizen, in political and public affairs generally and is widely known as a man of sterling character and personal worth.

Cunningham, Milton J., lawyer and distinguished citizen, was born in De Soto parish, then part of Caddo, La., March 10, 1842. His father, John Hamilton Cunningham, was a native of South Carolina, from which state he went to Mississippi and later to Louisiana, and settling in Caddo parish, lived there several years, then moved to Minden, thence to Mt. Lebanon, Bienville parish, later to Homer, Claiborne parish, for many years and where the subject of this sketch was educated, and then moved to Natchitoches in 1860, where he died at an advanced age. He was a lawyer, merchant and planter. The mother of Milton J. Cunningham bore the maiden name of Buie and was a native of Mississippi, where they were married. Milton J. Cunningham was reared in Claiborne parish and at the age of 16 he began teaching school. When the Civil war came on he volunteered in the Confederate army, and after gallantly serving the cause of the Confederacy, and at the close of the war, Mr. Cunningham again resumed the study of law in Natchitoches, where he began his brilliant career as a lawyer. By close application to his profession he rose rapidly in public esteem. He took an active part in politics from an early period in life, was a prominent figure as a Democrat in the days of reconstruction, and was made chairman of his party in Natchitoches parish. He was elected district attorney, and in this office served with exceptional ability. He was a member of the Louisiana State Constitutional convention of 1879, prior to which time he served as a member of the legislature, and served with distinction as state senator. In 1884 he was elected attorney general of Louisiana. He filled this position 1 term, and after an interim of 1 term was again elected to that office in 1892, and again in 1896. For 12 years Mr. Cunningham acted as attorney-general of the state and won an

enviable reputation as being one of the ablest lawyers who had ever served the state in that capacity. From 1884 to the present time, excepting from 1888 to 1892, he has resided in the city of New Orleans. He has long held plantation interests in Natchitoches parish, and also has been interested in stock raising. Mr. Cunningham has been married 4 times. His first wife was Miss Thalia Tharp, who died, leaving 3 children, namely: Milton J., who died 1909; John H., who was drowned at the age of 9 years, and William Tharp Cunningham, now judge of the 11th judicial district. For a second wife, Mr. Cunningham married Miss Annie Peyton, who bore him 2 children: Ida G., and Charles Milton. Cecile Hertzog became Mr. Cunningham's third wife, and she bore him the following children: Sidney Cecile, Ivy, Charlotte, and Laura. His present wife bore the maiden name of Emma Blouin, and by her he is the father of 2 children, Preston H. and G. Hamilton. Generous of heart, and unassuming, he was enabled to gain the confidence of his fellowmen, and by reason of ability as a lawyer and public speaker he acquired not only rank among the ablest of lawyers, but as a well and favorably known man of public affairs. As a legislator he became the author of many splendid laws now on the statute books of Louisiana. His greatest achievement, professionally, was in the office of attorney-general. He has espoused the movements that have tended to the public good, and has long been numbered among the distinguished citizens of Louisiana.

Cunningham, William Tharp, judge of the 11th judicial district, composed of Natchitoches and Red River parishes, was born in Natchitoches parish, Aug. 21, 1871, and is a son of Milton J. and Thalia (Tharp) Cunningham. He was reared in his native parish, and educated in the public schools, the preparatory department of Tulane university and the Louisiana State Normal school. For 14 years he was engaged in farming and stock raising, and still retains his plantation interests. He studied law at Tulane university and was admitted to the bar in 1904 before the supreme court of Louisiana. He began practicing law at Natchitoches, and continued until 1912, when he was elected district judge. In 1908 he was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature, where he served 1 term with distinction. August 5, 1895, Judge Cunningham married Miss Emma Johnson, daughter of James J. and Elizabeth (Campbell) Johnson. Mrs. Cunningham is an accomplished lady, an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal church and is secretary of the home department of the church in Louisiana.

Cushman, Willard Stevens, M. D., successful physician and coroner of East Baton Rouge parish, Baton Rouge, La., has won gratifying success in the practice of medicine and surgery. He obtained his degree of M. D. from Tulane University of Louisiana in the year 1900, and immediately began the practice of his profession at the town of Baker, in East Baton Rouge parish. There he remained 12 years, engaged in an active general practice. In 1912 he was elected coroner of East Baton Rouge parish, and to better discharge the duties of this office removed to the city of Baton Rouge, his

present place of residence. He is a member of both the East Baton Rouge parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and various other fraternal organizations. In 1903 Dr. Cushman was married to Miss Lilah Merritt, of Baker, La., and 2 daughters, Mabel and Helen, born to this union, brighten the home of the parents. Dr. Cushman was born at Bayou Chicot, St. Landry parish, La., Feb. 9, 1876, and was reared in that parish up to the age of 16 years, when his parents removed to the city of New Orleans, where he graduated in 1897 from the Boys' high school, later entering the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated as previously stated. Dr. Cushman is a son of Bingham and Luey (Heath) Cushman, both of whom were born in the state of Louisiana. The father was a veteran of the Civil war. He enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of a Louisiana company. In the course of the war he was taken prisoner at the battle of Lookout Mountain, and during the succeeding 3 years was held as a prisoner of war at Rock Island prison. In early life Bingham Cushman, the father, was a school teacher, and for 19 years prior to his death, in 1912, at the age of 70 years, he held a clerical position in the office of the Federal surveyor of customs at New Orleans. He was a descendant of the New England family of Cushman that has furnished many distinguished characters, and of which family there has never been known any member who was a pauper or an adult who was illiterate, the members of this family having been distinguished for thrift and intelligence throughout the family history. The founder of the Cushman family in America was the distinguished divine, Robert Cushman, who, though the charterer of the good ship Mayflower, did not come over the waters to the New World as a member of the party aboard that famous vessel, but did come aboard another vessel that shortly followed the Mayflower to the New England coast, and it is claimed that he preached the first sermon on American soil that was deemed worthy of publication in England.

Daniels, Frank Andrew, ex-postmaster, bank president, fraternalist, and one of the most widely known and most popular citizens of New Orleans, is a son of Francis Anthony and Mary (Leddy) Daniels, and was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 1, 1858. The father was born at Paris, France, March 3, 1831. He came to America in the year 1837 and immediately located at New Orleans, where he afterward followed the trade of a machinist throughout the remainder of his life. He died Feb. 22, 1913. Mary Leddy, his wife, and mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ireland, Oct. 18, 1838. The parents were married Dec. 3, 1857, and to their union 4 sons, as follows, were born: Frank Andrew Daniels, subject of this sketch; Joseph W., Albert Sidney, and Edward Hilton. Frank Andrew Daniels attended public and private schools in the City of New Orleans until his fifteenth year, when, in 1873, he became a clerk in the service of A. K. Miller & Co., steamship agents, where he remained until 1889 in the same capacity. In the latter year he became a partner in the business, and in 1905 became head of the firm, which does an extensive business as agent

for the North German Lloyd, the Austro-American, and other Trans-Atlantic steamship companies. Mr. Daniels has been and is at this time a man of many associations, large responsibilities, and complex activities. He was second vice-president of the New Orleans Board of Trade, in 1913, secretary and treasurer of the New Orleans Steamship association, member of the New Orleans association of commerce, of the Woodmen of the World, Knights of Honor, National Geographical society, Louisiana Historical society, director and treasurer of the Acme Homestead association, president of the Convalescent Home, treasurer of the Seamen's Bethel, and a member of the Algiers M. E. church, South. He served as a member of the New Orleans city council from 1888 to 1892, of the New Orleans Levee Board from 1891 to 1894, as postmaster at New Orleans from 1894 to 1898, as a member of the New Orleans sewerage and water board from 1899 to 1907, delegate to the democratic national convention at Chicago in 1892, which nominated Grover Cleveland for president; chairman of the Home Rule association in 1904, and president of the Cosmopolitan bank from 1906 to 1908. Nov. 2, 1881, Mr. Daniels was married to Miss Cora Reeder Booth, a daughter of Augustus and Rebecca (Reeder) Booth, of Baton Rouge, La. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have one daughter and one son, namely: Mary Louise, now the wife of Charles S. Tuller, D. D. S., a practicing dentist in the city of New Orleans; and Frank Albion Daniels, who is married to Miss Lennie Barlow, of Bayou Lafourche.

Dansereau, Hercules, M. D., of Thibodaux, Lafourche parish, is a retired practitioner, still retaining to a remarkable extent the exercise of his mental and physical faculties, at the patriarchal age of 82 years. The blood of the pioneer French colonists of Canada which flows through his veins has endowed him with that sturdiness of constitution for which the early settlers were noted. Peter Dansereau was the first of the name to come to America, from France, about the year 1700, locating near Montreal, Canada, where many of the family still reside. Hercules Dansereau was born in province of Quebec, May 2, 1832, the son of Joseph Dansereau, merchant, born at Vercheres, Canada, in 1797, died 1888; his wife, Rosalie (Chagnon) Dansereau, also a native of Vercheres (1800), died at Vercheres in 1875. After receiving his primary and grammar school education at home, the subject of this sketch entered Montreal college, where he remained 7 years. Next he studied for 3 years in the College of Physicians & Surgeons, of Montreal, now Laval university, and then, for one year, studied in the College of Medicine, Albany, N. Y., graduating in 1853. During the latter year, Dr. Dansereau came to New Orleans, followed the clinics and lectures at the Charity hospital for a few months, and went to the town of Pointe-a-la-Hache, in the parish of Plaquemines, where he practiced medicine until 1858, when he moved to Thibodaux. The town was then in its infancy, in the midst of a sparsely-settled region, and surrounded by woods. On account of the limited population of Thibodaux, the doctor extended his practice to all parts of the surrounding country, sometimes traveling many miles in fair and in bad weather to

hasten to the relief of his fellow-citizens. When the Civil war broke out, in 1861, Dr. Dansereau enlisted in the Southern army and was made lieutenant of the Lafourche Guards, 4th La. infantry, which was stationed, successively, at Pascagoula, Miss., Ship Island, Jackson, Tenn., and Corinth. The Lafourche Guards took part in the battle of Shiloh. In April, 1862, Dr. Dansereau resigned from the army, returned to Thibodaux, where he resumed the practice of medicine until 1906, retiring in that year and leaving his clientele to his son, Dr. Philip Dansereau. Although well past his 80th year, Dr. Hercules Dansereau keeps up his interest in matters pertaining to his profession and to the social life. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and in politics is a democrat, having served 2 terms as alderman of the town of Thibodaux. In 1868 he married Miss Alida Aycock, daughter of Onezime Aycock, of Terrebonne parish. His wife died in 1910. Eight of their 11 children are living: Dr. Philip J. Dansereau, of Thibodaux; Mathilde (Mrs. Richard McMahon), Anna, Pauline (Mrs. John McNamara), May (Mrs. Albert Enguand), Marie (Mrs. Lawrence Menuet), Henrietta (Mrs. Charles Gouaux), and Dr. Henry Dansereau.

Dansereau, Philip J., M. D., of Thibodaux, Lafourche parish, is a descendant of a French-Canadian family, that emigrated from France more than 200 years ago, and became prominently identified with the life and the strenuous experiences of the early settlers of Canada—hardy men, and brave women, who, in spite of persecution and tyrannical treatment, remained faithful to the customs, language and traditions of the mother country. The Dansereaus of the province of Quebec, forbears of Dr. Dansereau, and of his father, Dr. Hercules Dansereau, distinguished themselves in the social, political and professional activities of the community in which they lived. The subject of this sketch was born at Thibodaux, May 8, 1869, 11 years after Dr. Herenles Dansereau had located in that town. At the age of 13, he went to Canada and entered the Jesuits' college at Montreal, where he studied for four years; next continuing his education at the Fordham university, Fordham, N. Y., for 2 years. Having chosen medicine for his profession, young Dansereau matriculated in the College of Physicians & Surgeons, Columbia university, in 1888, graduating 3 years after. Following the receipt of his diploma, Dr. Dansereau took a post-graduate course in the medical department of Tulane university and in the Charity hospital, New Orleans. In 1903, after having practiced his profession for a short time in the parish of Assumption, La., he returned to his native town. Dr. Hercules Dansereau, his father, having been actively engaged in his calling for more than half a century, retired in 1906, leaving his clientele to a worthy and able successor, Dr. Philip Dansereau, who soon won the esteem and confidence of the people of Lafourche parish, and now takes rank with the prominent physicians of Louisiana. In 1901 he married Miss Olive Conintment, of Thibodaux. They are the parents of 8 children, Jeanne, Philip, Claude, Marcelle, Edeard (deceased), Harold, Lucille, and Edward II, who are of the eighth generation of Dansereaus in America,

and of the third generation in Louisiana. Dr. Dansereau takes active interest in public affairs, and is at the present time president of the Lafourche parish board of health; is member of the Lafourche parish, and of the Louisiana State Medical societies; also affiliated with the fraternal orders, Maccabees and the Woodmen of the World. Dr. Dansereau is a follower of the Roman Catholic faith.

Darsam, Jacob, Sr., was born in Hesse, Darmstadt, Germany, in 1840, and was one of a large family. When 4 years old he came to America with his father and settled in New Orleans. Owing to reverses and death in the family, he had small opportunity for an education and was thrown upon his own resources when quite young. When still a young man he took up cotton sampling and weighing, which he followed until he amassed a competency. He retired in 1901, since which time he has done no business, but is now living as a retired capitalist. Mary Eickle was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1843, and in 1861 was married to Jacob Darsam, Sr. This couple were the parents of 10 children, as follow: Jacob, Jr., Amelia, Christopher, John Valentine, Louise Helena, Josephine Elizabeth, Joseph, Mary Georgiana, Frederick Emiel, and Frances Viola Virginia. Of these 10 children 2 attended a German-American school, the others went to public school and graduated from the high school. Frederick E. and Frances Viola V. took a commercial course in Soulé college. The 5 brothers first began business in the cotton trade, but in Jan., 1907, they started as coal dealers, and from the start to the present time they have done well, and are now considered one of the largest coal firms in New Orleans. They have a large trade in Alabama soft coal for the city domestic use, a large anthracite trade, which reaches New Orleans via the Mississippi river, and a large trade in gas coke, which comes from Mobile. Christopher was married to Lula Huseman, in New Orleans, about 1890, and they have 1 daughter, Ruth. John Valentine is single. Joseph was married in 1906, to Caroline, daughter of Joseph W. Hirn, who has been called the governor-maker, and Mary S. Conley. They have 1 daughter, Mary Sophia. Frederick was married in 1909 to Edna, daughter of Ralph E. Dadey. They have one son, Frederick Emiel, Jr. Amelia married John Fred Muller, president of the Muller Furniture Manufacturing Co. They have 7 children: Louise, Frederick, William Cornelius, Amelia, Leah, Lillian, Pauline. Louise Darsam married Charles Muller, secretary and treasurer of the Muller Furniture Manufacturing Co., and they have the following children: Charles, Morris, and John W. Mary Georgiana married George N. Templeman, secretary of the Consolidated Realty Manufacturing Co., of New Orleans. They have 2 children, Marion and Edwin. Mr. Eickle, the father of Mrs. Jacob Darsam, Sr., was a sculptor of some note in Germany.

Daspit, Henry, well known public accountant and business man of New Orleans, was born July 16, 1855, in Terrebonne parish, La. His father, Robert Daspit, born in Louisiana in 1811, died in 1870; was a sugar planter and merchant in Terrebonne parish. Robert Daspit's grandfather was Daspit de St. Amant. Henry Daspit's mother

was Myrthé Chauvin of the same parish, and was a granddaughter of Chauvin de la Frenierre. One of these Chauvins was attorney general of France. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Daspit had 10 children named: Adele, Elvira, Charles M., Oscar B., Victoria, Arthur, Anbin, Henry, Ella, and Joseph R. Henry Daspit spent his youth in his native parish, attended private school until he was 15 years old. He then moved to New Orleans and entered Dolbear's Commercial college. In 1874 he began the sugar business in the employ of Bush & Levert, with which firm he remained until 1893. Following this for 3 years he was in the commission business as a member of the firm of Daspit & Levert and then for a like period he engaged in the brokerage business. For 2 years he was chief deputy internal revenue collector and for 5 years was secretary and credit man for D. H. Holmes & Co. From 1904 to 1908, he was in a manufacturing enterprise in Memphis, Tenn., and since the latter year he has acted as public accountant in addition to which he has maintained an interest in the sugar business also. Since 1911, Mr. Daspit has been with 4 sugar companies; is secretary of 2 of them and general auditor of all 4. For 2 years, 1911 to 1913, he has been president of the Society of Louisiana public accountants and trustee and vice-president of the American Association of Public Accountants. He is a member of the Episcopal church. In 1881, Mr. Daspit married Miss Lizzie C., daughter of Henry Winslow, who was formerly a Georgia planter, but later a merchant in New Orleans. During the Civil war Mr. Winslow was major on the staff of Gen. Leonidas Polk. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Daspit, namely: Bush, Henry, Walter, and Myrtle.

Davey, John C., well known New Orleans attorney, was born at New Orleans, La., and is thirty-four years of age at this time (1913): son of John C. and Anna (McCormack) Davey, the birthplace of the father being the same as that of the son, where the father's life also ended at the age of 56 years in the year 1909. The paternal grandfather, whose name also was John C. Davey, was a native of Ireland, whence he came to America and located at New Orleans about the year 1846. He was a thorough master of the varied ramifications of the saddlery and harness trade and shortly after having become a resident of the southern metropolis engaged in the manufacture of that line of goods, founding a continuing business, now known as the John C. Davey Harness & Saddlery Co. He died in the city of New Orleans in 1885, at the age of 60 years. Anna (McCormack) Davey, mother of the subject of this sketch, was born at New Orleans; a daughter of Martin McCormack, who was a native of Ireland, though he lived many years at New Orleans, where his life ended in 1874. The present John C. Davey is the eldest of 9 children born to his parents. His childhood and youth were passed in the city of his nativity, where he attended the public schools. Following his graduation from the Boys' High school the young man soon entered the law department of Tulane university, and in due time graduated from that institution with the class of 1900. His practice as a member of the bar of New Orleans dates from the year succeeding his graduation, but in 1906 he became a member of the well-known law firm of Dinkelspiel, Hart & Davey, which association has continued to this time.

Politically, Mr. Davey is affiliated with the Democratic party. Yielding to what he considered his duty as a citizen, in 1912, he became a candidate for the Louisiana State senate from the First Senatorial district, and was elected, being incumbent of that position at this time. Senator Davey is a member of the Catholic church. He is also a member of the Louisiana Bar and American Bar associations, and the Chess, Checkers and Whist club of New Orleans.

David, Francis E., of Alexandria, sheriff of Rapides parish, was born at Pineville, in the parish of Rapides, Sept. 11, 1874, son of John Edward and Marie (Poussin) David. Of French nationality, the David and Poussin families have been residents of Rapides parish since the early part of the nineteenth century. Jean David, the sheriff's paternal grandfather, and François Poussin, his maternal grandfather, came to Louisiana about the same time, the former locating for a few years in New Orleans, before settling in Rapides parish, and the latter emigrating directly to the town of Pineville, both engaging for many years in the mercantile business. John Edward David, whose occupation was that of planter, is still residing in Rapides parish. The eldest of 9 children, 7 of whom are living, Francis E. David was reared and educated in the parochial schools of the parish, and by private tutors. After occupying, from time to time, several clerical positions, he was appointed a deputy sheriff, first under Gen. D. T. Stafford, and next under C. M. Kilpatrick, and was elected sheriff without opposition in 1912. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, council No. 1,134, and of the Woodmen of the World, Rapides camp No. 17. A lifelong resident of Rapides, a descendant of the early settlers, and allied to the oldest and best families, a gentleman of courteous manners, a very able and popular public officer, Sheriff David is greatly esteemed and respected by the people of Rapides. He married in 1904, Mrs. Rose Lacaze, nee Cheney. They have 3 children, Francis E. David, Jr., Thomas Cheney David, and John Edward David.

Davis, Clifton Felix, attorney-at-law, Shreveport, La., was born near Brenham, Tex., Feb. 13, 1868, son of James Lewis and Sarah Roxana (Eppes) Davis, the former of whom was born in Virginia and the latter in Mississippi. The Davis family is one of the oldest Virginia families of English descent. James Lewis Davis, the father, came to Louisiana while yet quite a young man, and prior to the Civil war. The Eppes family is also of Virginia. Sarah Roxana Eppes was a daughter of John Wayles Eppes. The father of Clifton Felix Davis served as a surgeon in the Confederate army until the time of the surrender. He followed the profession of a practicing physician throughout life. After the war he lived a short time in Texas, but returned to Lake Providence, La., in 1870, and continued a resident of that place for many years. His death occurred at San Antonio, Tex., to which place he had gone a few years before. The son, Clifton Felix, passed his boyhood and youth at the town of Lake Providence, where he attended the public schools. Later he took a classical course at an academy in Florida, and returning to Lake Providence became connected with a law office and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar

at the latter place in the year 1892, and continued to reside and practice there until 1907, when he removed to Shreveport. In 1900 he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of his father-in-law, Judge Field Farrar Montgomery, as district judge. In 1897 Judge Davis was married to Miss Mary Walton Montgomery, a daughter of Judge Field Farrar Montgomery, prominent lawyer and jurist of north Louisiana. Three children have been born to their union. Judge Davis is a Master Mason, and a member of the Woodmen of the World. Though not at this time directly interested in agriculture, he was for a number of years prominently identified with that pursuit in connection with the law, and is fully alive to the interests of the agricultural classes and loyal to them. He is a man of broad learning and liberal views, deeply appreciative of the obligations of the citizen in public affairs and at all times ready to ally himself with any really commendable movement looking toward the betterment of living conditions or the conservation of the people's interests. Judge Davis has come into prominence in Louisiana entirely through his own activities and few men are more highly esteemed by the people among whom they live and exert their talents.

Dawkins, Bruton T., of the firm of Blackman, Overton & Dawkins, attorneys-at-law, Alexandria, La., was born in Union parish, La., Oct. 1, 1887, son of Oliver Cromwell and Jessie T. (Thompson) Dawkins, the former of whom was born in the same locality as was the son, was a graduate of the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, and became a prominent attorney at Monroe, La. His wife also was a native of Union parish, and was a daughter of Dr. Thompson, whose wife's maiden name was Ann Bruton. The ancestors of the Dawkins family in Louisiana came to this state from South Carolina. Both parents of the subject of this sketch are living at this time. Bruton T. Dawkins is the eldest of 6 living children born to his parents. He graduated from the Louisiana state university in 1909, with the degree of bachelor of laws. He had previously attended the law department of Tulane university. After graduating at the Louisiana state university he began the practice of law at Monroe, La., where he remained about 1 year. In Jan., 1911, he moved his law offices to Alexandria, where he has since practiced his profession. Mr. Dawkins is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Theta Nu Epsilon fraternities. He enjoys large popularity, both professionally and as a citizen of Alexandria. In 1914 Mr. Dawkins married Miss Sarah Blackman, daughter of Wilbur W. and Sallie (Fisk) Blackman.

DeBellevue, Cassius B., district attorney, 18th judicial district, composed of Acadia and Lafayette parishes, La.; residence, Crowley, Acadia parish, was born at Marksville, Avoyelles parish, La., Sept. 10, 1877. His father, O. B. DeBellevue, also was born at Marksville, Avoyelles parish, April 21, 1853, and practically has devoted his life to newspaper work. He is now editor and owner of the Avoyelles Enterprise. Although a Democrat, and always active in upholding the principles of his party, even though this at times may work a hardship upon him personally, he has never been an

officeholder, with the exception of 1 term during which he consented to serve as a justice of the peace because it appeared his duty under the circumstances. His wife, Angeline (Normand) DeBellevue, mother of the subject of this sketch, is a native of Avoyelles parish, La. Both parents are living at this time and going about their respective affairs with their accustomed zest and hearty goodwill to their neighbors and fellow-townpeople, among whom they have always enjoyed especial popularity and the highest esteem. The paternal grandfather, F. B. DeBellevue, was a native of the state of Louisiana, made his home in Avoyelles parish, in which locality his life ended peacefully after a career of active usefulness as a citizen of that region. During a number of years he filled the office of deputy clerk of court and served on the bench as parish judge. The family ancestors came from France. Cassius B. DeBellevue was fifth of 10 children born to his parents, these being, in order of their birth: Albert, now business manager of the Avoyelles Enterprise, his father's newspaper; Cecile and Blanche, twins, the latter of whom is now the wife of Charles Brown, of Marksville; Angelica, Cassius B., the subject of this sketch; Ulyse, painter and paper hanger contractor, of Alexandria; Sidney, a traveling salesman of New Iberia; Etna, wife of Elie Guidroz, of Pointe Coupee parish, La.; Leo B., a practicing attorney of Crowley; and Cilton, a traveling salesman of Waco, Tex. Cassius B. DeBellevue received his earlier education at public and private schools in Avoyelles parish. After the completion of his academic education he became a traveling salesman, his territory lying in the Southern and middle Western states, remaining in this employment until the time of his marriage. Jan. 26, 1905, Mr. DeBellevue was married to Miss Belle Wilkinson, a daughter of H. B. Wilkinson, of Whitecastle, La. After his marriage Mr. DeBellevue became identified with mercantile pursuits at the city of New Orleans and at Rayne, La., and while so engaged devoted his spare time to the study of law, making such good use of this spare time that on March 12, 1910, after examination before the supreme court of the state of Louisiana, he was licensed as a practicing attorney. Within a short time after having been admitted to the bar, he established himself in offices at Crowley, La., and there began the practice of his profession, at that time initiating what gives every promise of becoming a notable career as a Southern lawyer. The term "notable career as a Southern lawyer" is here used advisedly, and with a full appreciation of the many brilliant records and great names to be found among the annals of attorneys who have risen to positions of eminence and whom the South number among her gifted sons. In 1912 Mr. DeBellevue became a candidate for the office of district attorney, and so successful was his campaign that, in spite of the fact of opposition by two able attorneys each seeking the office, he received almost half of the votes cast in the first primary election, and his ultimate triumphant election was made so plain that the most successful of the two opposing candidates withdrew from the race and left Attorney DeBellevue to be elected without further opposition. In addition to his increasing popularity as a lawyer, and his jovial goodfel-

lowship among people of all classes, he is an exceptionally good campaigner, strong and forceful in his arguments, of splendid physique and commanding personality, sympathetic and highly appreciative of trusts reposed in him, cordial in his greeting, optimistic of temperament and always ready to lend a hand in aid of his fellow-citizen, and with all these fortunate endowments combining the student's love of his law books, it is easy to see that the pathway of this southern Louisiana lawyer is to lead ever upward to greater achievement. In his campaign for the office of district attorney he was opposed both by the political organization and the newspapers, and was comparatively new in the district. His election was a personal triumph in every way flattering. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. DeBellevue, these being Merritt, Fay, and Lyle. Mr. DeBellevue is a Roman Catholic and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and of the Knights of Columbus, being past grand knight in the latter organization, of Crowley council No. 1318, and enjoying the distinction of having been elected grand knight within less than 1 year after having been admitted as a member. In Aug., 1913, he figured as one of the organizers of the Association of District Attorneys for Louisiana, and is a member of the executive board of that organization. In his manner of handling the prosecution of Dora Murff and James Duval, recently on trial for the murder of Delhaye, Mr. DeBellevue demonstrated marked ability as a prosecutor in criminal cases, and the fact that he secured the conviction of both defendants seems to be generally accepted as largely due to his skill and ability as an attorney, and a striking proof that the 18th district made no mistake in the selection of its district attorney. This trial lasted 13 days, and afforded a remarkable display of legal talent on both sides. Many thought the defendants would not be convicted.

Denegre, Walter Denis.—Among those families of French descent which have settled in Louisiana and added to the lustre of the family name since coming here and which have been entitled to much credit for upright manhood in civil and political matters of the state, that of Denegre stands among the most prominent. John Denegre, a native of Montaubon, France, settled first in Santo Domingo, and later in Southampton county, Va., and is the first of the immediate family under consideration here who came to America. In his adopted country he married Miss Mary Blow Cobb and became a member of the house of the Virginia Burgesses. His son was James Denis Denegre, who in 1838 left Virginia and located in New Orleans. Here as president of the Citizens' bank he became one of the best known financiers in the South. While in Paris in 1864 the portfolio of minister of finance of Mexico was tendered to and declined by him under the Emperor Maximilian. His death occurred in Brussels, 1865. While living in New Orleans, he married Miss Sylvanie Blanc, daughter of Evariste Blanc, of that city. Their son, Walter Denis Denegre, whose name is at the head of this sketch, was born June 17, 1858. He was educated at Jesuits' college in New Orleans, and after 2 years at St. Johns' college, Fordham, New York, he entered Harvard, where he graduated in





COL. HUGUES DE LA VERGNE

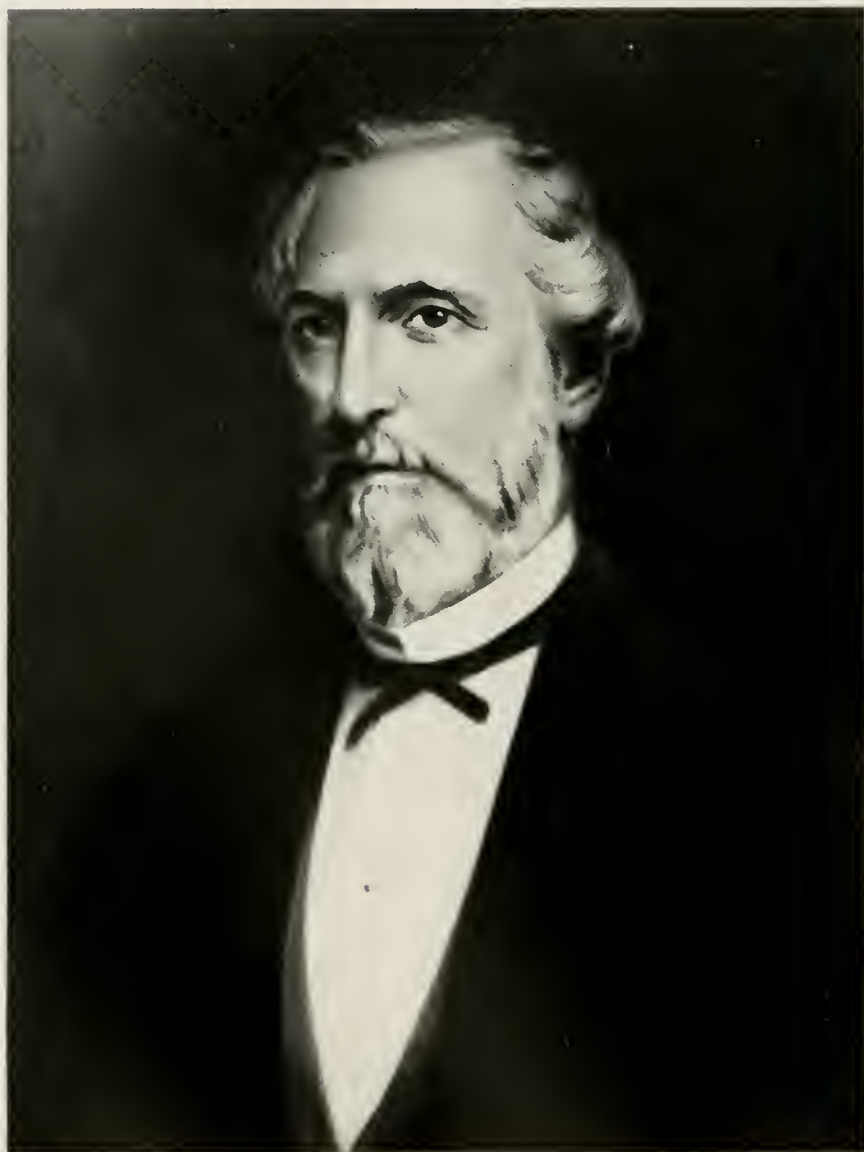
1879. Succeeding this, he took a 2 years' course in law at Tulane university and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He entered at once into the active practice of his profession, and was successively a member of the firms of Bayne, Denegre & Denegre; Denegre & Denegre; Denegre, Blair & Denegre. Mr. Denegre became one of the most conspicuous members of the New Orleans bar and was chosen in 1881 as a special counsel for the United States before the French and American claim commission. Mr. Denegre at once began to take an active interest in public questions, and following the footsteps of his family, aligned himself with the democratic party. In 1884 such were political conditions in this state, and such were abuses of the government of the city of New Orleans that it was necessary to devise some method of opposing the political machine in the city, which styled itself democratic, but in which the government was not by the consent of the governed, but by the dictation of a few ward bosses, and so made possible by the false returns of their election commissioners. Under the plea of rejecting the negro vote, the machine was counting out the vote of every white man who differed with its policy, perpetuating an organization whose chief object was to secure the spoils of office at the sacrifice of all honesty in election. While willing to go to any extreme to prevent a return of the evils of reconstruction, Mr. Denegre rebelled against any attempt to count out the white man, and in 1884 began the assertion of independence as a democrat by joining a movement to rid New Orleans of the dictation of a machine responsible for this misgovernment. The movement crystallized into the organization known as the "Independent Democratic Association," which put up a city ticket of its own, but endorsed the regular democratic state ticket. While the efforts of democrats of independence, in 1884, failed of election, so dishonest was the conduct of the election machine, so flagrant its falsification of the returns, that a healthier public sentiment was aroused in New Orleans. This sentiment grew in force owing to the unsatisfactory administration of the city officers by those declared to be elected by this dishonest election, and in 1888 the seed of 1884 bore fruit in the organization known as the "Young Men's Democratic Association," in which Mr. Denegre took a leading part and won a signal victory over the city ring and installed an administration more productive of good for the city and state than any in office up to that time. The emancipation of the thoughtful men by the campaigns of 1884, 1888, and 1892, followed by the disgraceful administration of city affairs by the government imposed by the bosses, again aroused public sentiment, and pointed the necessity of again taking the city government out of the hands of the creatures of the ring. This was the birth of the "Citizens' League," which was dominated by democrats and whose active leaders were democrats. Mr. Denegre was one of these leaders. The members of the legislature who belonged to this league asked Mr. Denegre to become a candidate for a seat in the United States senate, an election to which was to take place in May, 1896. Although having made other plans for his time, he consented to become a candidate. May 28, 1896, he received the 67 votes necessary for election, but the presiding officer declared that Mr. Denegre

had received only 66, when it was well known that Mr. Trosclair had demanded a change of his vote prior to the votes being announced. This change would have elected Mr. Denegre, and by this means he was unfairly deprived of a seat in the United States senate. He was married in 1893 to Mrs. Bertha Armour, widow of William Armour, and daughter of Silas Cobb, of Chicago. Socially Mr. Denegre and his family have been very prominent in New Orleans, and in 1899 he was king of the carnival. He is a member of the Boston club (New Orleans), University, Racquet, Harvard, Brook clubs (New York), Myopia Hunt, Essex County (Massachusetts), and Metropolitan club, of Washington. He was also a member of the board of administrators of Tulane university, and for some years a lieutenant-colonel in the Louisiana state national guard on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John Glynn, Jr. In 1889 he was among those who helped suppress the Mafia in New Orleans.

de la Vergne, Col. Hugues Jules.—It is not often that the chronicler of family history and genealogy in America is given the advantage of a long and carefully kept lineage coupled with personal distinction and honorable achievement. Of all the descendants from the sons of France who settled in the fair commonwealth of Louisiana, none can look back on an ancestry more creditable than that of Col. Hugues Jules de la Vergne, the well-known lawyer of New Orleans. The de la Vergne family is one of ancient chivalry, and their chateau is situated at St. Priestliguore, Haute Vienne, Limousin, France. The family arms and motto are as follows: Arms—"D'or a la rose de gueules; surmounted by a count's helmet and a coronet." Motto—"Honneur et Vaillance." The first of this family to come to New Orleans was Count Pierre de la Vergne, Chevalier de St. Louis, who was born at Brive, France, a son of Seigneur Jean de la Vergne. In 1767 as an officer in the Royal Military company, Count Pierre de la Vergne came to New Orleans, and here his death occurred in 1813. He had married Marie Isabel, daughter of Guillaume and Rose (du Busson) de Vergier. Their son was Col. Hugues de la Vergne, born 1792, died 1843, who was major on the staff of Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, became secretary of state in 1820 and was colonel on the staff of Thomas B. Robertson, third governor of Louisiana. He was a prominent banker. He married Marie Adele, daughter of Maj.-Gen. Jacques Philippe de Villere, second governor of Louisiana, and by her was father of Col. Jules de la Vergne. Gov. Villere was born in St. James parish, April 28, 1761, his father, Joseph Roy Villere, having served as naval secretary in Louisiana under Louis XV, and married Marguerite Louise de la Chaise, whose grandfather, Jacques de la Chaise, was treasurer of the Colonies during the French domination, and also a granddaughter of Chevalier Charles Frederic d'Arensbourg. A more extended notice of Gov. Villere and his administration will be found in volume II of this work. Col. Jules de la Vergne, born in 1818, died in 1887, was an active participant in the public affairs of Louisiana. He was a member of the lower house of the legislature in 1844, and of the senate in 1856. He served as an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Alexander Mouton and as Lieut.-Col. and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Thomas O.



COL. HUGUES J. DE LA VERGNE



COL. JULES DE LA VERGNE



CHARLES EDOUARD SCHMIDT

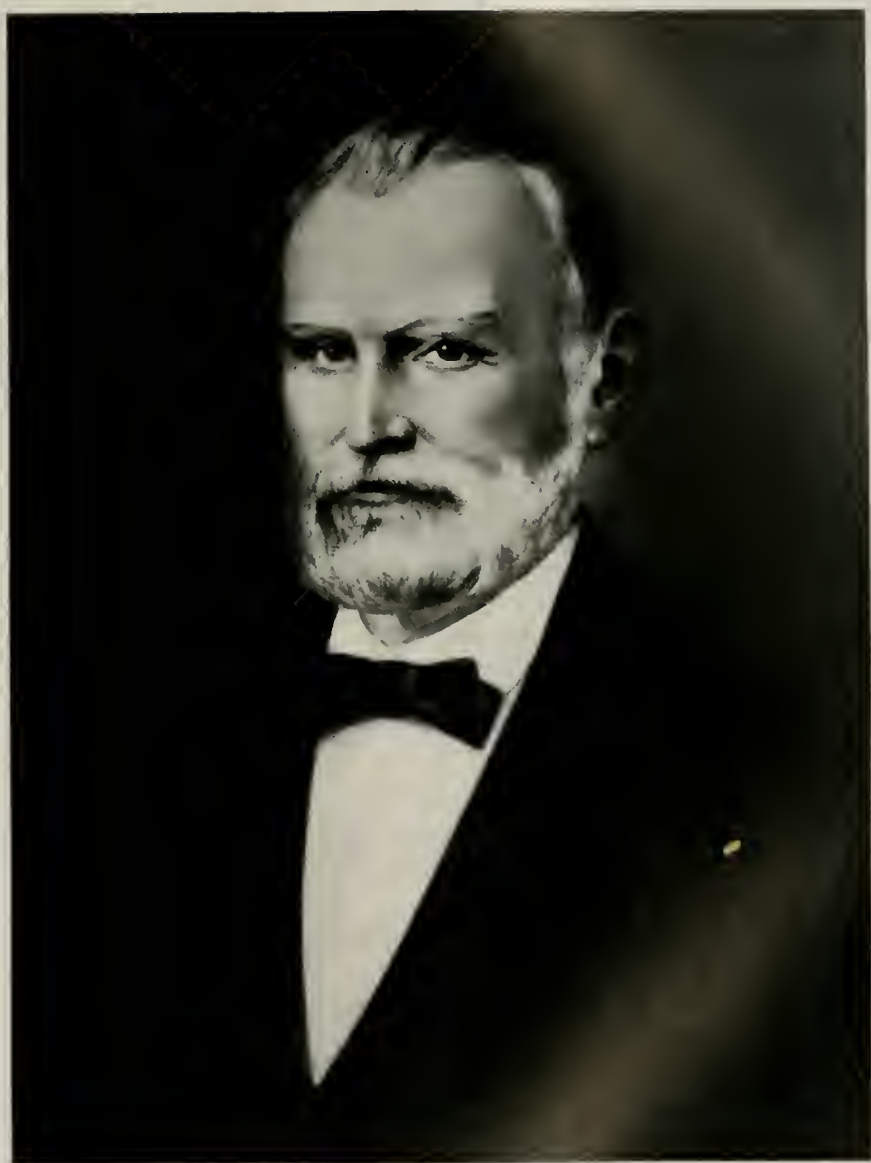
Moore during the Confederate war. His wife was Emma Josephine, daughter of Judge Joaquin and Emma (Troxler) Bermudez.

Col. Hugues Jules de la Vergne is the son of Col. Jules and Emma Josephine Bermudez de la Vergne, and was born in New Orleans, July 1, 1867. His education was acquired in the schools of his native city and he graduated from the Jesuit college in 1885 with the degree of A. B. His alma mater conferred the degrees of A. M. in 1887 and Ph. B. in 1893. Having taken up the study of law, he graduated from Tulane with the degree of LL. B. in 1888. He began the practice of his profession in New Orleans where he has built up a lucrative business with an ever widening circle of clients. He was appointed major and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Blanchard, July, 1904, and promoted Lieut.-Col., March 12, 1905. The family life of Col. de la Vergne is most happy. May 2, 1895, he married Marie Louise, daughter of Charles Edouard and Léda (Hincks) Schmidt, of New Orleans, the former of whom was a well-known lawyer of this city. Their children are Marguerite, born Sept. 23, 1896; Juillac Hugues, Nov. 24, 1897; Charles Edouard, Aug. 18, 1904; Marie Louise Helene Léda, Aug. 7, 1908; St. Priest-liguore Joaquin Jules K., Aug. 17, 1911; Jacques P. Villere, Feb. 27, 1913. The summer home of the family is Villa de la Vergne on Bogue Falia, near Covington, La. Hitherto the town house has been at 823 Esplanade avenue, but recently Col. de la Vergne has purchased one of the finest homes in New Orleans, situated in St. Charles avenue, and here in the future their well-known hospitality will be dispensed in the cordial and gracious manner of the mistress. In social life of the city Col. de la Vergne is active and he holds membership in the Boston, Stratford and Young Men's Gymnastic clubs. Though not a seeker after public office he is always interested in those movements that have for their object the moral uplift and civic welfare of the community. Being yet in the prime of life, much may be expected from him because his inclination, his high standing, and his talent, all impel him to work in a practical way towards high ideals.

Schmidt, Gustavus and Charles Edouard.—It is seldom that a father and his son achieve eminence in the practice of law in the same court. The settled character of the population of New Orleans contributes more toward this result than most other sections of the United States, where the tide of emigration is ever flowing and for this reason sons succeed fathers in eminence here more often than in any other city of the nation. A conspicuous example of this was Gustavus and Charles Edouard Schmidt, late prominent and scholarly attorneys of the New Orleans bar. Gustavus Schmidt was born at Mariestad, Sweden, June 16, 1795, and died at Old Sweet Springs, Monroe county, W. Va., Sept. 20, 1877. His father, Hans Christian Schmidt, born in the province of Scania, was secretary of the prefecture of Skaraborg and was afterwards judge of the Aulic court for the south of Sweden. His mother's name was Sigrid Katharina Morek, of a family noted as owners of extensive iron mines. An elder brother of Gustavus Schmidt, Karl Christian Schmidt, was the editor-in-chief of the leading law journal of Sweden for 30 years, and a distinguished member of that kingdom.

He also was private counselor to King Oscar. After receiving private instructions he attended the public classical school in Jonkoping until he reached his 16th year, when he entered the Swedish military navy, which he left at 20 years to try his fortune in America. In 1829 he settled in New Orleans and took up the practice of law, in which he became one of the leaders in the Louisiana bar. In 1831 he married Miss Melaine Seghers, daughter of Dominique Seghers, of Brussels, a prominent lawyer. Mr. Schmidt was a linguist and also published many law books of great value. Charles Edouard Schmidt, son of Gustavus, was born in New Orleans, Feb. 29, 1832, and died at Capon Springs, W. Va., Aug. 20, 1891. He was educated at Spring Hill college, Alabama, and later received a degree of LL. B. at the University of Louisiana in 1852. He at once began the study of law in the practice of which he rose rapidly and acquired a large and lucrative business. After a career of more than 30 years he died at the age of 59, full of honors and in high public regard as one of the most learned and profound lawyers of the New Orleans bar. His fidelity through a long life of professional and social engagements and his kindly nature acquired for him a large circle of warm personal friends. May 10, 1869, he married Louise Helene Léda Hincks, daughter of the late Hon. John W. Hincks and Louise Helene Lambert. Mr. Schmidt left only 1 child, a daughter, Marie Louise, born July 10, 1876, now the wife of Col. H. J. de la Vergne. Before the Schmidt family lived in Sweden, where they were for several generations, it is to be found in Silesia, and their coat of arms is "A shield, sable field, with a lion of gold holding in his front paws a sun of gold."

Dicks, Arthur H., prominent in real estate and insurance circles in New Orleans, is a native of this city, born June 3, 1869. His parents were George W. and Josephine (Richards) Dicks, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter of the Danish West Indies. George W. Dicks was born in Natchez and educated in his native state. At the outbreak of the Civil war he joined Fenner's battery, one of the famous organizations taking part in that ever memorable conflict. At the close of the war he settled in New Orleans where he remained until his death, some years later, the remote cause of which was a wound received in battle. The Dicks are of Scotch-Irish ancestry and in Mr. Dicks' ancestry are the Huntingtons, who were prominent in Colonial and Revolutionary days. Arthur H. Dicks is the elder of 2 children, the other being a sister, Ella, who now resides in New Orleans. Mr. Dicks began his business career at the age of 14 as a clerk in a commission house, where he remained about 7 years. He was for a considerable time with the firm of Sam Henderson & Co., general insurance agents, and filled successfully and to their satisfaction various positions in their office and for a time represented them in Louisiana, having exclusive charge of personal, accident and liability business. He began business for himself in 1889 as representative of the Georgia Life Insurance Co., of Macon, and the Maryland Casualty Co., of Baltimore, adding to this business some years later a real estate department. In this latter he has come to be one of the successful dealers in the city and is recognized authority on all



GUSTAVUS SCHMIDT

valuations of property. He is a member of the New Orleans Real Estate exchange, Association of Commerce, the Stratford club, and has attained the Royal Arch degree in Masonry.

Dickson, Samuel Brook, tarpaulin manufacturer, was born in New Orleans, April 28, 1886, the son of Charles Dickson, a native of New Orleans, born Nov. 4, 1853, and Katherine (Klein) Dickson, also a native of New Orleans, born Jan. 4, 1861. In addition to S. B. Dickson, the subject of this sketch, the following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickson: Chester B., who died Aug. 2, 1913; Daniel Norman; Elvira, now Mrs. Lieut. A. Melville Pope, of the U. S. Army, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; K. Leona; Juanita, now Mrs. Lieut. Howell Marion Estes, of the U. S. army, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. Mr. Charles Dickson lived all his life in New Orleans and was a member of the Brook Tarpaulin Co., manufacturers of tarpaulins, until his death in New Orleans, July 31, 1912. S. B. Dickson has always lived in New Orleans and in his youth attended the public schools, then through the academic course of Soule's school and then spent the year 1904 in the Cascadilla school at Ithaca, N. Y., after which he returned to New Orleans and entered business with his father and the late W. H. D. Brook in the Brook Tarpaulin Co. The death of Charles Dickson, July 31, 1912, was followed in just 1 week by that of W. H. D. Brook and these 2 deaths rendered a readjustment of the business necessary, so the firm was bought out by Mrs. Charles Dickson, S. B. and Chester B. Dickson and incorporated under the laws of Louisiana under the name of the Brook Tarpaulin Co., S. B. Dickson being elected president and C. B. Dickson secretary and treasurer of the new company. Upon the death of C. B. Dickson the majority of his stock in the company passed into the hands of S. B. Dickson, and Norman Dickson then became a member of the company and was elected its secretary and treasurer. When first incorporated the office of the company was at the foot of Gravier street, but the Dock board wanted this place and gave the Tarpaulin company an office at the foot of Iberville street. The business of the company is the manufacturing of tarpaulins for any purpose and in any size. They also manufacture a waterproofing preparation for cotton duck. The company's factory is located at 429 Celeste street and 430 St. James street, extending through from one street to the other. Mr. S. B. Dickson is a member of the Association of Commerce. Feb. 7, 1910, he married Mrs. T. F. Richardson, a widow, whose maiden name was Corinne Toledano, daughter of Edgar J. Toledano, of New Orleans.

Dodson, William Rufus, dean of the College of Agriculture, and director of experiment stations Louisiana State university, was born at Belton, Tex., July 17, 1867, son of Jesse Allen and Mary Elizabeth (Scott) Dodson. Both parents were natives of Tennessee, and were of Scotch lineage. The father was a farmer by occupation, and a veteran of the Civil war, having served in a Texas company of the Confederate army. He was a "Forty-niner," going to California in 1849 in search of gold. Returning in 1852, he settled in Texas, from whence he removed in 1869 to Barry county, Mo., where he remained only 1 year, then removing to Carroll

county, Ark., in which locality he remained resident until the time of his death. In Carroll county, Ark., and Barry county, Mo., William Rufus Dodson, the son, passed the days of his youth in the activities of farm life. His early education was obtained at the country schools of these localities. Later he attended Clark's academy, at Berryville, Ark., and still later the high school at Columbia, Mo. In 1890 he received his degree of Bachelor of Science from the University of Missouri. During his senior year at the university he was employed as an assistant teacher, and for 3 years following his graduation he continued as an instructor in the University of Missouri. Following this, on leave of absence, he went to Harvard University, where he specialized in botany, and in 1894 obtained the degree of bachelor of arts. He then came to Louisiana state university as professor of Botany and botanist of the experiment stations. In 1902 he was made assistant director of experiment stations, at which time he gave up the teaching of botany. In 1905 he was made director of experiment stations, and in 1910 became dean of the College of Agriculture and director of experiment stations, Louisiana state university. Prof. Dodson is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He affiliates with the Christian church. In 1896 Prof. Dodson was married to Miss Minnie Pettengill, of Centralia, Mo. Prof. and Mrs. Dodson have 4 living children, namely, Rogers, Joe, Alma, and William Rufus, Jr. The family resides at Baton Rouge, La.

Dowden, Stephen Grant, assessor for the parish of Natchitoches, was born in that parish, Feb. 6, 1846; the son of Hugh Dowden, a native of Mississippi, who came to Louisiana at the age of 9, settled in Natchitoches parish, where he resided many years. He was engaged in stock-raising and farming and less than 6 months before his death removed to Red River county, Texas, where he died. His father, James Dowden, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came from Mississippi to Louisiana in 1818. The family of James Dowden was reared in the parish of Natchitoches; both he and his wife, whose maiden name was Patsey Nash, were buried in the old Natchitoches cemetery, now the site of Mink Postoffice. Sarah Jane (Berges) Dowden, mother of Stephen Grant Dowden, was the daughter of Andrew Berges of Pennsylvania, of English parentage. The subject of this sketch is the seventh child in a family of 10 sons and 2 daughters, all but 3 growing to maturity. Reared and educated in his native parish, he led an uneventful life until his enlistment, during the Civil war, in the 11th Louisiana regiment of infantry, which eventually was consolidated with the Crescent regiment of New Orleans. At the battle of Mansfield he was wounded and sent to a military hospital and then removed to a private residence, where he completed his convalescence, and was able to go back to his regiment. To the last day of the war the gallant soldier was in the field, and when honorably discharged, after the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox, he had been promoted to sergeant. Returning to Natchitoches, Mr. Dowden engaged in farming until 1892, when he removed from the farm to Natchitoches, where he became deputy sheriff.

In 1882 he was elected a member of the police jury and served as such from the eighth ward until he became deputy sheriff, serving in the latter office until elected to his present position in 1905. Mr. Dowden is very influential in the politics of the parish and enjoys great popularity. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, council and Royal Arch, and is a Baptist in religion. In August, 1865, occurred the marriage of Mr. Dowden and Miss Rosana L. Adle, who bore him 11 children, 6 of whom are living: Nancy Victoria, wife of B. E. Taylor; Sarah Jane, wife of Rufus Sanders; Melissa, wife of Allen Nash; Willis S., David P. and Julia, wife of Robert Alexander. From a second marriage with Miss Eliza J. Rhodes, there were born 7 children—Edward G. and Edna M. Dowden, twins; James A., Lees M., Bessie V., Maud K. and Hugh H. Dowden.

Dyer, Isadore, M. D., of New Orleans, eminent specialist in the treatment of skin diseases, was born in Galveston, Tex., Nov. 2, 1865. His parents were Isadore Dyer, native of Germany (Oct. 5, 1814), and Amelia Ann (Lewis) Dyer, born at Harper's Ferry, Va., May 6, 1826. Dr. Dyer's father was a soldier in the war with Mexico in 1836 and 1848, and an uncle, Col. Leon Dyer, was identified with the Baltimore riots. The subject of this sketch was educated in the high schools of Galveston and of Virginia; entered Sheffield Scientific school, Yale university, in 1884 and graduated bachelor of philosophy in 1887; studied medicine at the University of Virginia and next matriculated in the medical department of Tulane university, New Orleans, graduating in 1889. Was interne of the New York Skin and Cancer hospital 1890-92, and lecturer in the New York post-graduate medical school 1891-92; studied in Europe in the summer and fall of 1893; lecturer on skin diseases, Tulane university, 1892; professor of skin diseases, New Orleans polyclinic, 1893; delegate to international leprosy congress at Berlin, 1897; delegate to international congress on moral prophylaxis at Brussels, 1899; president of the board of control, Leper Home of Louisiana, 1894; editor New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal from 1896; collaborating editor of "Lepra" from 1897; president Orleans Parish Medical society, 1899; president Louisiana State Medical society, 1902; vice-president and chairman of arrangements committee American Medical association, 1903; resigned as secretary of the New Orleans polyclinic, 1905, after having served 10 years; professor of diseases of the skin and associate dean medical department of Tulane university, 1907; dean of the medical department, Tulane university, 1908; president Southern Medical association, 1911; president American Dermatological association, 1912; president of New Orleans Academy of Sciences, 1913; president Association of American Medical colleges, 1914. In addition to the associations just named, Dr. Dyer is a member of the following: Berzelius society, Yale; Sigma Nu fraternity, of which he was regent, 1904-1906; Yale club, New York; Army and Navy club, Washington city; Boston, Country, Louisiana, Round Table and French Opera clubs, New Orleans; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Society of Tropical Medicine; New York Medico-Legal society. Dr. Dyer is the author of

many valuable publications on medical subjects, and is contributor to: "Wood's Reference Hand-book of Medical Sciences"; "Osler's Modern Medicine"; "Loomis' Encyclopedia of Modern Medicine"; "Morrow's System"; "Hardaway and Bangs' System." He is a Democrat in politics, has never sought any office and is affiliated with no religious body. July 31, 1905, he married Miss Mercedes Percival, daughter of Alfred and Rosalie (Schneidan) Percival of England. Their family consists of 6 children, named: Amelia, Mercedes, Isadore, Jr., Alfred, Donal and John Lewis. Dr. Dyer holds the rank of lieutenant in the medical reserve corps of the United States army, inactive list.

Duchain, Charles F., M. D., of Baton Rouge, a prominent physician and surgeon, was born in that city March 12, 1875; son of John B. and Dena (Brunot) Duchain. Dr. Duchain's father was a native of France; graduated in medicine and came to Louisiana and practiced his profession in Baton Rouge, where he died in 1903, aged 73 years. Mrs. Duchain passed away in the same year, at the age of 69, and there were only 24 hours difference between her death and that of her husband. Their family consisted of 6 children; 2 died in infancy, and 4, of whom Dr. Charles F. Duchain is the youngest, grew to maturity. After receiving a primary and grammar education in the private schools of Baton Rouge, the subject of this biography began higher studies in the Louisiana State university and next entered the University of Nashville, Tenn., from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1899. He practiced medicine in Le Compté, La., until his father's death, in 1903, when he returned to Baton Rouge, where he has since resided. The doctor is a member of parish, state and American medical societies; is assistant surgeon of the Louisiana Railway and Navigation company; member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity; affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Woodmen of the World, Baton Rouge lodge, No. 490; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is physician for the Knights of Columbus. In politics he is a Democrat and is actively interested in public affairs. Dr. Duchain married Nov. 8, 1906, Miss Louisa Gordon Ogden, daughter of the late Hon. Harry Ogden, ex-speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives and ex-member of Congress from the state. Two children, Mary Scott and Annette, were born to Doctor and Mrs. Duchain.

Dunn, J. Fred, M. D., New Orleans, was born in New Orleans, La., Nov. 25, 1882; son of James D. N. Dunn, Sr., and Elizabeth (Becker) Dunn, the former of whom was born in New Orleans in 1858 and still resides in the city of his nativity. The mother was also born in New Orleans, in 1862, and is now living. The paternal grandfather, James Dunn, was a native of England. He came to America when about 21 years old, made his home in New York city and was later married there. Just prior to the Civil war he moved with his family to New Orleans, and some time later was drowned, 6 days before the birth of his son, James D. N. He was a seaman and at the time of his death was captain of a sailing vessel. The maternal grandfather, Valentine Becker, was born in Germany, and came from Europe directly to New Orleans, where he

afterward married, and for some time conducted a cooperage business, and died in New Orleans. James D. N. Dunn has lived in New Orleans from the time of his birth, and for 20 years past has been a contracting stevedore. J. Fred Dunn was educated in the public schools of New Orleans. After finishing at the boys' high school he was for 4 years employed as collector for the wholesale grocery firm of E. Feibleman & Son. In 1902 he matriculated in the medical department of Tulane university under the preceptorship of Dr. J. T. Scott. In 1904 he served as externe at the New Orleans Charity hospital, and in 1906 as interne at the same institution, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1908, following which he entered upon general practice in the city, and has so continued to this time. During the years 1909-10-11 he was visiting physician to the Charity hospital, and during 1911-12 was visiting physician to the tubercular clinic, also local surgeon Illinois Central hospital department. Dr. Dunn is a member of the Orleans Parish and Louisiana State Medical associations, the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Woodmen's Circle and Delta Omicron Alpha. He is a Democrat and a member of St. George Episcopal church. October 12, 1910, at Newcomb chapel, New Orleans, Dr. Dunn was married to Miss Grace Blethen of California. They have 2 children, viz.: J. Fred, Jr., and Henry Blethen.

Duson, Hon. C. C., famous criminal-hunting peace officer of Southwest Louisiana, later state senator, United States marshal and large industrial promoter, was born in St. Landry (now Acadia) parish, La., August 31, 1846, and died at Crowley, Acadia parish, La., Oct. 20, 1910. His father, Cornelius C. Duson, was born at Point Levis, opposite Quebec, Canada, on the St. Lawrence river, June 8, 1819, and was the youngest of 6 sons. At the time of the outbreak of the French, in 1837, he was the only member of his family to join the French revolutionists, and he did so under the protests of the family. His brother, John, had been appointed to watch for all persons suspected of treasonable designs and to report all such to the higher officials. In the face of this opposition, however, he joined S. Lambert and 8 others and started on an expedition up the Ottawa river for the purpose of raising forces among the woodsmen and trappers. Eight of this party were subsequently captured and confined in prison at Ottawa. Duson escaped capture and as soon as was possible made his way to the jail wherein his companions had been temporarily confined, with the object of attempting their release. He succeeded in getting into conversation with the jailer and tried to engage him in a drinking "bout," hoping to get the jailer intoxicated and then effect the release of the prisoners, but the jailer became suspicious and this plan failed, the jailer ordering him away. Previously Duson had thrown his hunter's cap upon a pile of wood near by, and when ordered to leave reached ostensibly for his cap, picked up a stick of wood and knocked the jailer down, secured the keys and released his comrades. The party immediately decided upon attempting to make their escape to the United States, and making their way to the river they cut loose a ferry boat and succeeded

in crossing the river to the United States, although they were hotly pursued by British soldiers and were repeatedly fired upon while on the river, several members of the little party being killed and others wounded, Duson, among the latter, receiving a musket ball shot through his thigh. He secreted himself in the hut of a woodsman until he had recovered from the effects of his wound sufficiently to travel, and then made his way to the City of Boston, Mass., where he found that the British government had offered a reward for his capture. Upon making this discovery he determined to travel south, and pursuant to this idea, ultimately landed on the banks of the Mermentau river in St. Landry parish, La., near Lake Arthur. Here he formed the acquaintance of a sea captain, John Webb, a native of Essex, England, and a pioneer in Southwest Louisiana. Remaining in this locality, some time afterward Cornelius Duson was married to Sarah Ann Webb, the sea captain's daughter, when she was only 15 years old. Five children, of whom C. C. Duson was eldest, were born to this marriage. After his marriage Cornelius Duson settled down in the locality and devoted his energies to the occupation of a tanner and saddler. In later years he removed to St. Martin parish and there continued his trade. In 1884 C. C. Duson, with his brother, W. W. Duson, elsewhere referred to in this work, visited their father's old home in Canada, and were much surprised by the difficulty they experienced in finding anyone who had ever known or heard of their father, Cornelius Duson, but after extended and diligent inquiry finally located S. Lambert, with whom the father had been associated during the revolution, and through Lambert learned that their father's real name was Cornelius Duson McNaughton, and that instead of being of French descent he was pure Scotch, his father, William McNaughton, having been a native of Scotland who settled in Canada. Cornelius Duson had dropped the use of his last name because of the reward offered for his capture, although, unknown to him, this had long been unnecessary. C. C. Duson was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in support of the cause of the Southern states under Capt. James G. Hayes, as a member of a body of home guards whose duties were confined to Southwest Louisiana. This company, together with Capt. Hayes, was ultimately captured and held at New Orleans until the close of the war, when they were released by order of Gen. N. P. Banks. Shortly afterward, in 1866, C. C. Duson began his remarkable career as a deputy sheriff of St. Landry parish, under Sheriff Hayes, who had been captain of the company in which Duson served during the Civil war. He served as a deputy sheriff until 1873, when he was elected sheriff of St. Landry parish, and in the latter capacity served during 14 consecutive years, when he resigned to accept the office of state senator, to which he had been elected. The men of his parish showed their appreciation of his valuable services in his last election to office, when he was opposed by a strong and popular candidate for the same office. In this election he received a majority of 1,843 votes out of a total of 6,209. It seems highly probable

that no other man ever gained the reputation as a sheriff, in Louisiana or elsewhere, that was established by C. C. Duson during his nearly 20 years of service as a deputy, and later during 14 years as sheriff. His record shows conclusively that he was entirely fearless, relentless and untiring in pursuit of criminal characters. One of his early accomplishments as a deputy sheriff was the breaking up of organized bands of outlaws who had for years scourged the state and section in which his activities fell, baffling all attempts to execute the law and defying its representatives. He pursued criminals to the borders of Mexico, into the mountains of the Indian territory and north to Illinois. He engaged in desperate fights in his efforts to capture these outlaws, and was many times a target for the bullets of those whose only chance of escape lay in his removal from their path. While serving as a deputy under Sheriff Hayes in 1872 he, with two other deputies, tracked the Guilroy brothers, noted criminals who had long defied the law, to Catahoula parish, where a desperate fight of short duration ensued. Three shots were fired by the Guilroys and five by the deputies, and the encounter terminated in the death of both the Guilroy brothers. August 3, 1875, Sheriff Duson captured Louis Rousseau, guilty of murder, in the Creek Nation. In the same year, after pursuing John Slade, wanted for a heinous crime, for 21 days, he was caught in Western Texas, near San Saba. In 1879 he pursued 2 horse thieves 15 days and captured them at Bonham, Tex. One of these men was wanted for murder in Texas, and was under indictment in Arkansas for mail robbery. The other had just been tried in Rapides parish for the murder of a negro. Many fruitless efforts at the capture of John Sonnier had been made by other officers. He was under indictment for murder in both St. Landry and Calcasieu parishes, and had long been a fugitive from justice, since July, 1871, in fact. In March, 1880, a requisition was issued for his arrest. He was regarded as one of the most wily and dangerous criminals who had ever operated in Southwest Louisiana. Sheriff Duson finally learned that John Sonnier was in Brazoria county, Tex., and at once started to capture him, dead or alive. In company with Sheriff Noble and Deputy Faunt of Harris county, Texas, he traced Sonnier to a convict camp, where he was guarding prisoners under the name of Miller. He was captured by being grappled before he could use his arms and afterward served a life sentence in the penitentiary at Baton Rouge. In March, 1881, a requisition was issued by Governor McEnery for the arrest of John Fahey, who had murdered and robbed a fellow workman on the Payne plantation. Sheriff Duson located Fahey in Illinois, went there and captured the man and returned him to Louisiana, where he was given a life sentence. In April, 1881, Governor McEnery issued a requisition for the arrest of Rhett Clark, charged with murder, and within 15 days Duson had Clark a prisoner at Fort Graham, Northwest Texas. The last important arrest made by Sheriff Duson was that of Lane and Brown, wanted for the murder of a man by the name of Nuby, on the Payne plantation. This arrest involved a desperate fight, in which 32 shots were exchanged. Sheriff Duson re-

ceived 2 bullets from Lane's pistol and killed Lane in a hand-to-hand contest. Brown was captured and sentenced to life imprisonment. As previously stated, the famous sheriff resigned from that office, after having served about 5 years as a deputy, followed by 14 years as sheriff, to enter upon his duties as a member of the Louisiana state senate. He served in the senate with conspicuous ability and when his term in that office had expired he voluntarily retired from the field of politics and thereafter, in association with his brother, W. W. Duson, devoted his means and unusual abilities to the industrial development of Southwest Louisiana. One of his first large enterprises was the surveying of a railroad route from a point on the Southern Pacific main line at what is now Midland Junction, Acadia parish, passing through what are now the towns of Morse, Gueydan, Kaplin, Abbeville and New Iberia, and from Midland Junction north through what are now the towns of Egan, Iota, Frey, in Acadia parish; Eunice, in St. Landry parish, and Mammou, in Evangeline parish. He persevered in this great undertaking until it had been carried to successful fruition—the railroad built and operated, and all the towns mentioned, from Gueydan to Mammou, inclusive, made thriving and prosperous communities, and the development of a vast and rich section of country made possible and initiated. Senator Duson was born 12 miles from the town of Crowley, and resided there until the time of his enlistment in the Confederate service. After his parole he took up residence in Opelousas, the parish seat of St. Landry, and remained resident there throughout his incumbency as deputy sheriff, sheriff and senator. Following his retirement from the latter office he removed to Crowley and resided there during the earlier part of his railroad and town development activities. In 1894 he took up residence at Eunice, continuing there about 3 years pending the completion of his plans for the further extension of railroad lines. In 1897 he returned to Crowley, which was thereafter his home. Senator Duson was in all respects fully entitled to regard as one of the foremost and most valuable men who have ever lived within the bounds of the State of Louisiana. Among his many, varied, important and valuable activities, he was a prime mover in the organization of Acadia parish, and was one of the largest land owners and rice growers in Southwest Louisiana. In 1906 Senator Duson was appointed United States marshal by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt, and was incumbent of that office at the time of his death. In 1867 C. C. Duson was married to Miss Isora A. Andrus, who was born in what is now Acadia parish, La., and 8 children, as follows, were born to their union: Morton E. (deceased), Walter W., Rodney R. (deceased), Clayton C. (deceased), Jesse (deceased), Meta, Lola (deceased) and George. His first wife died July 17, 1892. Some time after the death of his first wife Mr. Duson was married to Miss Eunice Pharr of Iberia parish, and 2 children were born to this union, these being Cornelius P. and Herbert W. The second Mrs. Duson died Sept. 2, 1907.

Duson, W. W., referred to as "the man who made Crowley and Southwest Louisiana," was born at Beaux Bridge, St. Martin

parish, La., Oct. 5, 1853; son of Cornelius C. and Sarah Ann (Webb) Duson. The father was born at Point Levis, opposite Quebec, Canada, on the St. Lawrence river, June 8, 1819, and was youngest of 6 sons born to his parents. At the time of the outbreak of the French in that region (1837) he, through sympathy, joined forces with the revolutionists, against the wishes of his family. Subsequently a small party with which he was operating was captured and imprisoned, he escaping. After much difficulty he succeeded in effecting the release of his comrades, and, under the fire of British soldiers, they made their way across the river to United States territory, several members of the party being killed and others wounded in the effort to escape their pursuers. Duson received a severe wound in the thigh from a musket ball and was unable to travel further. However, he successfully secreted himself in the hut of a woodsman until his wound had healed sufficiently to admit of travel, and then, making his way to Boston, there learned that the British government was offering a reward for his capture. He determined to get entirely out of that region and accordingly made his way south as rapidly as possible, ultimately reaching St. Landry parish, La., near Lake Arthur, on the Mermentau river, where he formed acquaintance with John Webb, a former sea captain, native of Essex, England, and a pioneer in Southwest Louisiana. Here the fugitive from the Canadian officials located, and in time married Sarah Ann Webb, the sea captain's daughter, when the latter was only 15 years old. Mr. Duson followed the trade of a tanner and saddler, and in the course of time 5 children were born to his union with Sarah Ann Webb, these children being, in order of their birth: Cornelius C., now deceased, elsewhere referred to in this work; Mary A., deceased; Ellen N., now Mrs. C. W. Foreman; W. W. Duson, the subject of this sketch, and Laura, wife of R. T. Clark. The father died in April, 1856, and the mother Dec. 4, 1901. For other details as to parents and ancestry see sketch of Hon. C. C. Duson, elsewhere in this work. After the death of the father of the children above named, the mother was later married to William W. Burton, formerly of Berry Lancashire, England, and 2 daughters were born to her second marriage, these being Rosa A., wife of Gustavus F. Fontenot, clerk of court, Acadia parish, and Olive V., wife of Thomas J. Toler. When the father died he left his family in destitute circumstances. During the first 10 years of his life W. W. Duson attended school only 6 months. After her husband's death the mother returned to St. Landry (now Acadia) parish, which was her birthplace, and there persevered in the struggle to provide for her children. From his earliest recollection the subject of this sketch was obliged to work at any employment to be found in the vicinity of his home to contribute his mite toward the support of the family. During the war the family found it hard to get a living, and the son recalls selling coffee, rice and other edibles, which his mother had prepared, among the soldiers. Later he was engaged as a driver, hauling contraband material from the Teche country to Texas. At 12 years of age he found employment at herding cattle in Southwest Louisiana, and con-

tinned in this work 2 years, receiving \$7.50 per month as salary, and providing his own horse, saddle and boarding himself. During 1868-69 he worked in saw mills and lumber camps and managed to attend a country school about 6 months. In 1870-71 he carried the United States mail from Opelousas to Branch and St. Martinville, a distance of 50 miles, making the trip 3 times each week, and during such spare time as could be found attending school. In 1871 he returned home, that he might better look after his mother and sisters, and was successively employed at herding wild stock, working in local sawmills and trading—anything to make an honest living. In 1874 he took a contract and subsequently spent 8 months in camp, transporting logs by water and wagon to sawmills. In 1875 he was employed as clerk in the general store of Foreman & Webb, at Branch, La. By the end of the year 1875 he had saved \$700, and leaving \$300 for the care of his mother, he went to New Orleans and entered Blackman's school, corner Lafayette and Carondelet streets, where he remained 7 months. During this time he progressed so rapidly with his studies that he was offered a position paying \$125 per month, and had practically accepted this place when unforeseen circumstances compelled him to return home to care for his mother and sisters, and he again became a clerk in the same store as formerly, at Branch, receiving a salary of \$20 per month. In June, 1876, an opportunity was presented to buy a half interest in a general store at Plaquemine Brule, La., and borrowing \$1,250 from his brother, C. C. Duson, he purchased a half interest in the business of C. W. Foreman. During the succeeding 2 years the business prospered and he made money. The credit system of the time was carried on, and in the following 2 years equinoctial storms destroyed all crops, and with assets of more than \$15,000 and liabilities of \$6,000, the business was discontinued, and W. W. Duson gave his personal note, due 1, 2 and 3 years, to the firms to whom the business was indebted, these firms being in the city of New Orleans, and within 2 years paid every debt, with interest, in full. As soon as he gave up the store he embarked in the real estate business, for which, he says, nature intended him. At this time all of Southwest Louisiana was a wild, open stock range, and the only business to be had in this line was locating settlers on state or government homesteads. This task was a hard one, as the natives already resided on the lands, and these had to be convinced that the state or Federal government would some day claim the land. His remuneration was small, but constant and faithful work resulted in his being able to care for his mother, sisters and self and pay off his indebtedness. About this time the Southern Pacific company was endeavoring to get right-of-way through this section for its railroad, and W. W. Duson, his brother, C. C., and Judge J. G. Parkerson of Lafayette were employed to secure right-of-way for the construction of the connecting link to complete the Sunset Route from New Orleans to California. In 1884 W. W. Duson removed to Rayne, La., there continuing the real estate business. Appreciating the advantages and possibilities of this section of Louisiana, which was then entirely undeveloped, he

began advertising locally, and by the autumn of 1884 had so increased the business that he was enabled to keep an agent in New Orleans, working in connection with the cotton exposition of that year. In the same year, having found it impossible to get any newspaper in Southwest Louisiana to do justice to the possibilities of the country, he started what is now the Crowley Signal; and during the succeeding 20 years conducted this paper as a daily and weekly, and distributed it broadcast throughout the United States. In the early part of 1885 he began advertising at a distance, publishing such matter as showed the advantages of this section as far as developed, depending upon settlers, when they arrived, to be their own judges as to the possibilities of the country. When once he succeeded in getting intelligent farmers to look over the country, their own judgment made sales easy, the greatest trouble encountered being local prejudice against the newcomers. In 1886, through the assistance of his brother, C. C. Duson, who had resigned from the office of sheriff to go to the state senate, and with the aid of some others, Acadia parish was cut off from St. Landry parish, and later the parish seat was located where the city of Crowley now stands. At that time there were not more than a half-dozen houses in all of the western portion of Acadia parish. In the autumn of 1886 the town of Crowley was located and laid out. The difficulties encountered were many, as it seemed impossible to get the confidence or co-operation of anyone, not even the railroad company. All other efforts having proved fruitless, Mr. Duson went to C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific R. R. and succeeded in having a depot located at Crowley, but not until he, Mr. Duson, had personally guaranteed the agent's salary and other expenses connected with maintenance of the depot for a period of 6 months, even to the extent of paying \$100 for temporary installation of Western Union telegraph service. After overcoming all these difficulties, on Feb. 12, 1887, at the first auction sale of city lots, with a barren, waste country stretching in all directions round about, and local prejudice against improvements, or, as it was termed, the encroachments of strangers, the sales amounted to more than \$30,000. At this time the town consisted of 2 uncompleted buildings, and within a radius of 5 miles there were 8 or 10 families, none of whom had done anything toward the development of the country. Every dollar realized, above the cost of sale, was used in building roads, bridges, advertising and other means directed toward the development of the immediate section. By 1890 the railroad's books showed that Crowley was the second largest shipping point between Lafayette and Houston, Tex. From the date of the first sale Mr. Duson concentrated his efforts upon the development of this immediate section, making rice the principal product. He bought the first binders and threshing machinery, built the first irrigating canals, assisted in building the first rice mills, and along with the building of immense canals developed the road system. So fast were the improvements and rapid the agricultural development, that, regardless of the efforts of the Southern Pacific R. R., it became impossible to get outgoing and incoming transportation sufficient for

the section's immediate needs. The Opelousas, Gulf & Northeastern R. R. was induced to build a line to Crowley, which was shortly followed by the Frisco system. While Mr. Duson's principal efforts were directed toward building up Crowley, every possible aid and assistance was given his brother, C. C. Duson, in promoting and having built the New Iberia, Gueydan & Eunice branch of the Southern Pacific R. R., and the laying out and building of the towns of Gueydan, Morse, Midland, Egan, Iota, Eunice and Mamou. Early in 1887 there was not a school in the vicinity of Crowley, but in that year the first school was built—donated, furnished and teachers' salaries paid, by Mr. Duson. In 1889 he owned what is now the Crowley house, and occupied it as a residence. A high class of educators agreed to go to Crowley if they were furnished proper facilities for teaching, and upon receiving this proposition Mr. Duson moved out of his residence and donated its use for school purposes, himself maintaining the school for 3 years, at a cost of \$15,000. This effort eventually resulted in the building of Acadia college at Crowley, which was later destroyed by fire and replaced by the present up-to-date and modern high school building. Until 1906 Mr. Duson was actively engaged in the development of Crowley, Acadia parish and Southwest Louisiana, but since 1906 he has conducted a local real estate business and devoted his time to the development of oil interests. In July, 1901, Mr. Duson was one of the organizers of the Crowley Oil & Mineral Co. of Crowley, La., and was elected president and business manager of the company, of which position he has remained incumbent to the present. The capital stock of this corporation, amounting to \$200,000, was entirely consumed in prospecting before oil was found in Acadia parish, and when oil was found in paying quantities, in July, 1902, the company had assumed an additional debt of \$25,000. By July 1, 1904, the company had made its capital stock good and had paid its first 10 per cent. dividend. Since then the company has paid \$1,100,000, or about 60 per cent. per year. No man in Louisiana has done more toward the development of the natural resources of the state than has W. W. Duson, and too much credit cannot be accorded him for the large part he has taken in the industrial awakening and advancement of the South. Among captains of industry Mr. Duson is entitled to consideration and rank as a general, and that of the Napoleonic type. He has achieved pronounced and eminent success where all of 999 men in 1,000 would certainly have failed, wresting glorious and glittering victory from the very teeth of ignominious defeat, and this alone and unaided or encouraged by anyone, guided solely by his own unerring judgment and confidence in himself, and upheld and impelled onward by his own indomitable will and determination. Such characters are the builders of empires. Jan. 2, 1879, W. W. Duson was married to Miss Anna F. McClelland, who died Sept. 7, 1881, leaving 1 daughter, Mamie, now Mrs. P. L. Lawrence, of Crowley. April 27, 1882, Mr. Duson was married to Miss Julia I. Clark, who died Jan. 20, 1892. Feb. 11, 1893, Mr. Duson was married to Miss Clara Thayer, and 4 children have been born to them, these being William W., Jr., Henry T., Maxwell M. and Mildred. Politically, Mr. Duson

is aligned as a Progressive Republican. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

Dymond, John, editor and planter, was born May 3, 1836, of English parents, who came into Canada as immigrants from Cornwall. His father, Richard Dymond, was a miller and ran a flouring mill on Lord Granville's estate in Cornwall. His mother was Ann Hawkens, one of several children of the Hawkens family, a sister having preceded her to Canada and a brother coming later to Ohio. John Dymond, one of 3 surviving children, was reared in Zanesville, O., having been brought there as a small child with his 2 brothers, one older and one younger. The older brother, Richard Dymond, became a prominent merchant in Cincinnati, and died in 1911 in his 80th year. The younger brother, William Dymond, became an Episcopalian minister, a protege of Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and was the rector of a church near Fourth avenue and 84th street, New York, and he died in New York in 1870. The father of the family, Richard Dymond, became a Methodist preacher and was for years a merchant of Zanesville, O. He died in Cincinnati April 8, 1888, in his 81st year and was buried in Zanesville. John Dymond, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools of Zanesville, completing his course in 1854, at the Zanesville academy, which was a noted school in those days. Later he graduated from Bartlett's college, Cincinnati. As a boy he was an earnest student and stood high in all his classes. He served as a clerk in his father's mercantile business for several years, and in 1858 engaged in cotton manufacturing under the firm name of White & Dymond. In the spring of 1860 he went to New York, laden with excellent letters of introduction, and at once secured a position as traveling salesman, selling goods for his firm in a territory with which he was familiar—Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, throughout Ohio and Indiana, and in Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Louisville. Successful in this venture in New York, Mr. Dymond engaged in business on his own account in 1863 under the firm name of Dymond & Lally, Mr. Lally being a nephew of Francis Skiddy, a noted Wall street sugar and coffee broker of those days. New Orleans came into the possession of the Federal government April 15, 1862, and some attempt was at once made to revive the sugar industry. This revival was slow and yet the wholesale grocers of the West were asking for New Orleans sugar. This led, in 1866, Mr. Dymond, then in Cuba, where he had gone for his health, broken down by hard work, to go to New Orleans with the view of starting a branch house there. This was done under the same firm name as in New York, and for some years a tremendous business was done by the firm in Louisiana sugar and molasses and in importing sugars and coffee. The plantation sugar business had its attractions as in ante-bellum days, with the result that the firm of Dymond & Lally bought in the Belair and Fairview plantations on the lower coast when they were offered for sale, the result of mortgage debts of ante-bellum claims. This was in Oct. and Nov., 1868, and then Mr. Dymond's career as an active sugar planter began. With increased attention to

the planting business which then, as now, demanded intense studying and untiring effort, Mr. Dymond gradually withdrew from active business in New Orleans. In 1870 the firm name was changed to Dymond & Edwards, and this continued until 1875, the firm doing a large business in New York and New Orleans in coffee and sugars. In 1875 the firm became Dymond & Gardes, continuing the same business, and in 1877 the New York business was discontinued. All this while the planting business was demanding increasing attention. Mr. Dymond secured the signature of Dunean F. Kenner, John Burnside, S. H. Kennedy, Thomas D. Miller and several other prominent sugar planters, calling the planters to effect an organization. This was done in the autumn of 1877. That organization, the Louisiana Sugar Planters' association, revolutionized the sugar industry of Louisiana and, in fact, of the entire cane sugar world. Mr. Dymond builded better than he knew when the association was launched. In 1880 the firm of Dymond & Gardes was dissolved and Mr. Dymond discontinued his active city business and finally devoted himself entirely to his planting interests. Of a mechanical turn of mind, he was quick to grasp new ideas in labor-saving devices and to aid in their development. Conspicuous among these were the Mallon stubble digger and other machines, the use of the McDonald hydraulics and of double and triple milling. He patented a sulphur machine now in use everywhere in the cane sugar world, the shelf or cascade machine. He was the first to weigh sugar cane and to purchase sugar by weight in Louisiana. The redivivus of multiple effect evaporation was promoted by him. The so-called dry-vacuum in vacuum boiling was introduced on the sugar plantations by him. The experiments in diffusion were encouraged by him and he and Hon. Henry McCall were placed in charge of the experiments making at Gov. Warmoth's Magnolia plantation by Norman J. Colman, then commissioner of agriculture of the United States. When the Louisiana Sugar Planters' association was organized in 1877, Mr. Dymond refused to accept the presidency, preferring Mr. Kenner as the more influential man and capable of doing more good for the cause. When Mr. Kenner died in 1887, Mr. Dymond was made president and served until March, 1896, when he refused to continue, believing, as he did, that some other man would under all the circumstances be the better man for the position, and he aided in securing Judge Emile Rost to accept the presidency. The Louisiana Sugar Planters' association agitated for some time better methods of selling sugars, and in 1884 the Louisiana Sugar exchange was organized and it has been in active operation ever since. Hon. Edward J. Gay was made its first president and Mr. Dymond and William Agar vice-presidents. In 1885, the year of our Cotton Centennial exposition, Dr. William Carter Stubbs, then state chemist of Alabama, and professor of agriculture in the university of that state, visited New Orleans and the exposition. On the suggestion of Mr. D. D. Colecock, secretary of the Louisiana Sugar exchange, and with the approval of Mr. Kenner, the president, Mr. Dymond invited Dr. Stubbs to again visit New Orleans and to deliver an address to the Louisiana Sugar Planters' asso-

iation, in which he would urge upon the sugar planters of Louisiana the expediency of research work in the agriculture and manufacture of sugar. Dr. Stubbs accepted the invitation, and in due course the present sugar experiment station, now at Audubon Park, was created, its corporate name being the Louisiana Scientific Agricultural association, and Mr. Dymond was made its first president and is such now, the work of the station, however, having passed under state control in conjunction with Federal control. Mr. Dymond secured subscriptions to the extent of \$60,000 to guarantee and to pay for the expenses of the association during the first 5 years of its existence. The Louisiana Sugar Planters' association as an industrial student body in scientific research work and utilizing the best talent in the country, developed the need of a technical journal devoted to the sugar industry. A meeting was held at the St. Charles hotel, in 1888, into which many of the sugar planters were called. The scheme was launched under the title of "The Louisiana Planter and Sugar Manufacturer Co.," to carry on the publication, and Mr. Dymond was chosen editor and elected general manager and president of the corporation. He devoted himself to the work earnestly for many years without money compensation, the motive of the organization being not to make a profit, but to save the sugar industry from many preventable losses. This was done and the new venture marked an epoch in the history of the Louisiana sugar industry. The Louisiana Planter now circulates throughout the entire world wherever sugar is made from cane or beet. The burning of Mr. Dymond's Belair sugar house in 1907 with scarcely any insurance on it, and a loss of over \$100,000 resulting, put him out of the manufacturing side of the sugar industry. He sold 2 of his large plantations, Monseecour and Fairview, retaining Belair and Fanny plantations, whereon he persists in his favorite cane culture, but is gradually taking up other industries. In New Orleans, where he resides much of the time, he devoted himself to his editorial and printing house work, which has assumed considerable proportions. While Mr. Dymond came to Louisiana in 1866 and established a branch business house here under the same style of his New York house of Dymond & Lally, he retained his citizenship in New York, where in a mild way he was one of the Democratic regulars. In 1877 he removed entirely to New Orleans, domiciling himself at Belair in the parish of Plaquemines, where his large plantation business lay, and still maintaining his city business and a city residence. This led him into active political life, more particularly in connection with the sugar industry, which seemed to be continually under fire in the halls of Congress. He co-operated with the Hon. Duncan F. Kenner while the latter was president of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' association. Through the co-operation of United States Marshal Pitkin of Louisiana and of Senator William Pitt Kellogg in Washington Mr. Dymond secured the appointment of Mr. Kenner as a member of the famous tariff commission of 1882, whose tariff bill was finally adopted March 1, 1883. Mr. Kenner's Louisiana friends recognized his peculiar fitness for the position and Pres. Arthur made the appointment. With the death of Mr. Ken-

ner in 1887 Mr. Dymond became the political leader of the sugar planters for some years. He was elected a delegate to the national Democratic convention in St. Louis in 1888, when Grover Cleveland was nominated the second time. Mr. Dymond was a member of the platform committee and made a hard fight to hold down ultra free trade ideas, Mr. Dymond being a protectionist Democrat. The continued attacks on the sugar industry every year in Washington finally led to the enactment of the Wilson bill of 1894, which became a law Aug. 28. That led to the meeting of the sugar planters at the Hotel Royal Sept., 1894, when the Lily White movement was inaugurated, the sugar planters voting to go into a White Republican party with no dissenting vote but that of Mr. Dymond, who claimed that he was an old-fashioned Democrat and could not change. Owing to some ill feeling then engendered, Mr. Dymond afterward refused reelection as president of the Sugar Planters' association, but always co-operated with it most earnestly. He remained president of the Louisiana Scientific Agricultural association (the experiment station corporation) and of the Louisiana State Agricultural society, later declining reelection to that position. In 1888, when Francis T. Nicholls was elected governor, Mr. Dymond was made president of the police jury in Plaquemines parish. In 1892 he was elected as state representative of Plaquemines parish, which had been under negro control since the Civil war, being then under the control of colored men and a black man representing the parish in the legislature. Mr. Dymond undertook the rectification of all this and finally succeeded in establishing his own election and the colored man was dropped out. Plaquemines parish in 1896 still had a colored sheriff and a colored clerk of the court and Mr. Dymond determined to unload them. They had been maintained in position by skillful white men. Threats were made of armed opposition, or of the capture of ballot boxes, etc., hence an adequate supply of Winchester rifles was secured, tub boats for transports and more than 100 armed men were concentrated in Pointe a la Hache. The votes were counted decently and properly and Frank C. Meyers was found to be elected sheriff and Mr. Dymond as representative, and the white men of Plaquemines parish had come into their own for the first time in a generation. Mr. Dymond was elected by the votes of Plaquemines parish to represent them in the constitutional convention of 1898, and he was made chairman of the committee on agriculture. In the state Democratic convention in 1889 Mr. Dymond was nominated for governor of the state by the parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines. Mr. R. H. Snyder of Tensas was also nominated, but on the announcement of the candidacy of W. W. Heard of Union parish Messrs. Dymond and Snyder withdrew and W. W. Heard was unanimously chosen the candidate of the party. In 1900 Mr. Dymond was elected state senator from the Fourth district, comprised of Plaquemines and St. Bernard parishes and the 8th and 9th wards of New Orleans, and was reelected in 1904. He failed of election in 1908, was again elected in 1912 and is now serving. In 1890 Mr. Dymond became seriously interested in the anti-lottery movement and was the business manager of the party's organ, the

"New Delta." He carried his parish against the lottery and as president of its police jury declined the proffered gift of \$3,000 of lottery money for the maintenance of the public levees during the high water season of 1891, and was active in the whole campaign that made Murphy J. Foster governor and our present chief justice of the United States supreme court, E. D. White, United States senator from Louisiana. Mr. Dymond was reared a Democrat of the old school and always adhered to the state rights doctrine and home rule for the white race. These qualifications included a strict construction of the national constitution and local control of the smallest political division of the state. He has been a member of the Unitarian church since boyhood. He became a Mason in 1857 and has attained to the degree of royal and select master in the York rite. He is a member of the Boston and Round Table clubs of New Orleans, was formerly a member of the New York chamber of commerce and of the New York Historical society, and is now and has been since its revival after the Civil war, a member of the Louisiana Historical society. In 1862 Mr. Dymond married Nancy Elizabeth Cassidy in Zanesville, O. She was the daughter of Hon. Asa R. Cassidy, a Virginian, and one of the early settlers in Ohio, a representative in the state legislature and for many years mayor of Zanesville. Mrs. Cassidy was Miss Nancy Senter of Boseawen, N. H., who as a child walked by the side of her parents' emigrant wagon all the way from New Hampshire to Central Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Dymond are the parents of 6 children, all born in New York City except the youngest, Richard. Frederick Dymond, a Tulane medical student, died in 1894. Three sons and 2 daughters are now living, viz.: John, Jr., William, Richard, Helen, now Mrs. Benedict, and Florence.

Eastham, John Henry, mayor of Shreveport, La., vice-president of the well-known wholesale hardware firm of Eastham Co., Ltd., was born Sept. 23, 1861, in De Soto parish, La.; the son of J. H. and E. P. (Pegues) Eastham. His father, a native of Virginia, timmer by occupation, came to Louisiana about the year 1850, worked in various localities in that state and in Texas, and died at the age of 76 years. Mrs. Eastham was born in South Carolina. She moved to Louisiana during her girlhood and is still living, in her 78th year. John Henry Eastham is the 3rd child and 2nd son of the family, which consisted of 8 sons and 5 daughters. He attended the public schools of Hayes county, Tex., from his 12th to his 22nd year, when he moved to Beaumont, Tex., and for 3 years was in partnership with his father in the tinware and hardware business. From Beaumont Mr. Eastham went to Lake Charles, La., to conduct a tin shop in association with one of his brothers. They were together 1 year, at the expiration of which he accepted a position with the Murry, Brooks Hardware Co. After a residence of 8 years in Lake Charles, Mr. Eastham took up his domicile with the people of Shreveport and established the hardware firm of Vandenberg & Eastham, which was absorbed in 1907 by the Eastham Co., Limited. Mr. Eastham enjoys the distinction of being the first mayor elected in the city of Shreveport under the commission form of government, and Shreveport was

the leader among the municipal bodies of the state of Louisiana to inaugurate that system of conducting public affairs. Elevated to the mayoralty by a large majority in 1910, Mr. Eastham is now serving his 4th year. He is noted for the active interest he takes in public affairs, and it was through his efforts that Shreveport adopted the commission form of administration. In secret, fraternal and social bodies Mr. Eastham is looked upon as a prominent member. He is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Travelers' Protective association, the Elks lodge No. 122 of Shreveport, honorary member of the Woodmen of the World, a liberal contributor to the work of the Young Men's Christian association and member of the Golf and Country club, also of the Shreveport Athletic association. Married, in 1886, Miss Nellie Mayo, daughter of Thad. Mayo, a distinguished citizen of Lake Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Eastham had 4 children, 3 of whom are dead, but they are concentrating all their parental affection on the sole remaining child, William Merry Eastham, aged 15 years.

Edrington, Prentice Ellis, Jr., well-known New Orleans attorney, was born at New Orleans, La., March 3, 1889; son of P. E. and Marguerite (Kuntz) Edrington, the former of whom was born in St. John-the-Baptist parish, La., Nov. 29, 1858; son of Morris and Marie Louise (De Marey) Edrington, the former of whom was likewise born in St. John-the-Baptist parish, and a son of Benjamin Franklin Edrington, born in Kentucky, a pioneer in Louisiana, and the only representative of the Edrington family in the state at that early time. The mother was a daughter of Nicholas Kuntz and of French ancestry. Prentice E. Edrington, Sr., has been a practicing attorney in Louisiana since his graduation from Tulane university. In 1892 he was appointed by Gov. Nicholls as district attorney of the judicial district composed of Jefferson, St. Charles and St. John-the-Baptist parishes, and following this appointment removed from New Orleans to Reserve, where the family has since resided. In 1906 he was elected district judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge Jerome Gaudet of the 28th judicial District court, and has since continued as incumbent of that office, having been reelected in Sept., 1912, for another term of 4 years. Judge Edrington was the presiding jurist in the celebrated kidnaping case involving the Lamana child in 1907. Prentice Ellis Edrington, Jr., is the eldest of 7 children born to his parents. His boyhood days were passed at Reserve, in St. John-the-Baptist parish. In the course of his education he attended the Jesuit Brothers' college, at New Orleans, and later Chenet Institute. Following this he received appointment to the United States Naval academy at Annapolis, Md., where he matriculated and spent 1 year in preparation for the life of a naval officer, but then returned to New Orleans and entered the law school of Tulane university. After 2 years' study, in Feb., 1911, he passed examination and on March 10 of the same year was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been engaged in practice in the city of New Orleans. June 10, 1911, Mr. Edrington was married to Miss Gladys M. Stewart, a daughter of Hunter and Armide (White) Stewart of New Orleans. One child, Ethelyn Gladys, has been born to their union.

Mr. Edrington is affiliated with the Democratic party, a member of the Catholic church and a member of the national fraternity of Beta Theta Pi.

Edwards, Judge Wakeman W., successful and well-known attorney, Abbeville, Vermilion parish, La., was born at Charlton, Saratoga county, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1826; son of Henry and Elizabeth (Rogers) Edwards, the former of whom was a farmer in Saratoga county, N. Y., where he and his wife passed the greater part of their lives, with the exception of a short stay in the state of Indiana. The paternal grandfather and great-grandfather were farmers, respectively, of Schenectady and Suffolk counties, N. Y., while the paternal great-great-grandfather was a seafaring man. Wakeman W. Edwards, the son, attended the public schools of Charlton, later high school and Schenectady lyceum, from which latter he graduated. In 1847 he entered Union college, at Schenectady, N. Y., graduating with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1850. He then went to Indiana and there studied law during several months in the office of L. & R. H. Rousseau, at Bloomfield. L. H. Rousseau later was a Federal officer at New Orleans during the Civil war. In the autumn of the year 1851 Wakeman W. Edwards came south and located at Camden, Miss., where he taught during several years as principal of Camden academy. During these years he applied his spare moments to the study of law. In 1855, during an epidemic of yellow fever, he, with others, went to Sulphur Springs, near Canton, Miss., in an effort to escape the fever. Among the refugees on this occasion was a justice of the supreme court of Mississippi, Alex. H. Handy, who while at Sulphur Springs, examined Wakeman W. Edwards in law, and shortly afterward, at Canton, Miss., in October, 1855, he was admitted to the bar and licensed to practice in the courts of Mississippi. In the following winter he removed to Springfield, Conway county, Ark., and there began the practice of law, with the intention of eventually taking up practice at Little Rock. He remained here until 1858, being in the meantime elected a member of the Arkansas legislature in 1857. In 1859 he removed to Chicot county, Ark., and there entered practice with Judge William H. Sutton, under the firm name of Sutton & Edwards. Shortly following this move the Civil war began, and all business calculations were, of course, entirely upset. About 18 months previous to the close of the war Wakeman W. Edwards was conscripted into the Confederate army, the company of which he became a member forming a part of Bell's regiment, Hawthorne's brigade, in which connection he served until the close of the war. Immediately after the surrender he went to New Orleans, on account of the condition of general devastation then prevailing in Arkansas. He was admitted to the bar in Louisiana, and until 1875 practiced law in the city of New Orleans. In the latter year he removed to Abbeville, Vermilion parish, where he has since resided. During Gov. Nicholls' administration, when the "Regulators" were committing many depredations, it is said that the judge then occupying the bench at Lafayette, 25th district, refused to sentence these wrongdoers and resigned, Attorney Edwards being appointed to serve

the unexpired term as judge of the court, which he did, but was not a candidate for the office after the expiration of the term for which he was appointed. He resumed the practice of law and remained in practice until 1905, when he was obliged to retire on account of defective hearing. In 1857 Judge Edwards was married, at Sulphur Springs, Miss., Madison county, to Miss Martha H. Hollingsworth, a daughter of Jephtha T. Hollingsworth. To this union 3 children were born, these being at this time as follows: Dr. Clarence J. Edwards, practicing physician and editor of "Meridianal," at Abbeville, one of the oldest newspapers published in Southwest Louisiana, also a former state senator and now a member of the state leper board; Elizabeth, wife of George B. Petty, formerly of Abbeville but now a Chicago photographer and art dealer; Judge William Pierpont Edwards, born at New Orleans, and who, in 1904, was elected district judge at Abbeville, twice since re-elected to succeed himself, and whose present term will expire in 1916. Judge Edwards is affiliated with the Democratic party. Dr. Clarence J. Edwards is elsewhere referred to in this work. Mrs. Wakeman W. Edwards died in 1908.

Edwards, Dr. Clarence J., M. D., successful and well-known physician, ex-state senator, long a member of the state leper board, residence Abbeville, Vermilion parish, La., was born at Springfield, Ark., Oct. 3, 1858; son of Judge Wakeman W. and Martha (Hollingsworth) Edwards, the former of whom was a native of Charlton, Saratoga county, N. Y., and the latter of Sulphur Springs, Madison county, Miss. A detailed sketch of the parents appears elsewhere in this work, for which the reader should refer to article: "Edwards, Judge Wakeman W." Clarence J. Edwards, the subject of this sketch, came to New Orleans with his parents in the year 1865, just after the close of the Civil war, and the son attended the public schools of New Orleans, including the boys' high school. In 1875 the family removed to Abbeville, Vermilion parish, and there Clarence J. became a teacher in the public schools of Vermilion parish, and so continued until 1881, when he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville (Ky.), from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1883. Following the completion of his professional education, Dr. Edwards began medical practice in Chicot county, Ark. After 1 year in this location he removed to New Iberia, and again, after 1 year in practice there, in 1885, returned to Abbeville, where he has since been continuously engaged in practice. In 1887 Dr. Edwards was married to Miss Kate Young, and 6 children have been born to their union, namely: Harold C., a practicing physician of Abbeville; Mark H., Mathilde, Floyd, Wakeman W. and Henry. Dr. Edwards has affiliated with the Democratic party since beginning the exercise of the elective franchise, and has served the people of the locality in which the activities of his life have been cast in various official capacities. His first official position was that of a member of the city council of Abbeville, following which he was elected parish coroner, and has at various times since filled that office. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Louisiana state senate from the 11th senatorial district, and served

the following 4-year term in the state senate. In 1898 he was again elected coroner, and has been repeatedly reelected to that office until 1912. During nearly 20 years past the Doctor has filled the position of chairman of the parish Democratic executive committee. While in the state senate he was instrumental in having a measure enacted providing that the state should assume charge of the lepers within its borders and establish a home for them. The bill became a law, and the home was established at its present location, near White Castle, La. Upon its organization Dr. Edwards was appointed a member of the board of control of the leper home, and has served continuously on this board during nearly 18 years past, until 1912. The Doctor also has served as president of the parish school board during 1 year. Dr. Edwards yet maintains his active interest and part in political and public affairs and wields a distinct influence among the people who have cooperated with him throughout so many useful and gratifyingly fruitful years. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, Knights of the Maccabees, and Woodmen of the World. Also, he is a member of the Vermilion Parish Medical and Louisiana State Medical society, and the American Medical association. He served as chairman of the house of delegates in the state society during 2 years, and also has served as president of the Parish Medical society. In 1883 he became identified with the Meridianian, one of the oldest newspapers published in southwest Louisiana, and since that time has remained connected with the paper, being sole owner of it since 1900. This publication has never been otherwise than strictly Democratic in politics. Dr. Edwards is at this time the oldest physician, and has been longer engaged in the practice of medicine than any other doctor within Vermilion parish. He is also an enthusiastic amateur horticulturist and enjoys the distinction of owning the largest grove of giant bamboos east of the Rocky mountains, besides other rare trees and fruits.

Edwards, Thomas Arthur, Jr., district attorney 15th judicial district, Lake Charles, La., was born at Flatonia, Fayette county, Tex., Jan. 18, 1876, son of Thomas Arthur and Sarah (Brooks) Edwards, the former of whom was born in the state of Kentucky and the latter at Nashville, Tenn. The father, when a boy, went to Texas with his widowed mother, in 1850. His mother purchased a ranch in the latter state and there reared her family. It so happened that Sarah Brooks went to Texas with her parents in the same year as did the father with his mother. Thomas Arthur Edwards, Sr., began life on his own account at an early age. When the Civil war began, he was 16 years of age. He immediately enlisted and served until the close of the war. At successive periods he was attached to the commands of Quantrell, Gen. Price, and Capt. Ben McCullough, and participated in the last battle of the war, at Brownsville, Tex., under Capt. Rabb. After the surrender he engaged in the stock business in western Texas. He was the first marshal of the town of Flatonia, and while occupying that office—about the year 1875—was appointed deputy sheriff of Fayette county, and from that time until 1903 he served continuously

in that capacity, under succeeding chiefs, making a record of about 28 years in the one office. He then moved to Bee county, Tex., where he owns a ranch and now resides. During his service throughout the Civil war he was wounded only once, but as a deputy sheriff, in dealing with the desperate characters of his section and time, he received many wounds. Thomas Arthur Edwards, Jr., was the first of 7 boys born to his parents, 5 of whom are living at this time. He received his earlier education in a private school taught by an aunt, after which he attended a graded school, at various times, at Flatonia. When he had attained his eighth year he became a cowboy, and from that time assisted his father and others in herding cattle, attending school at intervals until reaching his fifteenth year. In 1891 he entered the Temple & Hamilton Business college, at San Antonio, to take the stenographic course, and so well adapted to the work was he that he had completed the course within 2 months. He then accepted a position as stenographer for the law firm of Phelps & Willrich, Lagrange, Tex., and although it was 17 years later that he was admitted to the bar, he here began the study of law, pursuing his studies intermittently as circumstances afforded opportunity. He remained in this first stenographic position 1 year, following which he visited Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, California, Arizona and New Mexico, working on ranches and following the occupation of a cowboy. After passing 2 years in this way, he went to San Francisco and there again engaged in stenographic work with the law firm of McKnight & Coffey. Later he visited his uncle's ranch in the San Joaquin valley, and afterward put in some time as an employee of the Macy Bros. ranch, from which place he returned to Texas by way of New Mexico, and at Flatonia began buying and shipping cattle to Northern points for his father. May 18, 1895, Mr. Edwards was married to Miss Minnie McKinney, of Lagrange, Tex., a daughter of Dr. R. A. McKinney, who has practiced medicine in that locality during many years. Following his marriage Mr. Edwards took a position as stenographer for the law firm of R. F. Blair, at San Antonio, and later was connected with other firms of that city in a similar capacity. In 1896 he went to the city of Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, as stenographer for C. K. Dunlap, general passenger agent of the Mexican Central R. R. Later he returned to San Antonio, and was there employed in the general office of the San Antonio & Arkansas Pass R. R., until the early part of 1897, when he became connected with the maintenance of way department, remaining in that connection until the beginning of the Spanish-American war, when he joined Lane's rangers, which later became Troop H, 1st Texas U. S. Volunteer cavalry, under Col. Luther R. Hare. The command was mobilized at Camp Mabry, Austin, Tex., and from there sent to Fort Sam Houston and the Mexican border, at which place Mr. Edwards was transferred to Troop I of the same command. He was detailed as clerk to the colonel of the regiment and later made official reporter for court martials. While so connected he personally captured Wellington C. Lewellin, who had shot a lieutenant, and for this service was highly commended in a general order issued by the colonel. After-

ward he was placed on detached duty and employed in searching out deserters. Later he was honorably discharged in order that he might accept the position of secretary to the chief mustering officer in connection with the work of mustering out the troops, and in this capacity went to Cuba. In Jan., 1899, he returned to Lagrange, Tex., and was appointed deputy sheriff. In the autumn of the same year he came to Louisiana and was employed by the lumber firm of Lock, Moore & Co. as stenographer, remaining in that connection about 10 months. In Nov., 1900, he accepted a position with Harry C. Laws & Co., of New Orleans, with whom he remained 1 year, after which he was employed by Judge Charles Parlange, as private secretary and reporter of U. S. court, remaining in this connection until 1905. He then went to Lake Charles as stenographer for the law firm of Pujo & Moss, and later accompanied Hon. A. P. Pujo, then a member of congress, to Washington, D. C., as his private secretary. He was thus employed until Oct. 1, 1908, when he appeared before the examining committee of the Bar association at Shreveport, La. Dec. 14, in the same year, he passed examination before the supreme court and was licensed to practice. Immediately thereafter he established himself in offices at Lake Charles and there began the practice of law. At this time he has been in practice only a little more than 4 years, and has made the phenomenal record of representing the defense in 12 murder cases without losing any one of them. At the Democratic primary on Sept. 3, 1912, he was nominated for district attorney, and on Dec. 16 of the same year qualified in that office. His district is the largest in the state of Louisiana, comprising the parishes of Allen, Beauregard, Calcasieu, Cameron, and Jefferson Davis, but up to this time he has been able to conduct the business of his office without assistance. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards have 5 children, namely: Frank McKinney, Thomas Arthur, Jr., Robert Alexander, Arsène Pujo, and Edine.

Elliott, Ralph William, city judge of Lafayette, parish of Lafayette, La., was born November 25, 1857, in New Orleans. His father, Benjamin Christopher Elliott, the son of Benjamin Christopher Elliott, who was a native and lifelong resident of Columbia, S. C., and engaged in the planting business, was reared and educated in that state. In early manhood he removed to New Orleans, where he practiced law and married Miss Melinda Shaw, born in Avoyelles parish, whose great grandfather, Campte, served on the staff of Gen. Lafayette during the Revolutionary war. The maternal grandfather, Capt. Z. Shaw, served under Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. His commission is now in the possession of his descendants, together with other historic documents of early times. Benjamin Christopher Elliott was prominent in the legal profession and in politics in New Orleans. Nearly three-quarters of a century ago, when there existed a number of municipalities that were later on consolidated into the city of New Orleans, Mr. Elliott was judge of Lafayette municipality, now the Fourth district of New Orleans. He was an incumbent of that office until a short

time before his death, in the year 1858. Mrs. Elliott died in 1865. Ralph William Elliott, who was 18 months old when his father died, and 8 years of age at the time of his mother's demise, was 1 of a family of 11 children, 4 sons and 7 daughters. The sons were: Thornley H., Benjamin C., Thomas H., and Ralph William Elliott. Thornley H. enlisted in the Confederate army during the Civil war, served in Dreux's cavalry until taken prisoner and sent to military prison at Johnston's island, and later was paroled. Benjamin C. Elliott also was a soldier in the army of the South, from the beginning of the Civil war in 1861, until paroled at Atlanta, when he was a trooper in Dreux's cavalry, to which corps he had been transferred from his original company, the Crescent rifles. After the war Mr. Elliott engaged for a short time in clerical pursuits in New Orleans, and then began the practice of law, having several years previously graduated, but not having had occasion to exercise his profession on account of his military service. He was actively identified with politics in Louisiana; was district attorney for the parish of Jefferson; member of the state legislature for 2 terms, and candidate for congress on the Democratic ticket against H. Dudley Coleman, who defeated him with the Republican votes. He died in 1891. Thomas H. Elliott, the third of the Elliott family to offer his services to the South during the Civil war, enlisted at the age of 16 years, and was with Dreux's cavalry until the end of the great struggle. He is a resident of New Orleans, at present connected with the mercantile firm of W. G. Coyle & Co. Ralph William Elliott, the subject of this sketch, was educated in private schools, and at St. Vincent's academy of the Christian Brothers; later studying law in the office of his brother, Benjamin C. Elliott, and admitted to practice in July, 1891, after having passed an examination before the justices of the Louisiana state supreme court. He established himself in Lafayette, and has been a resident of that city ever since. In 1910 he was appointed city judge by Gov. J. Y. Sanders, and in 1912 was elected, without any opposition, for a 4 years' term. Judge Elliott's official position does not stand in the way of his continuing the practice of law in the district court. Although deeply interested in the political affairs of Louisiana, Judge Elliott never sought office, but often has declined to be put forward as a candidate for a public position. In fraternal orders he is affiliated with the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, the Benevolent Knights of America, and the Loyal order of Moose lodge.

Ellis, Crawford H., manager of the United Fruit Co., is one of the most prominent factors in the commercial life of the Southland. Mr. Ellis is a native Alabamian, in which state he was born at Selma, Aug. 26, 1873, the son of Thomas Jefferson and Elizabeth (Hatcher) Ellis, both of whom came of English ancestry, and was reared at Orrville, Ala., where the father has merchandised for years and has also been actively engaged in cotton planting. His father was a Confederate soldier and served with gallantry in Company F, 5th Alabama regiment. At Mobile, Ala., he was captured and was held prisoner at Ship island until the close of the war. Crawford H. Ellis received his preliminary education in the pub-

lie schools of Selma, Ala., and later (1892) graduated with honors in a business course at the Kentucky university of Lexington. At the age of 19 Mr. Ellis went to Central America for the purpose of associating himself with Orr & Laubenheimer Co., who were operating steamers between Mobile and Nicaragua. This company was a pioneer in the banana trade and after 5 years in the southern republic, during which time the banana trade began taking more definite form, Mr. Ellis was transferred to Mobile to look after affairs of the company there. This transfer was made late in 1897, and he had charge of the company's business at that place until 1898, or until he became accountant for the Bluefield Steamship Co., which was incorporated in the latter part of 1898. Mr. Ellis came to New Orleans to serve in the capacity of accountant, but it was not long before his merit won him a more important position. In Dec., 1899, he was made auditor for the United Fruit Co., and at the age of 27 he was manager of the entire Southern business of this corporation. With headquarters at New Orleans, Mr. Ellis has remained in this position and his management also includes the direction of three separate lines of passenger and freight boats that ply between the fruit countries of Latin America and Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston. Through his intimate knowledge of conditions in Latin America, and the Spanish language, in which he is a fluent scholar, Mr. Ellis has been able to conduct the fruit business in such a way as to be of great assistance to the governments of the republics where the products are grown. At present he is directing the expenditure of \$4,000,000 in building new towns on the Honduran coast and a railroad to connect it with Tegucigalpa, thus furnishing railroad connection to the sea for the only American capital city not already enjoying that advantage. To be able to direct such a colossal undertaking and still find time for active work with a large number of outside enterprises is a gauge of Mr. Ellis' commercial capacity. He is president of the Pan-American Life Insurance Co.; director and member of the executive committee of the Whitney-Central National bank and Whitney-Central Trust and Savings bank; director in the New Orleans & Pacific R. R. He is a trustee of the Louisiana state museum and was president of the board of trade of New Orleans during 1909 and 1910, being 36 years old when first elected and after serving 2 terms declined reelection for a third term because of the press of other business. Mr. Ellis served as colonel on the staff of Gov. J. Y. Sanders, of Louisiana, and is now serving with the same rank on the staff of Gov. Luther E. Hall. His principal recreations are automobiling, fishing and hunting. He is a member of the Boston, Pickwick, Southern Yacht, Country, Delta Duck, Young Men's Gymnastic, and Motor League clubs. Mr. Ellis married at Selma, Ala., April 24, 1895, Miss Inez Mollett Saffold, the marriage being blessed with 1 daughter, Inez Lucille Ellis. The family residence is at 1912 Palmer avenue, New Orleans.

Estopinal, Gen. Albert, member of Congress, representing the First Congressional district of Louisiana, was born in St. Bernard parish, La., Jan. 30, 1845. He is a member of the honored and well-known Estopinal family of St. Bernard parish, where he was reared

and educated in the public schools, later attending private schools in New Orleans. He left school at the outbreak of the Civil war and enlisted in the Confederate army, in which he served first in the 28th Louisiana Volunteer regiment, under Col. Allen Thomas, and after the siege of Vicksburg, in the 22d Louisiana regiment, under Col. I. W. Patton, surrendering to Gen. Canby at Meridian, Miss., in March, 1865. In 1872 he was elected sheriff of St. Bernard parish, and reëlected in 1874. He was elected a representative in the lower house of the general assembly in 1876 and again in 1878; was a member of the Louisiana Constitutional convention in 1879; elected to state senate in 1880 and served until 1900, when he was elected lieutenant-governor of the state, serving 4 years. The next position of honor to which he was elected was that of congressman. In 1868 Gen. Estopinal married Miss Eliska Legier, of New Orleans. He is the father of 9 sons.

Estopinal, Albert, Jr., sheriff of St. Bernard parish, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 1, 1868, a son of Albert and Eliska (Legier) Estopinal, the former being a native of St. Bernard parish and the latter of New Orleans. For detailed information regarding the parents' ancestry, see sketch of Rene L. Estopinal, elsewhere in this work. Albert Estopinal, Jr., attended the public schools of his home city and later a private school, after which he entered the Louisiana state university, remaining for 4 years. Following this he matriculated in the law school of Tulane university, graduating with credit in the class of 1890. The young attorney embarked upon his professional career at New Orleans, practicing very successfully for several years in that city and St. Bernard and Pointe à la Hache. In 1892 he was elected district attorney of the 24th judicial district, and remained incumbent of this office for 12 years. He was then appointed by the governor to fill an unexpired term of 1 year as district judge, and following this was elected judge of the Court of Appeals at New Orleans, serving in this capacity for 5 years. Upon the expiration of this term Mr. Estopinal became a candidate for the office of sheriff of St. Bernard parish, and was duly chosen to fill the remainder of an unexpired term. His constituency was so well pleased with his able administration of the affairs of the office that he was again elected, and has served faithfully in this capacity up to the present time, proving himself an efficient and capable incumbent of the office. Judge Estopinal has been a lifelong advocate of the principles of Democracy, and is a devout member of the Roman Catholic church. Sept. 10, 1892, he was united in marriage to Berenice, a daughter of Michel and Azelie (Brignac) Cambre, natives of St. John the Baptist parish, but later residents of St. Bernard. Both parents are now deceased. No children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Estopinal.

Estopinal, Adam, representative, state senator, and member of Constitutional convention of 1913, was born at St. Bernard, St. Bernard parish, La., June 19, 1872, son of Matthew and Josephine (Estopinal) Estopinal, both of whom were born in St. Bernard parish. The father followed the vocation of a farmer throughout life. His death occurred in the year 1875. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Estopinal, was a planter and sugar maker. He also was

born in St. Bernard parish, and is now deceased. Adam Estopinal was the first of 2 children born to his parents, the other being Matea, now the wife of V. M. Gutierrez, of St. Bernard. Adam Estopinal attended the public schools, along with the children of other families of St. Bernard, and after leaving school he took up farming, having followed that occupation ever since. He also found time to serve his neighbors as a member of the St. Bernard school board and as a member of the parish police jury. In 1904 he was elected a member of the Louisiana house of representatives and during his 4-year term served his constituency with such marked ability that in 1908 he was elected a member of the Louisiana state senate, where he served also with equal distinction and was largely instrumental in the enactment of much of the most valuable legislation of his term in the senate. Senator Estopinal was not a candidate for reelection in 1912. At the present time he is serving in the capacity of president of the board of commissioners of Bayou Terreaux Bocuf district, and is chairman of the St. Bernard parish Democratic committee. He also served as a member of the State Constitutional convention of 1913. He is affiliated with the Catholic church, and is a member of the New Orleans council No. 714, Knights of Columbus. Dec. 28, 1907, Senator Estopinal was married to Miss Lydia Pichet, a daughter of Louis Pichet, of New Orleans. Mr. Pichet was born in New Orleans and has long been in business in that city as a furniture dealer. His wife also was born in Louisiana. Two children have been born to Senator and Mrs. Estopinal, these being Lydia Josephine and Althea Ann.

Estopinal, Alfred, planter, of St. Bernard, was born at St. Bernard, La., June 2, 1872, son of Alfred and Marie (Messa) Estopinal, both of whom were born at St. Bernard, where the father followed the occupation of a planter throughout life. The father died July 4 and the mother, Nov. 11, both in the year 1897. The paternal grandparents, Francis and Adelaide (Gutierrez) Estopinal, both were born in St. Bernard, where the grandfather followed the avocation of a planter. He died in the month of Nov., 1909. Alfred Estopinal was the first of 6 children born to his parents, the other children, in order of their birth, being: Adalmar, Adarian, O. B., Henry, Zenlma. Alfred Estopinal received a public school education, and upon finishing this, became assistant to his father in the management of the farm, and has continued in this occupation, which has been very profitable at all times. He has at the same time served the community a number of years in the capacity of utility man for the school board of St. Bernard, and throughout this incumbency has exerted his influence toward the constant improvement of the schools to which his neighbors send their children, and these schools have shown great improvement in recent years. The Estopinal farm is modern in all respects, and fully demonstrates the practical value of modern agricultural methods. In viewing this farm it is easy to come to something at least approaching an adequate appreciation of the many attractions of farm life, and to understand why Mr. Estopinal elected to follow the avocation of a farmer, through which so much of the substan-

tial reward of a well spent life has come to him. March 19, 1892, Mr. Estopinal was married to Miss Antonia Serpas, a daughter of Francisco and Dolores (Elvas) Serpas, of St. Bernard. Both parents were natives of St. Bernard and both are now deceased. Seven children, as follows, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Estopinal: Agnes, Maurice, Dolores, Maude, William, Ernst, and Bertha.

Estopinal, Fernando, lawyer by profession and secretary of Lake Borgne Levee board, was born in New Orleans, Oct. 5, 1870, and is a son of Albert and Eliska (Legier) Estopinal. His father is representative in Congress from the 1st Congressional district of Louisiana. Mr. Estopinal was educated in the public schools and the Tulane high school. After a plantation life of several years he became, in 1893, a clerk in the office of collector of customs. During 1894-95 he was a law student in Tulane university, graduating in 1895. He then practiced law until appointed state live stock inspector by Gov. Foster, in 1898, which position he held until Dec. 1, 1904, when he became secretary of Lake Borgne Levee board, which he has since held. Mr. Estopinal is a resident of St. Bernard parish and Arabi is his resident postoffice address. In 1897 Mr. Estopinal was united in marriage with Miss Palmyre Legier, the daughter of John R. Legier, and unto this union were born the following children: Fernando, Jr., Inez, Lola, Elise, Renée, and Marie. Mr. Estopinal is Roman Catholic in church faith, is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and also the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat and has borne an active part in both political and public affairs.

Estopinal Rene L., a prosperous planter, and president of the police jury of St. Bernard parish, was born in this parish, March 1, 1866, a son of Albert and Eliska (Legier) Estopinal. The mother was born in New Orleans, while the father, Albert Estopinal, was born in St. Bernard parish, Jan. 30, 1845. He received his education in the public schools of New Orleans and from private tutors. In Jan., 1862, he enlisted in the Confederate army, as a member of the 28th Louisiana infantry, under Col. Thomas. After the siege of Vicksburg he became attached to the 22d Louisiana regiment, commanded by Col. S. W. Patton, and remained with this command throughout the war, proving himself a brave and gallant soldier. The command surrendered to Gen. Canby at Meridian, Miss., in March, 1865. In Feb., 1868, he was married to Miss Eliska Legier, of New Orleans. Four years later he was elected sheriff of St. Bernard parish and was reelected in 1874. In 1876-78 he represented his district in the Louisiana state legislature, and in 1879 served as a member of the Constitutional convention. He was a member of the Louisiana state senate from 1880 to 1900, and during this time served also as a member of the Constitutional convention of 1896. In 1900 Mr. Estopinal was elected lieutenant-governor of Louisiana, in which capacity he served for 4 years, and following this was elected a member of the 61st Congress, to fill an unexpired term. He was reelected to the 62d Congress, receiving 11,932 votes, while his opponent only got 1,408. Rene L. Estopinal was the fifth of 10 children born to his parents. His academic education was finished at Holy Cross college, New Orleans, following which he

entered the New Orleans College of Dentistry, from which he graduated with signal honors in the class of 1908. Shortly following the completion of his professional education he began the practice of dentistry at New Orleans, but after 2 years retired from the profession and took up the vocation of a farmer in St. Bernard parish, to which occupation he has since given his entire attention. At this time he occupies the office of president of the parish police jury. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is affiliated fraternally with the New Orleans council No. 714, Knights of Columbus, the Alumni society of the New Orleans College of Dentistry, and the Xi Phi Psi fraternity. June 21, 1911, Mr. Estopinal led to the altar Emma, a daughter of Honore and Alphonine (Dumonville) Dugas, of Assumption parish, in which locality both parents were born, the father, Feb. 21, 1844. He was a son of E. F. H. and Armellia (Landry) Dugas, both of Assumption parish. E. F. H. Dugas was a Louisiana sugar planter. His family came originally from France, but both the grandfather and great-grandfather were born in Louisiana. John Batist Dugas, father of E. F. H., attended private schools in Assumption parish and later finished his academic education at Bardstown college (Kentucky). He then returned to Assumption parish and became occupied with teaching a private school, but after only 6 months in this useful occupation his peaceful labors were interrupted by the beginning of the great struggle between the states. He immediately enlisted in the Confederate army and was made a sergeant of Company H. 28th Louisiana infantry, under command of Col. Allen Thomas. His command afterwards participated in many of the important engagements of the war, including the memorable siege of Vicksburg. After the surrender he returned to Assumption parish, but instead of resuming his pedagogical work, devoted his energies to the occupation of a planter, as this at the time appeared the greater need of the people. Since that time he has continued to devote his attention to planting, and now operates a plantation embracing more than 10,000 acres, half of which is under cultivation. In 1881 the Dugas & LeBlanc Co. was formed, with Honore Dugas, president; Felix Dugas, vice-president, and N. J. E. LeBlanc, secretary and treasurer. This company operates a large general merchandise business. Mr. Dugas is also president of the police jury and a member of the Atchafalaya Levee board. He has served his district as a member of the state legislature, having been elected in 1896. In church faith he is a member of the Roman Catholic church. Jan. 6, 1866, Mr. Dugas was united in marriage to Alphonine, a daughter of Villiar and Constant (Vella) Dumonville, of Assumption parish, where both parents were born. Mr. Dumonville followed the vocation of a planter. Both he and his wife are now deceased. To this union 7 children were born, namely: Edgar, now residing at home; Lillia, now wife of Capt. Alphege Charlet and mother of 5 children; Bertha, at the parental home; Alphonine, at home; Armelise Louis, wife of Mr. Daigle, and mother of 2 children; Emma, now Mrs. Rene Estopinal; and Helene, at home. One child, Selia by name, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rene L. Estopinal.

Eustis, Allan Chotard, eminent physician and writer on medical subjects, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 23, 1876. His parents were Cartwright and Laura (Buckner) Eustis, the former of whom was born at Natchez, Miss., Nov., 1842, and the latter, of a prominent Louisiana family, is still living. The father, a cousin of former Ambassador Eustis, was a son of Horatio Sprague and Catherine (Chotard) Eustis. His preliminary education was acquired in the common schools and in a preparatory school at Cambridge, Mass. In 1859 he entered Harvard university, but, visiting Mississippi in 1861, the outbreak of the Civil war prevented a return to his studies at Harvard. After some months spent at his home near Natchez, in 1862, he enlisted as a Confederate soldier, going to the front as a member of the Natchez Southerners under Capt. Inge, this command later becoming attached to the 10th Mississippi regiment. Shortly after the battle of Shiloh, while engaged in a skirmish, he received a severe cannister wound in the leg and was subsequently confined in hospital quarters 4 months. He rejoined his command 3 days before the battle of Murfreesboro, at which he received a second wound in the same leg that had formerly been injured, and only 3 inches from the first wound. This again incapacitated him for a time, but on reporting for duty, he was promoted to sergeant, and following the battle of Chickamauga was assigned to the 20th Louisiana as a lieutenant, soon thereafter being made captain. Attached to the command of Gen. Randall L. Gibson, he participated in the noted operations of the army about Atlanta, and in July, 1864, became aide to that general, where he served until the surrender. Coming to New Orleans in Sept., 1865, he found employment as cashier for C. H. Slocum, later Slocum, Baldwin & Co. In 1873, after the death of Mr. Slocum, the firm became A. Baldwin & Co., to which Capt. Eustis was admitted to partnership, and in 1889 he became secretary and treasurer of the corporation. Mr. Eustis served as one of the first members of the board of administration of Tulane university, the only public post he ever felt that his business activities would permit him to occupy. He left to his children the unsullied name of a gallant soldier and honorable business man. Allan Chotard Eustis received his early education in private schools in New Orleans. In 1896 he graduated from Tulane university with the degree of B. S., and in 1898 graduated from Yale college with the degree of Ph. B. While at the latter school he made a special study of physiological chemistry, and following his graduation was appointed assistant in physiological chemistry at Columbia university, New York, for the school year of 1898-99. In Oct., 1899, he entered the medical department of Tulane university, and graduated in 1903, having served 2 years as interne in Charity hospital. Shortly thereafter he became assistant city chemist, and also a teacher in physiological chemistry at Tulane, remaining in this connection until 1906, at the same time doing a general practice in the city. During the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans in 1905, he was acting assistant surgeon in the United States marine hospital and public health service, having charge of the Eighth ward. While busied with his later studies and tutorial duties at Tulane, Dr. Eustis also conducted a commercial

laboratory, in which he was associated with Prof. A. L. Metz, under the firm name of Metz & Eustis. Dr. Eustis perfected and improved a process for extracting oil from cotton seed, by which both a larger percentage and better grade could be produced. As a result of this discovery, he organized in 1906, The Nutriline Feed & Oil Co., to engage in extracting oil from cotton seed under the improved method. This business promised large success, but during the financial disturbance of 1907-08, when numbers of corporations and individuals alike found their collateral unavailing for the needs of commerce, the company was forced into the hands of a receiver and Dr. Eustis lost all he had previously made. He then moved to Abbeville, La., and there remained in the practice of medicine until 1911, in which year he went to Vienna as assistant to Prof. Von Noorden, specializing in dietetics and nutrition. He returned to New Orleans and resumed practice, being immediately called to the place of clinical assistant in medicines at Tulane university, and in June, 1913, he was appointed assistant professor of dietetics. Dr. Eustis has been a frequent contributor to the technical literature of his profession, and is the author of the following published works: "The Decomposition Products of Neurokeratin," "The Etiology of Pemphigus," "Rectal Alimentation," "Volvulus of Intestines Complicating Typhoid Fever," "A New Method as an Aid to the Diagnosis of Renal Impairment, Based Upon the Nitrogen Content of the Blood," "A Case of Pemphigus Vulgaris, with Some Observations on its Bacteriology," "Acute Spasmodic Asthma as Evidence of Autointoxication," "Distribution of Uncinariasis in Louisiana," "The Importance of Regulating the Diet in the Treatment of Diseases," "Splanchnoptosis," "Report of a Case of Traumatic Aneurism of Brachial Artery, Endoaneurismorrhaphy," "The Dietetic Treatment of High Blood Pressure," "Further Evidence in Support of the Toxie Pathogenesis of Bronchial Asthma, Based Upon Experimental Research," "The Determination of the Functional Activity of the Liver as Indicated by the Presence of Urobilinogen in the Urine," "On the Toxicity of Guinea Pig Urine and its Relation to Anaphylaxis," "On the Physiological Action of some of the Amines produced by Intestinal Putrefaction," "Solubilities and Action of Betaimidazolylethylamin and its Relation to Asthma and Anaphylaxis," "Biochemical Reasons Why Free Purgation is Necessary in Combating Acidosis of Diabetes; Results of Clinicochemical Observations," "Acidosis: Two Types Demonstrable—An Ednogenous and an Exogenous," "The Proper Diet in the Tropics, With Some Pertinent Remarks on the Use of Alcohol," "Improved Technic for Blood-Counts: Rapid Method for Securing Exact Amount of Suspension," "The Medical Aspects of Intestinal Stasis," "Diabetes Mellitus and its Differentiation from Alimentary Glycosuria," "Investigation of Louisiana Rice with Reference to the Etiology of Beri-beri," "Malta Fever in Louisiana: Report of a Positive Case in a Series of Forty-six Agglutination Tests with *Microbacillus Melitensis*," "Report of a Case of Long-standing Amebic Abscess of Liver and Lung: Cured by the Intramuscular Injection of Emetine Hydrochloride." Dr. Eustis has been a member of the Alpha Tau Omega and Phi Chi fraterni-

ties. He is a Republican and a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Oct. 27, 1903, Dr. Allan Enstis was married to Miss Adele Brittin. They have 2 children, Allan Chotard, Jr., born August 28, 1904, and Brittin Cartright, born Nov. 30, 1905. Mrs. Enstis is a daughter of Abe and Emma (Shaw) Brittin, of New Orleans.

Eubank, Dillard Price, notary public, and of D. P. Eubank Realty Co., 507-8 Commercial National Bank building, Shreveport, La., was born at Winchester, Clark county, Ky., Feb. 21, 1877, son of W. Z. and Miriam (Weaver) Dubank, the former of whom is a native of the locality in which the son was born and still resides at Winchester, Ky. The paternal grandfather, Achilles Eubank, also was born in Clark county, Ky., where his ancestors settled on coming from Virginia. The mother was a native of Clark county, Ky., and a daughter of John Weaver, of Irish ancestry. She died when the son, Dillard Price Eubank, was about 2 years old. Three sons were born to the parents, being, in order of birth, Achilles, Dillard Price, and Ambrose E. The first and third sons are both practicing physicians of Kansas City, Mo. Dillard Price Eubank passed his boyhood and youth at the town of Winchester, wherein he was born, and there attended the public schools, later attended Kentucky Wesleyan college. On attaining his 21st year he went to Kansas City, Mo., and became connected with the Devoe & Reynolds Paint Co., which connection was continued until the year 1904, at which time he became associated with the Davidson & Wall Paper Co., of the same city, and remained with this house about 2 years. March 20, 1907, he located at Shreveport, La., and became secretary and treasurer of the Caddo Abstract Co., remaining incumbent of this important position until the early part of the year 1910, when he resigned to accept the office of deputy clerk of the district court, criminal division, at Shreveport. In June, 1911, he retired from this office to enter the real estate business as head of the firm of the D. P. Eubank Realty Co., and to this business he has since devoted his undivided attention, handling all kinds of real estate, oil lands, and leases. Mr. Eubank is president of the Shreveport Real Estate exchange, and is a stockholder and director in the Bank of Vivian, La. In 1910 Mr. Eubank was married to Miss Mabel Williams, a daughter of Capt. W. H. Williams, of Shreveport. Capt. Williams is a native of Wales. Mr. and Mrs. Eubank have 3 children, Letitia, Virginia, and William R. Mr. Eubank is affiliated with the Baptist church and the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., all of his memberships being in the city of Shreveport.

Favrot, Henry Louis, lawyer, author and statesman, is a native son of Louisiana. He was born in West Baton Rouge parish, July 21, 1864, and is a son of Henry M. and Celestine (Dubroca) Favrot, who were born also in West Baton Rouge. Mr. Favrot's paternal grandfather, Louis Favrot, was born in New Orleans in 1788 and died in West Baton Rouge in 1876. He was a son of Claude Joseph Favrot, who came from France to this country about 1727 as a lieutenant in the king's service. He went through a succession of promotions, and in 1765, when Louisiana passed from French to

Spanish control, he went over to the Spanish military service and bore a prominent part in military affairs, served under Gov. Bernardo de Galvez and was in command of artillery at the siege of Fort Baton Rouge in 1779, which resulted in the defeat of the British, who surrendered the fort. Later when France transferred Louisiana to the United States, having acquired the territory from Spain, Claude Joseph Favrot was in command of the fort, at the Balize, or mouth of the river, and drew the transfer papers, the original copies of which are now in possession of Mr. Henry L. Favrot. He then became a citizen of the United States, became a member of the Louisiana legislature and while serving in that capacity was chosen, because of his military experience, as a member of the advisory committee on the defense of New Orleans in 1814-15. He had a sister who married Gen. De Clouet. He was the father of 3 sons and 3 daughters. None of the daughters ever married. One of the sons, Phileogene Favrot, became judge of West Baton Rouge parish and was killed in a duel in 1819. He was succeeded on the bench by his brother, Louis Favrot, who afterward resigned to enter the practice of medicine, which he had previously studied. The other son of Claude Joseph Favrot was Bouvier Favrot, who served with distinction as a captain in the Mexican war. Henry M. Favrot, the father of Henry L. Favrot, was born in West Baton Rouge parish, in 1826, and died there in 1887. He served as a member of the Louisiana legislature in the 50's and was an ardent Union man. Although he opposed secession he cast his lot with the Confederacy and became captain of a company known as the Delta rifles, of the 4th Louisiana infantry, and served throughout the entire war. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, was stricken with typhoid fever at Corinth and later returned to New Orleans to convalesce. Afterward he was sent to northern Virginia with rank of colonel to gather all the records of the army of northern Virginia. This he did and remained in active service till the close of hostilities, when he returned home on mule-back, bringing with him the army records he was sent to compile. He was a graduate of the law department of the Louisiana university and after the war engaged in the practice of law. He was a member of the Louisiana Constitutional convention in 1879 and served as superintendent of education in his local community, in which latter capacity he was succeeded by his son, Henry L. Favrot. He was the father of 5 sons and 2 daughters. Henry Louis Favrot, the eldest son of Henry M. Favrot, was reared in West Baton Rouge and in 1884 graduated from the Louisiana state university. When the Spanish-American war came on he was a captain in the Louisiana militia, and into that war he went out as adjutant of the 2d Louisiana infantry, and later became adjutant of the 2d brigade under the command of Gen. Gordon, still later adjutant of the 1st brigade under Gen. Wheaton and Col. Wood. He went with his command to Cuba; came back and was mustered out of the service in 1899. Mr. Favrot was admitted to the bar in 1889, and after the close of his military service in the Spanish-American war he resumed the practice of law at New Orleans. He was elected state senator in 1904, reelected in 1908 and again in 1912, as a Democrat.

Senator Favrot has won for himself an enviable record as a member of the state senate and is held in highest esteem as a public official. In his profession Mr. Favrot is specializing in the subjects of bonds and drainage. He is regarded as authority on drainage laws on which he has written and published several treatises. He has also contributed several historical productions of much literary value, which include his "Acadian Sketches," published in Acadian dialect. In 1902 Mr. Favrot married Miss Marie L. Richmond, of Savannah, Ga.

Feingold, Marcus, New Orleans, physician, born in Roumania, July 17, 1871, educated in the schools of Austria, later entered University of Vienna, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1896. In 1897 came to America and located in New Orleans, where he has since resided and engaged in the practice of his profession, limiting his practice to diseases of the eye; is a member of the parish, state and national medical societies; a member of the staff of the Charity hospital and Touro infirmary, and since 1906 professor of ophthalmology in Tulane university.

Ferrell, L. C., founder and present conductor of Ferrell's Preparatory school, New Orleans, La., is a son of Col. C. B. and Missouri (Wilkinson) Ferrell, of Lagrange, Ga., and easily traces his paternal ancestry back to the time of William the Conqueror, in the stirring and historic events of whose interesting career Baron Ferrell participated. The sword worn by L. C. Ferrell's paternal grandfather, and wielded with telling effect in the cause of American independence, in the war of the Revolution, is now a cherished memento reposing in the Smithsonian institution at Washington, D. C. The paternal grandfather was a large planter and slave owner. Col. C. B. Ferrell, the father, was representative of the best type of the gallant Confederate soldier. At the beginning of the Civil war he was one among the very first men to enlist, and never did he entertain the most fleeting thought of returning home until his superior officers had surrendered and there no longer was any chance of wielding his arms toward upholding the government of the Southern confederacy. Throughout the term of the war he served with conspicuous gallantry under that dashing and unconquerable Confederate cavalry leader, Gen. Forrest. On the occasion of his last visit to the city of New Orleans, Gen. Stephen D. Lee spoke in the highest terms of Col. Ferrell, whom he personally knew. The Ferrell family in America emanates from the state of Georgia, from which commonwealth L. C. Ferrell removed to Montgomery, Ala., in the days of his youth and there resided until the time of taking up his residence in Louisiana. In his youth L. C. Ferrell determined to become a lawyer, and by vigorous application prepared himself for that profession, which he was ready to enter at a time when his years did not yet allow of his admission to the bar. Being told that he was too young, the aspiring apostle of Blackstone turned to teaching, and after a year passed in instructing others, returned to the profession of his first choice and was admitted to practice before the supreme court. He at once launched into the practice of law, but his zeal in application to his law books was such that after 6 months his eyes failed, and physi-

cians advised him to abandon the legal profession. Being denied the law, he turned again to teaching, and going to Houma, La., he taught uninterruptedly during 5 years. This was a particularly trying field of endeavor, and one calling for the exercise of rare qualities if success was to be realized. It is said that when Mr. Ferrell took charge of that school not one of the 60 boys in attendance could speak a word of English, properly related. That section was known generally as being distinctly French, but before Mr. Ferrell left there English had become the language of the people, and the citizens, recognizing the wonderfully efficient influence of the rising young teacher, made most flattering offers to him to remain with them, but his eyes were fixed upon other fields and his plans already made, and bidding adieu to the friends who had loyally cooperated with him in his faithful labors of the past 5 years, he went to Donaldsonville, where he established and became principal of the Donaldsonville academy, which he managed with the most gratifying success during several succeeding years. While at Donaldsonville Mr. Ferrell was married to Miss Jean Hanson, a daughter of R. T. Hanson, a prominent sugar planter, and 2 children have been born to their union, namely, Hanson D., and Miss Jean. Shortly following his marriage Mr. Ferrell removed to New Orleans and established his private school for boys. Again, within a brief time, the success of this institution became markedly evident. Though he opened his school with 25 boys in attendance, he turned away applicants who could not be accommodated during the first term of the school, and within a short time it had become apparent to the patrons of the school—always increasing—that here was an instructor destined to play an important part in picking and preparing young men for the conquests of college years and the duties and obligations of citizenship and life. As the years have passed, the fame of Ferrell's private school for boys has grown and spread until it permeates all adjacent regions and has become coextensive with a large part of the country. As far as this unusual success can be explained, it seems due, in the main, to the application of common sense methods backed by Mr. Ferrell's native ability to manage boys, together with his unfailing energy and push. The school is deeply loyal and patriotic, and always lends a willing hand in adding its quota to the importance of the general display on occasions calling for uniformed and disciplined bodies of young men, and on such occasions Ferrell's school is never found wanting in the appearance of its student body of cadets. Mr. Ferrell personally typifies the loyal spirit of Ferrell boys; he is the center from which that spirit radiates, and through his rugged honesty of purpose and his even handed administration of justice among his boys, he holds the unqualified confidence and esteem of all who attend his school. It very soon become a matter of pride with new students entering the school that they have the privilege of participating in maintaining the high standard of excellence long since accorded to this institution. Mr. Ferrell stands in the relation of an unfailing friend to his boys, and this they soon realize and appreciate. Politically Mr. Ferrell is affiliated with the Democratic party, and while his professional duties are such as to pre-

clude any general political activity, he yet regards it as of vital importance that he afford the boys within his care a rational example of the patriotic discharge of the duties and obligations of American citizenship, and for this leading reason he feels it particularly incumbent upon him to take part in the selection of the best men to whom the duty of administering the laws shall be confided. With these considerations in mind, he has served as vice-president of his ward and as president of his precinct. He is a member of the Baptist church. It should be stated here that Mr. Ferrell was educated in the state of Alabama. His preceptors in the law were the respective members of the famous law firm of Clopton, Herbert & Chambers. Clopton afterwards became chief justice of Alabama, Herbert became secretary of the navy under Pres. Cleveland, and Chambers became chief justice of Samoa. Mr. Ferrell is affiliated with the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of Veterans.

Fisher, Hugh C., attorney-at-law, Shreveport, La., was born in Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 18, 1883, the son of James F. and Ora Pauline (Conniff) Fisher. Native of Michigan, Mr. Fisher, Sr., came to reside in Alabama in his boyhood. During the year 1898 he removed to Louisiana, and engaged in mercantile business. Both he and his wife are living. Hugh C. Fisher, only child, was educated in the public schools of Montgomery and of Shreveport; at the University of Missouri, and Georgetown university, Washington, D. C., graduating from the latter institution with the degree of bachelor of laws, in 1906. His first practice was in Shreveport, where he quickly achieved success as a general practitioner. He is now general and special counsel for several corporations. Mr. Fisher is a member of the Missouri state as well as the Louisiana state bar. He is affiliated with Elks lodge No. 122, Shreveport, and takes a lively interest in all matters touching the welfare of the community in which he is a leading spirit.

Fisher, Dr. W. L., M. D., well-known and successful physician, of Lake Charles, La., was born at Franklinton, Washington parish, La., May 21, 1865, son of Benjamin Tony and Mary Elizabeth (Magee) Fisher, the former of whom was born in Louisiana and the latter in Mississippi. The mother died when the son was 4 years old. Benjamin Tony Fisher devoted his abilities to the vocation of a planter in Washington parish during a long, active and useful life. He died in 1913, at the advanced age of 86 years. W. L. Fisher was the sixth of 7 children born to his parents, as follows: B. F., Jr., J. M., Mary Elizabeth, G. W., Sarah S., the subject of this sketch, and M. P., only 4 of whom are now living, and all married. After the completion of his academic education in the schools of the locality in which he was born, he matriculated in the medical department of Tulane university, from which institution he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1895. During the succeeding 5 years he was engaged in the practice of medicine at Franklinton, but at the expiration of that time he moved his offices to Lake Charles, where he has since resided and given his undivided attention to the requirements of his profession. The Doctor is extensively known and enjoys a large practice. He is

now serving his third term as coroner of Calcasieu parish. He is a member of the Baptist church and is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees and Woodmen of the World. November 27, 1895, Dr. Fisher was married to Elma Godwin, daughter of W. E. and Mary (Erwin) Godwin, of Oakdale, La., both of whom were natives of the state of Louisiana. The father was a farmer and interested in timber. Both parents are now deceased. To Dr. and Mrs. Fisher 8 children have been born, namely: Mary V., Vira Elma, Robert Benjamin, Bonnie Lee, William L., Jr. (deceased); Willie Godwin, Jennings Bryan, and Blanche, all of whom reside at the parental home.

Fleming, Walter Lynwood, historian, author, editor, Baton Rouge, La., was born at Brundige, Ala., April 8, 1874, son of William LeRoy and Mary Love (Edwards) Fleming. In 1901 he matriculated at Columbia university, from which he graduated with the degree of Ph. D. in 1904. He was married to Miss Mary Wright Boyd, of Auburn, Ala., Sept. 17, 1902. In his earlier days he followed the avocation of a farmer, until the year 1894, following which he taught a school during 1894-96, when not in college; was instructor in history, English, and mathematics, 1896-97; assistant librarian, 1897-98; during 1899-1900 was engaged at the Alabama Polytechnic institute; lecturer in history at Columbia university, 1902-03; professor of history in West Virginia university from 1903 to 1907; since the latter date connected with the faculty of Louisiana state university. Prof. Fleming was an officer of the 3d Alabama Volunteer infantry during 1898-99, and served with the troops during the Spanish-American war. During the latter part of this time he served as quartermaster of the field hospital corps, 2d division 4th army corps, 1899. The Professor is affiliated with the Democratic party. He is a member of the Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Mississippi Valley Historical societies, American Historical association, American Political Science association, National Geographical society, and various other similar organizations. He is one of the editors of the *Historians' History of the World*; editor Lester & Wilson's *History of the Ku Klux Klan*, 1905; *Documentary History of Reconstruction* (2 volumes), 1906-07; editor-in-chief of section 5, *The South in the Building of the Nation* (12 volumes); contributor of historical articles to *Encyclopedia Americana*, *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Nelson's *Encyclopedia*, *Cyclopedia of American Government*, *Photographic History of the Civil War*, and a contributor of historical papers and reviews to various publications. Prof. Fleming is now engaged in research work in connection with American social and economic history, especially in the Southern states, and has in course of preparation a biography of Jefferson Davis. He is author of *Reconstruction of the Seceded States*, 1905; *Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama*, 1905; *History of Louisiana State University*, 1911; *William Tecumseh Sherman as College President*, 1912. Prof. Fleming resides at Baton Rouge, La.

Ford, William Mason, one of Shreveport's progressive business men, engaged in the insurance business, was born in this city, Dec. 30, 1875. He is a son of the late Richard W. Ford, who was a

native of Alabama, from which state he removed with his father to Gilmer, Tex., when he was a mere boy. He grew to manhood in the Lone Star state and with the coming on of the Civil war cast his lot with the Confederacy and served as a gallant soldier. Just after the close of the war, Richard W. Ford became a clerk in a mercantile house at Shreveport. A while later he became a member of the firm of Gregg & Ford, general merchants and cotton factors, with which he was identified until his death, which occurred in 1880. He was a successful business man and a prominent factor in commercial life of Shreveport, where he was held in highest esteem as a citizen. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity and in public measures manifested a spirit of progress. In Marshall, Tex., he married Josephine Mason, whose father was a prominent lawyer and planter in Texas, where his daughter was born. Five children were born unto Richard W. Ford and wife, namely, Hattie, the wife of J. D. Hereford, of Dallas, Tex.; James P., a prominent business man and citizen of New Orleans; Richard W., Jr., who died at the age of 26 years; William Mason, whose name introduces this personal sketch, and Josephine (Josie), wife of R. C. Townes, of Phillips, Miss. The Methodist Episcopal church was the faith of the parents. The mother is now residing in Shreveport. William Mason Ford was reared in his native city, where he was educated in Thatcher's Military institute. Closing his school days, Mr. Ford spent the next 3 years of his life as a mercantile clerk in Shreveport. He then engaged, Jan. 1, 1896, in the fire insurance business with the firm of Jas. P. Ford & Co., now Penick & Ford Insurance Agency, of which W. S. Penick is president; J. P. Ford, vice-president, and William M. Ford, secretary, treasurer and manager. Mr. Ford, since becoming identified with this firm has been its general manager and under his management the company has experienced a rapid increase of business and today ranks among the leaders of northern Louisiana in the field of fire insurance. Mr. Ford is a member of the Shreveport Golf and Country club and the Presbyterian church. In 1905 he married Miss Cornelia Ahlum, a native of New Jersey.

Formento, William Joseph, lawyer and notary, was born in the city of New Orleans, Feb. 26, 1869, and is a son of the late distinguished physician and surgeon, Felix Formento. His mother bore the maiden name of Celestine Voorhies. His father was born in New Orleans, March 16, 1837, and died here on the 4th of June, 1907, and was a son of Dr. Felix and Palmire (Lauve) Formento. The senior Dr. Formento was born in Turin, Italy, and graduated in Medicine at the Royal academy at Turin, and then came to this country in company with Jean Lafitte, a prominent character in early Louisiana history. He settled in New Orleans, where he practiced medicine and surgery with success until just after the Civil war, then returning to his native land, where he died at the age of 98 years. His son, the junior Dr. Felix Formento, also graduated in medicine from Royal academy of Turin, and was otherwise highly educated, being able to speak 6 languages. He served in the Austrian and Italian war on the medical corps of the Italian emperor; later took a postgraduate course in the University of

Paris, and then returned to New Orleans on the outbreak of the war of secession, in which he served with distinction as a surgeon. He aided in the organization of the Confederate hospital at Richmond, Va., and at the age of 24 was chief of staff for this hospital. The war closed, Dr. Formento located in New Orleans, where he rose to prominence in his profession. For 12 years he was vice-president of the Louisiana state board of health; was the author of "School Hygiene," "Abuse of Alcoholic Drinks" and other valuable publications. He was a recognized authority and expert in the treatment of yellow fever; was a vice-president of the international medical congress held at Geneva, Italy, and was president of the American Public Health association at a meeting held in Mexico in 1894. He was a pioneer in the matter of skin-grafting, performing his first skin-grafting during the Civil war. His wife was a daughter of Bennett Pemberton Voorhies and Azelia (Gradenigo) Voorhies. The Voorhies family is of Dutch origin, came from the state of New York to Louisiana, and is one of the most prominent of this state. The Gradenigo family is Venetian in origin, and has long been a prominent Louisiana family. Celestine (Voorhies) Formento was born in Louisiana. William Joseph Formento, who name introduces this sketch, was reared in New Orleans, where he received his preliminary education preparatory to entering the University of Louisiana. Later he attended for 2 years the University of New York, and then entered Springhill college (Alabama), from which he received his degree of A. B. in 1889, and his degree of A. M. in 1891. From Tulane university Mr. Formento obtained the degree of bachelor of laws in 1892, since which date he has practiced law in New Orleans. Mr. Formento has never sought political preferment. In politics he is a Democrat, but is not a partisan. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church and of the Chess, Checkers and Whist club. In 1908 Mr. Formento and Miss Laurence Lange were united in marriage.

Fort, Dr. Abbott K., D. D. S., Lake Charles, La., was born in Mobile county, Ala., Aug. 5, 1875; son of Almanza and Jane (Tip-pin) Fort, the former of whom was born in Alabama and the latter in Mississippi. In early life the father was interested in timber transactions, but later became a planter, to which vocation he is at this time devoting his abilities, living at Grand Bay, Ala. His wife died in 1906. The ancestors of the Fort family in Louisiana came originally from North Carolina. Abbott K. Fort was the last of 4 children born to his parents, these being, in order of their birth, as follows: L. L., merchant; M. A., physician; Dora, wife of J. F. Sellers of Macon, Ga., president of Mercer university of that place; Abbott K. Fort, the subject of this sketch. The 2 first named reside at Grand Bay, Ala. The last-named attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born, following which he entered Mississippi college, Clinton, Miss., from which in due time he graduated. Later he entered Atlanta (Ga.) Dental college, from which he graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in the class of 1895. Following the completion of his education he passed 3 or 4 years as a teacher in the college, after which he practiced 1 year in Mis-

issippi. In 1901 he located at Lake Charles and has been engaged in dental practice in that city since that time. Dr. Fort is a member of the Louisiana State Dental and the National Dental societies, the Southern Dental and the International Dental associations, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Baptist church at Lake Charles. Dr. Fort is not married at this time.

Fortier, Edward Joseph, was born in New Orleans, La., on Dec. 9, 1883, the son of the late distinguished professor and educator, Alcée Fortier, who for 35 years occupied the chair of romance languages at Tulane university, and of Marie Lanauze, daughter of a well-known New Orleans merchant. From this union were born 4 other children: James J. A., a prominent young lawyer; J. Frank and Gilbert J., Tulane university students, and 1 daughter, Jeanne. On Sept. 11, 1906, the subject of this sketch was married to Marie Tricou of an old Louisiana family. On March 3, 1912, in New York city, there was born to them a daughter, Alida-Marie, who is the 8th generation in direct line from the St. Malo colonists born in the United States, and the first in that long line to be born outside of Louisiana. After attending French private schools in New Orleans, Edward J. Fortier was prepared for college at L. C. Ferrell's preparatory school and entered Tulane university in 1900, where he was graduated in 1904 with the degree of bachelor of arts. Immediately after he began bettering himself for his life's work, namely, that of teaching. Under the guidance, among others, of Profs. A. M. Elliott and E. C. Armstrong, he pursued higher studies for 2 years in romance languages at the Johns Hopkins university, after which he formally entered into the career of an educator, following in the footsteps of his distinguished father, by being called to Yale to teach French. Rising rapidly to a higher rank in his chosen profession, Mr. Fortier was called to the University of Illinois, where he taught French for 3 years and devoted some of his leisure time to further studies in old French with Prof. Raymond Weeks. He was then called again to the East and accepted a position of great importance at Columbia university, where he is now located and where he has done special research work under Profs. Cohn and Todd. His success there has been so marked that he has been offered numerous positions in various institutions of learning, 2 of which are in the South. Mr. Fortier has taught French at Notre Dame of Maryland and in the Tulane Summer school, giving in both these institutions short courses of 6 and 9 weeks, respectively. He is a frequent lecturer in outside institutions and during the last summers of 1913 and 1914 he has lectured on French literature at the Lake Champlain Summer assembly, which is better known as the Catholic Summer school of America. Besides his teaching and further research, he has held numerous positions of trust at the various universities with which he had been connected. At Yale he was secretary of the Modern Language club and member of the executive committee of the Connecticut Modern Language association. At Illinois he was secretary of the faculty of literature and arts and secretary of the modern language department and faculty director of the French club and college adviser to students. At Columbia, college adviser of students and in charge of

honor work in the romance department, a member of the Romance Language club and a member of other literary societies. He has read papers at meetings of the Modern Language association of America held at the University of Ohio, also papers at the meetings held at the Universities of Chicago and Iowa. He has published in the transactions of the Illinois State Historical association a paper based upon hitherto unpublished French letters: "The Founding of the Tamanois Mission"; he presented a long monograph at the first congress of French letters held in Quebec in 1912, at which memorable gathering there were delegates from all the French speaking sections of America. This monograph, somewhat enlarged, is about to appear under the title, "French Letters in Louisiana," in the transactions of the congress. He is now preparing a book on the French literature of Louisiana. He has read several papers at various special meetings of Romance Language clubs in various universities. Among various activities, he is reader in French for the college entrance examination board; contributing editor to the French review, "Le Pensé de France"; official delegate to the "Fédération de l'Alliance Française"; member of the Tulane Alumni association; Phi Delta Theta fraternity; Modern Language association of America; Louisiana State Historical society; Columbia "University Faculty club, and a subscriber to a proposed American national biography, and to numerous reviews on literary and pedagogical subjects. Now 31 years of age, Mr. Fortier occupies an enviable position among the members of his profession. His rise has been rapid and his reputation as a scholar is already firmly established in the literary world.

Fortier, James Joseph Alcée, was born on July 15, 1890, in New Orleans, and is the second son of the late noted educator and historian, Alcée Fortier, and of Marie Lanauze, daughter of Adolph Lanauze, a prominent figure in the commercial activities of New Orleans in the sixties. After obtaining his early education at a private school and at the College of the Immaculate Conception the subject of this sketch entered the Tulane university of Louisiana and in 1909 obtained the degree of bachelor of arts. Having chosen the law as his profession, he entered the law department of Tulane, securing the degree of bachelor of laws in May, 1912, although he had already been admitted to the bar in December of 1911. Prior to his graduation, during the recesses of Tulane, Mr. Fortier pursued courses in other universities, studying government and constitutional law at Harvard in the summer of 1908, and taking special courses in bankruptcy and property at the Columbia university law school in 1910. As a student Mr. Fortier was very active in all matters appertaining to student activities and was one of the most prominent among his college mates. He began to practice his profession in the office of Congressman Dupré and of Mr. G. L. Dupré, Jr. (Dupré & Dupré), where he remained until March, 1913, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Abner C. Chappuis and Mr. J. C. Menefee under the name of Chappuis, Menefee & Fortier, with offices in the Weis building. Sept. 2, 1913, Mr. Fortier was married by Archbishop Blenk to Marie Rose Gelpi, a member of a very prominent old Creole family of New Orleans. Interested in

many fields of activity, Mr. Fortier has been a member of the faculty of the Tulane university of Louisiana, where he taught for 4 years, at the same time being one of the leaders in the athletic matters of the university and president of the Tulane Athletic association and a member of the Tulane Alumni association, as well as a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, of the Legal fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, and of the Theta Nu Epsilon society. Interested also in literary matters, he is a member of the *Athénée Louisianais*, a society of which his father was president for many years, and which has rendered great services to the French cause, which Mr. James Fortier, like his father, has greatly at heart, belonging as he does to "*L'Union Française*" and "*Le Souvenir Français*." Interested in history, he is a very active member of the Louisiana Historical society and is the secretary of the general committee of this society to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans in Jan., 1915. In civic affairs he is now a member of the Association of Commerce and of the executive committee of the Public School alliance. In politics, Mr. Fortier was the secretary of the recent successful congressional campaign of Congressman Dupré. The duties of the legal profession and his membership in the Louisiana Bar association, along with his political and other numerous activities in which he is interested, make Mr. Fortier one of the prominent young men of this community.

Fortier, Amedee, of New Orleans and Jefferson parish, rice planter, was born Dec. 1, 1851, at Waggaman, parish of Jefferson, Louisiana, the son of Eugene and Noëlie (Drouet) Fortier, both natives of the parish of Jefferson and owners of the plantation which is still in the possession of their descendants. Eugene Fortier was a soldier in the Southern army during the Civil war of 1861-65, having served as a gunner in the Pelican battery, and having been in several battles, among which were those of Bisland, Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. His father, Eugene Fortier, and his wife's father, Edmond Drouet, were with the Louisiana troops that formed part of the army under Gen. Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans in 1815, when the British invaders, commanded by Gen. Pakenham, were defeated by the American forces. Amedee Fortier completed his education at Jefferson college, Convent, parish of St. James, Louisiana. After leaving college he returned to Jefferson parish and engaged in rice planting. He has followed that occupation ever since on the old homestead. Mr. Fortier married, Aug. 25, 1875, Miss Louise Soniat, daughter of Theodore and Aménaidé (La Branche) Soniat of Jefferson parish. Some years after his marriage Mr. Fortier moved his family to New Orleans in order to attend to the education of his children, still continuing to attend to his rice planting. Mr. and Mrs. Fortier have 6 children—Louise M., wife of W. J. Nelson of Mobile, Ala.; Noëlie, Aménaidé, Edvige; Eugene L., whose record is published in this volume, and Lucien A., who is a physician, residing in New Orleans. Mr. Fortier has always been a member of the Democratic party, and in religion is a follower of the Roman Catholic faith. He is affiliated with the order of the Knights of Honor.

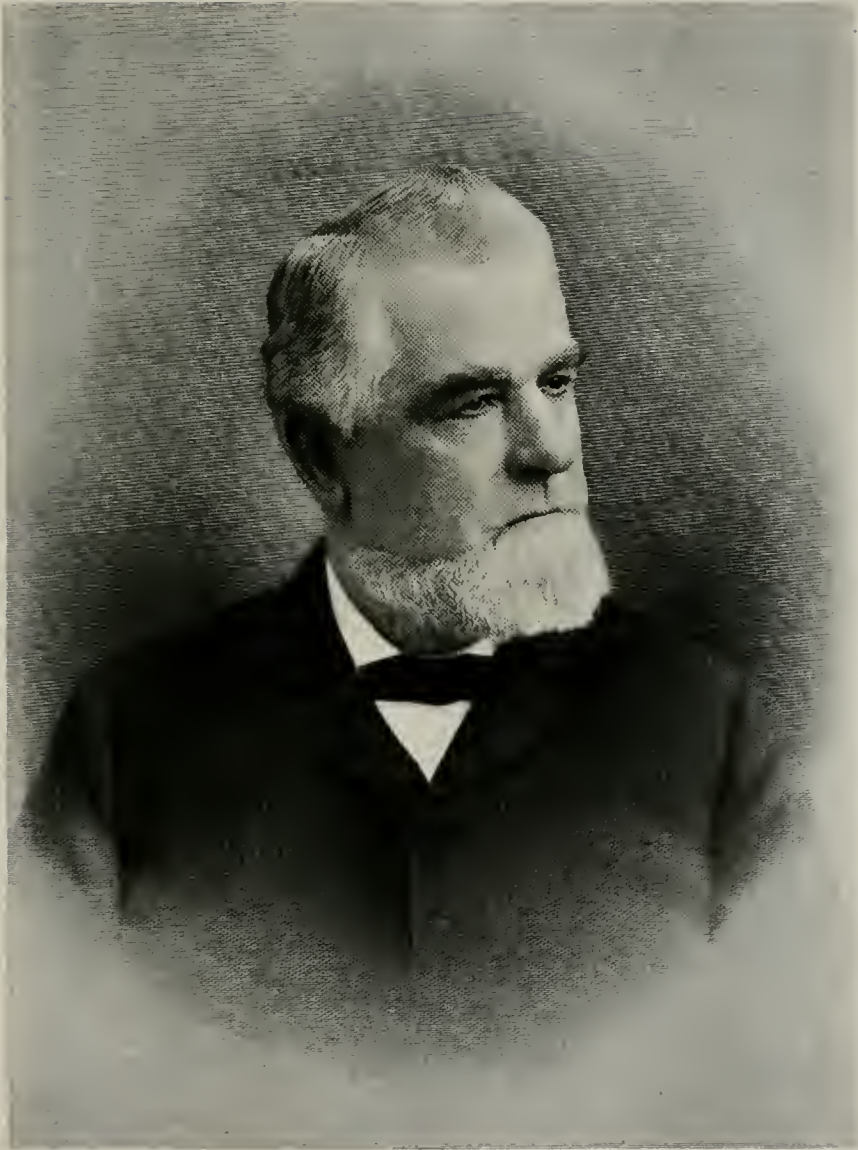
Fortier, Eugene L., D. D. S., of New Orleans, was born in

Jefferson parish, La., Feb. 23, 1887, the son of Amedee and Louise (Soniat) Fortier, both natives of the parish of Jefferson. Amedee's father, Eugene Fortier, and mother, Noeie (Drouet) Fortier, were descendants of the French colonial settlers of Louisiana. The subject of this sketch after studying in private and public schools, including the University school of New Orleans, from which he graduated, entered the New Orleans College of Dentistry. He received his diploma and degree of D. D. S. in 1908, and immediately began the practice of his profession. Dr. Fortier is lecturer in the dental department of Tulane university. In politics he is a Democrat, and in religion a Roman Catholic. (For ample information about Dr. Fortier's family, see the biography of his father, Amedee, in this book.)

Fortier, James P., D. D. S., of Thibodaux, Lafourche parish, La., was born in Donaldsonville, Ascension parish, Aug. 4, 1886, the son of James J. Fortier, a native of that town (Nov. 8, 1859), and Ludivine (Maillet) Fortier, who was born in Donaldsonville, Sept. 15, 1860. Both are living at the place of their birth. The Fortier family history in Louisiana begins with the early French colonial period of the state, only a few years after Bienville founded the city of New Orleans in the beginning of the 18th century. From pioneer days to the present time the Fortiers have been closely identified with the best interests of Louisiana, and have distinguished themselves in the public, professional life of New Orleans and of the state. Lestang and Erma (Braud) Fortier, paternal grandparents of James P. Fortier, were natives of Donaldsonville; and his maternal grandfather was born in Bordeaux, France. Lestang Fortier was an officer in the Confederate army during the Civil war, 1861-1865, serving 3 years as lieutenant in a Louisiana regiment. He was, for many years, in mercantile business in Donaldsonville. The subject of this sketch having gone through his preliminary studies in his native town, attended St. Joseph's Commercial institute in Donaldsonville, and next studied at Jefferson college, Convent, St. James parish, Louisiana, 1900-1905; the year following he entered Philadelphia Dental college, remaining there 2 years; then returning to Louisiana and matriculating in the New Orleans College of Dentistry, which now is part of Tulane university, and graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in 1908. Dr. Fortier began practicing his profession in Donaldsonville after his graduation, and in April, 1910, went to reside in Thibodaux. In professional and fraternal life the doctor is connected with the Louisiana State and the Third District Dental societies, the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Knights of America and with the dental fraternity, Gamma chapter, Xi Psi Phi. Following modern methods in his professional work and having an office equipment strictly up to date, Dr. Fortier has taken rank with the able and distinguished dentists of the state of Louisiana. Feb. 1, 1912, he married Miss Nita Foret of Thibodaux, daughter of the late Justillan Foret and Eliska (Breux) Foret, who were extensively interested in sugar planting in Lafourche parish. Since the death of Mr. Foret the business has been conducted under the name of "Mrs. Justillan Foret and Sons." Dr. Fortier and wife

have one son, James P. Fortier, Jr., born Nov. 23, 1912. The family are members of the Roman Catholic church.

Foster, James Martin, born in Monroe county, Ala., April 25, 1831, was a son of Flaval and Mary (Hollingsworth) Foster, and when about 10 years of age was brought to Caddo parish, La., where his parents settled and the father engaged in planting. The son, James, completed his scholastic education at the Western Military institute, Drennon Springs, Ky., and after taking his diploma in civil engineering young Foster set about putting his theoretical knowledge into practice by entering the employ of a railroad, in the construction department. Not long after, yielding to the solicitude of his parents, he returned to his home, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits. Upon the death of his father in 1859, he assumed charge of the planting interests. When in 1861 the call to arms in defense of the South rang out through the land, his first impulse was to go to the front. His patriotism, his military training, his fitness for leadership, all pointed to a military career, but his brothers having joined the army, duty, ever the polar star of his conduct, bade him stay to look after the helpless and needy, the women and children, whose support had been taken from home. How faithfully he performed this duty is attested by the beneficiaries of his work. His plantation on the border line of Louisiana and Texas, was called the "New Egypt." Its bins and cribs were overflowing with corn, and the smokehouse bursting with bacon cured under his supervision. It was the Mecca of the poor and needy for a circuit of many miles, and to them was given without money and without price. When Gen. Bank's army came up the Red river Mr. Foster was one of the foremost to shoulder a musket and go forward to meet the invaders. After the battle of Mansfield his home was a refuge for the sick and wounded soldiers, who were tenderly cared for until well enough to return to their homes. When the war ended, nothing daunted, he set about retrieving his fortunes. He became one of the largest and most successful cotton planters in the state of Louisiana. Associated with him in his plantation interests was his younger brother, the late Capt. C. J. Foster of Shreveport. They owned and operated a vast tract of land in the rich Red River valley near Shreveport, which embraced several fine plantations, and upon which they frequently made more than 3,000 bales of cotton in a single year. In private life he was a shrewd business man whose integrity, industry and thrift not only made him successful in every sense of the word, but also a man of great influence for good in his community. The name of Capt. James M. Foster, as he was familiarly known to all of his friends, will go down in the annals of Louisiana as one of the most powerful political factors who ever dwelt in the state, despite the fact that throughout his entire career he remained, out of choice, in practical retirement, accepting no public office of any kind, with the exception of a few minor trusts imposed on him by his fellow men, relating to the affairs of his parish and state, from the burden of which he had no desire to escape, believing it to be his duty as a citizen to assume and perform his full share of such responsibilities. He was one of the



JAMES MARTIN FOSTER



ELEANOR LONG FOSTER

best known men in Louisiana, who wielded an influence in the affairs of both the state and nation. He was a leader, who led men by wise counsel and with foresight and wisdom. He gave of his time and energies toward putting down the evils of the reconstruction days following the Civil war; bore a prominent part in the long and bitter fight which resulted in the downfall of the Louisiana Lottery company in 1892, in which he stood opposed to the lottery company. The story of his life, so strenuous in its endeavor, so high in its ideals of right, so persistent in its loyalty to rectitude and country and to God, is a rich heritage to his family, his children and grandchildren. His life was diligent, many-sided in its activities, and never stopped growing and expanding until brought to an end by death, Dec. 11, 1900. In his domestic life Capt. Foster was equally fortunate and blessed. In 1859 he was married to Miss Eleanor Long.

Foster, Mrs. James M., nee Eleanor Long, was one of the most distinguished and brilliant women of Louisiana. She was born at Natchitoches. Her father, Dr. William Long, was a native of Ireland and graduate of Trinity college, Dublin. Coming to America before he had reached the age of 20, he graduated from a Philadelphia medical college and, in early manhood, came to Louisiana and located in Natchitoches for the practice of medicine. Later he became extensively engaged in planting and merchandising at Natchitoches. He married there in 1840 Miss Emily C. Boggs, a native of Berkeley county, Va., and a member of a prominent Virginia family, being the daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Boggs, a distinguished Presbyterian divine and a graduate of Princeton university. On her maternal side, Mrs. Foster was a direct descendant of Col. Ellis Cooke, who commanded a battalion in the Revolutionary war, and who was a warm personal friend of George Washington. Her mother died when she was a small child, and she and her only brother, John Long, were the tender charges, in their childhood, of a devoted aunt, who rendered valuable aid to Dr. Long in his care of his motherless children. When quite a young girl Mrs. Foster was sent to Mansfield college, then one of the leading institutions of the South. From this college she was graduated with distinguished honors. When barely 17 years of age she became the bride of the late James M. Foster, at that time a prominent young planter of Caddo parish. Mr. and Mrs. Foster lived for a number of years on the plantation, and 3 children were born unto them, and when the time came to think of their education the parents removed to Shreveport to live, and took up their abode at "Curraghmuir," the well-known Foster home, which was for years the center of delightful hospitality. Eleven children were born unto Mr. and Mrs. Foster, and here at "Curraghmuir" Mrs. Foster "sang to her nest," devoting her time and wonderful talents to the upbringing of her children, who were destined to become identified with the highest social and literary life of Louisiana and other states. Mrs. Foster was a woman of many brilliant accomplishments, whose keen wit and great social experience made her notable in any company. She was forceful and of a judicial temperament, yet not one of those unpleasantly aggres-

sive women. Her decision of character and modest insistence made it easy for her to accomplish her ends in her club work, at those periods of decided difference which sometimes arise. Hers was an influence always recognized in adjustment and pacification. Her services were not confined to local movements; she was well known in state and national assemblies. She addressed the George Washington society as the president for Louisiana at its national meeting, and made a well remembered address in New York to the Sorosis club, of which she was a distinguished guest. She was the first president of Hypatia club, the first club established in North Louisiana, and the first president of the Federation of Women's clubs of Louisiana, the first regent of the Pelican chapter, D. A. R., of Shreveport, and she was the vice-state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Foster was an ardent Daughter of the Confederacy, and for a number of years she was president of the Home for the Homeless at Shreveport. Her greatest and proudest work was founding the Old Ladies' home, and realizing the crowning success of her efforts toward erecting the building which now serves as their abiding place at Shreveport. It was at her request that generous donors made this home possible. She was closely connected with every literary, educational, civic and charitable enterprise of her home city. She graced few social functions, as her charity and home work kept her wholly occupied, but whenever she did attend, no matter what the affair or its character, she was always one of the accepted and honored guests. Like a grande dame of the olden times, she commanded attention without commanding it; she ruled without ruling. This remarkable woman and devoted mother of 11 children was an inspiration, a helper, broad in sympathy, optimistic in temperament, fair of face and mind and heart. In youth there stretched before her great promise which the fruitful years fulfilled. Hers was an urgent life, and she met its multitudinous demands with the courtesy of one to the manor born and the graciousness of the Christian gentlewoman. She died at her home, "Curraghmuir," Nov. 16, 1910. "She passed away like a beautiful flower, whose petals one by one drop at the touch of a summer zephyr." Like a tired child she crept into her Maker's arms. A bride at 17, a mother at 18, when she felt life slipping away from her she thought not of honor or glory or the passing show of this world; she said: "Let me have my children about me." When she had gathered them once again under her wings, the loving heart ceased its troubling and the spirit ascended up to the heights. Of her 11 children 4 died in childhood and 7 reached their majority and 5 survive her. All of them have attained prominence in one or another walk of life, and all acknowledge their debt to her and the lessons they learned at her knees. One of her sons, Claiborne Lee Foster, graduated at West Point in 1888 and died in 1890. He was one of 4 cadet captains at the Academy of West Point. Another son, John Gray Foster, closely followed the death of his father in answering the summons of death. He was a brilliant young man of great promise. The elder of the 2 living sons is Hon. William Long Foster. He is the eldest of the 5 surviving children of Mrs. Foster. He is a

prominent cotton planter of Caddo parish, and was formerly railroad commissioner for his district in Louisiana. A personal sketch of the younger son, now living—Hon. James M. Foster—immediately follows this of his mother. The three living daughters of Mrs. Foster are Lucille, the wife of former Governor Benton McMillin of Tennessee, who served for 20 years in Congress and was the author of the income tax law during President Cleveland's administration, and is now minister to Peru under the appointment of President Wilson; Mrs. M. E. Foster-Comegys, now residing in New York city, has 3 daughters who have histrionic talent; and T. Olive Foster, now living in Shreveport, and who looks after and manages a plantation which she inherited from her father.

Foster, James M., a distinguished member of the Shreveport bar, and son of the late James M. and Eleanor (Long) Foster, was born in Shreveport, La., Jan. 28, 1871, and was educated in Thatcher's Military academy at Shreveport, and after a 3 years' course in the academic department of the University of Virginia, entered the law department of Tulane university of Louisiana and graduated therefrom in 1893. Immediately after he began the practice of law at Shreveport. He served with credit as a member of the lower house of the Louisiana general assembly from 1900 to 1904, and in the latter year he was elected district attorney for the first judicial district, and held the position for 8 years, his service in this office being such as to place him in the rank of the ablest of those who have served the state as a district attorney. In 1912 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention, and as the representative of Louisiana served as a member of the committee that notified Woodrow Wilson of his nomination for President. He was elected an alternate delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1904, and in all the years of his manhood Mr. Foster has been active in behalf of the Democratic party. He is a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Foster-Glaswell of Shreveport and in the affairs, business, professional and public, in the city of Shreveport he is numbered among the progressive citizens. Fraternally Mr. Foster is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his church faith is that of the Presbyterian.

Friedrichs, Ephraim Deneufbourg, M. D., New Orleans, was born in New Orleans, La., March 3, 1877; of a family well known in Louisiana, his maternal ancestors being among the earliest residents of the state. Son of the late George J. Friedrichs, M. D., D. D. S., and Louise Natalie Gaiennie; the former practiced dentistry and acquired an international reputation in his profession. Six children were born to their union, as follows: Andrew G., dean Tulane dental department; George G., real estate dealer; Carl C., an attorney; Ephraim D., Hickey and Camille, the 2 latter deceased. In the course of his education Ephraim D. Friedrichs attended the College of the Immaculate Conception, New Orleans, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. Following the completion of his studies at this institution he entered the medical department of Tulane university, was an interne in the Touro infirmary, 1898-99, and graduated with the degree of M. D. in

the class of 1900, since which time the doctor has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the city of New Orleans. Dr. Friedrichs was resident physician at the New Orleans sanitarium in 1904, resigned in 1907. He holds the position of clinical assistant to the chair of clinical surgery in the New Orleans polyclinic (postgraduate medical school); is also an instructor in the department of obstetrics, Tulane university of Louisiana; a member of the Louisiana State Medical society, Orleans parish, and American Medical associations. Dr. Friedrichs was married April 18, 1912, to Miss Lillian Loeber, daughter of the late Dr. Frederiek Loeber and Catherine Humbrect. Dr. Loeber was one of the most prominent surgeons of the state.

Fullilove, Samford Christian, of Shreveport, is superintendent of public safety, and regarded as one of the leaders of the bar of North Louisiana. He was born Jan. 23, 1877, in Caddo parish, the son of Thomas Pope and Elizabeth Jane (Samford) Fullilove. Since the year 1847 the Fullilove family has been established in Caddo parish, Thomas P. Fullilove and his father, James Greer Fullilove, having emigrated from Georgia to engage in the planting business, in the Liberty Church neighborhood. The paternal grandfather of Samford C. was named John Fullilove, and was a native of Scotland, who came to the United States with a large number of his people to colonize Georgia. Mrs. Fullilove, mother of the subject of this sketch, was a native of the Eastern part of Alabama, daughter of William F. Samford, of Irish descent. Six of the 10 children that composed the family, of which Samford C. Fullilove was the 9th in order of birth, grew to maturity. His education was obtained in the public schools of Caddo parish and at the following institutions of learning: Centenary college, Jackson, La. (graduate, 1896); Columbian, now the George Washington university, Washington city (graduate in law, 1901); Tulane Law school (graduate, 1902); and after receiving his diploma from Tulane Mr. Fullilove returned to Shreveport to practice his profession. The copartnership of Fullilove & Mills, attorneys, formed in 1902, was dissolved in 1907 when the senior member of the firm was elected city judge, a position he resigned in 1910 to accept his present office of superintendent of public safety, still continuing, however, his practice of law. Mr. Fullilove is knight commander of the Kappa Alpha order, a college fraternity, and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He married, in 1905, Miss Amanda Stringfellow, the daughter of T. L. Stringfellow, of Shreveport. Their family consists of 3 children: Samford C., Jr., Levert S. and Howell H. Fullilove.

Fyler, George H., of New Orleans, agent of the Pennsylvania R. R., was born at St. Louis, May 21, 1873, and is the son of James O'D. and Fannie E. (Milburn) Fyler. James O'D. Fyler was a native of St. Louis county, Mo., and his wife was born at Louisville, Ky. They were the parents of 1 son, George H. Fyler, the youngest of the family, and 2 daughters, one of whom, Lilly May, is the wife of Mr. LeRoy Hill of St. Louis. Mr. Fyler was reared and educated in his native city and after a 6 months' course in a commercial college began work as a messenger boy for the Penn-

sylvania R. R. Co. After rising through various clerical positions, he was, in May, 1900, appointed solicitor. His next promotion in the service made him traveling freight solicitor out of St. Louis. In March, 1909, he went to Dallas, Tex., in the same capacity and remained there until Nov. 1, 1910, at which time he came to New Orleans to be agent of the Pennsylvania R. R. Mr. Fyler has been in the railroad business 24 years and is considered an able and energetic business man. He is a member of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange and of the New Orleans Cotton exchange. Nov. 21, 1901, Mr. Fyler married Miss Sophie Kempff of St. Louis, Mo., a daughter of Frederick and Jeannette Kempff.

Gallion, Zachary Taylor, M. D., the oldest living practitioner of medicine in the parish of Natchitoches, where he began 39 years ago, is one of the best-known and most popular among the physicians of North Louisiana. He was born Feb. 18, 1849, in Natchitoches parish, the son of James Hawkins Gallion, a native of Kentucky, who came to Louisiana in early manhood, about the year 1828, settled in Natchitoches parish and engaged in the planting business. He rose to prominence in the public affairs of the community and in 1850 took the census of the parish. Between James Hawkins Gallion and Gen. Zachary Taylor, who was then located at Fort Jessup, there existed a close bond of friendship, and it was in remembrance of that fact that Mr. Gallion named his son Zachary Taylor Gallion. The elder Gallion passed away at the age of 52 years. Elijah Gallion, grandfather of Dr. Gallion, was a citizen of Lexington, Ky. The doctor's mother, Eliza Jane (Wray) Gallion, was born in Louisiana, of Irish parents, who had settled in Rapides parish, near Alexandria. She died at the age of 45 years. James Hawkins Gallion and wife were the parents of 4 sons and 4 daughters. Zachary Taylor Gallion passed his boyhood on his father's farm, and received the rudiments of an education in a log-cabin school. He lost his father in death when 11 years of age and his mother when 14. From an early age he has fought his own battles in life and went forth into the world to earn a living when his mother died. He worked on farms meanwhile, applying himself with patience and determination to acquiring an education. In 1871 he graduated from the Louisiana State university and for 3 years was engaged in teaching and thereby earned funds to defray his expenses in securing a medical education. He entered the medical department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane) and graduated in 1875. Returning to his native parish, Dr. Gallion has been in active practice of his profession ever since receiving his diploma. With a high reputation as physician, excellent citizen, successful business man, Dr. Gallion has been identified with public and professional life for many years, as ex-member of the board of supervisors of the Louisiana State university; ex-member of the board of administrators for the Louisiana State Normal school, a position he held for 25 years, and at the present time coroner of the parish of Natchitoches, which position he has held since 1892. He is affiliated with the Natchitoches Parish Medical society, the Louisiana State Medical society, the American Medical association and the Southern Medical society. Dr. Gallion

married, in 1876, Miss Mary Cornelia Somerindyke, by whom he had 10 children: Mary Eliza, Ida Louise, Lucy Nancy, Zachary Taylor, Jr., Annie Pearl, Joseph Warren, John Hawkins, Bryan Wray (deceased), James Donald (deceased) and Myra Elise. Mrs. Gallion died Sept. 28, 1899. Nearly 2 years after—June 1, 1901—Dr. Gallion wedded Mrs. Frances Cornelia Chambers, nee Blanchard. They have no children. Dr. Gallion is a communicant of Episcopal church.

Gamard, Edward Alphonse, D. D. S., 2941 Palmyra street, New Orleans, La., was born at New Orleans, Sept. 11, 1876; son of Alphonse and Marie (Couret) Gamard, both of whom were born in the same city as the son, the father in 1846 and the mother in 1848. In the course of his education Edward Alphonse Gamard attended the Jesuit college in the city of his nativity, and after completing his studies at that institution entered the boys' high school in the same city, from which he graduated in 1895, following which he matriculated in the dental department of the University of Maryland, graduating with the degree of D. D. S. in the class of 1899. Shortly following the completion of his professional studies Dr. Gamard established himself in offices at the city of New Orleans and began the practice of his profession, which has since engrossed his attention and been fruitful of gratifying results. The doctor is a member of the Roman Catholic church and affiliates with the Democratic party. He is also a member of the First and Second Districts Dental and the Louisiana State Dental societies. April 21, 1903, Dr. Gamard was married to Miss Amy Croker, daughter of the late Martin and Mary (Staples) Croker of Morgan City, La. To Dr. and Mrs. Gamard 3 children have been born, namely: Lucille, Amy and Edward, Jr.

Garcia, Joseph M., D. D. S., 1121 Maison Blanche building, New Orleans, was born in Camargo, Mexico, Dec. 10, 1877; son of Sixto and Dolores (Ramirez) Garcia, both of whom were born in America of Spanish parentage. The father is a stock-raiser and merchant and also fills the position of postmaster at Agua Nueva, Tex. Both parents are living at this time. Five children have been born to them, as follows: M. M. Garcia, superintendent of schools at San Antonio, Tex.; Pilar, at home; Sixto, merchant at Hebbronville, Tex.; Joseph M. Garcia, subject of this sketch; Cecile, wife of G. Frank Peebles, rice planter of Laurel Hill, La. In the course of his education Joseph M. Garcia graduated from the high school with distinguished honors. He next attended the Christian Brothers' school at Baton Rouge, La., and following his graduation from this institution entered the New Orleans College of Dentistry, Tulane university, graduating with the class of 1911. Shortly following the time of his graduation Dr. Garcia established offices at New Orleans and began professional practice, which he has since followed. In addition to handling his private practice, Dr. Garcia fills the position of demonstrator of operative technic at Tulane university. Dr. Garcia is affiliated with the Catholic church, and is a member of the First and Second District Dental society, the Odontological society of New Orleans, of which he is secretary and treasurer; New Orleans lodge No. 30, Benevolent and Pro-

teective Order of Elks; Knights of Pythias (Baton Rouge), and New Orleans lodge order of Moose. October 23, 1912, Dr. Garcia was married to Miss Helen Hoffman, daughter of Frederiek and Helen (Huber) Hoffman of New Orleans. Mrs. Garcia's father is engaged in the business of a contractor and builder at New Orleans. He is a native of Germany. Dr. and Mrs. Garcia are the parents of 1 child, a daughter, Helen Sylvia Garcia, born Sept. 10, 1913.

Generelly, Joseph Edward, a criminal lawyer of an enviable reputation, is a native son of Louisiana, born in the city of New Orleans on the 29th day of Dec., 1874, the son of Laurent E. and Denise (Villere) Generelly. His father was born in New Orleans, in which city he died Oct. 23, 1909, at the age of 58 years. He was a son of Fleury and Elizabeth (Monsier) Generelly, his father also being a native of New Orleans, and his father, Fleury Generelly, was born in France and was a soldier of the French army, serving in the defense of Saint Domingo against the British, taken as a prisoner of war to Charleston, S. C., where he was subsequently released. He located in New Orleans and became the progenitor of his family in America. The father of Joseph Edward Generelly was, for the greater part of his life, a federal government employe, the last 15 years being in the auditor's office in the custom house at New Orleans. His wife was a daughter of Denis Villere, a member of the distinguished Villere family of Louisiana, which furnished the second governor of the state. Laurent E. Generelly and wife had 2 sons and 6 daughters, all of whom were born and reared in New Orleans. Joseph Edward Generelly graduated from Jesuits college in 1890, and then while holding a clerical position attended lectures in law at evenings in the law school of Tulane university, from which he graduated in 1895, since when he has successfully practiced law in New Orleans, making a specialty of the criminal law and winning the reputation of an able criminal lawyer. Mr. Generelly has found time from the practice of his profession for political and public service. From 1898 to 1900 he served as assistant district attorney; from 1900 to 1902, and again from 1908 to 1912, as attorney for the New Orleans city board of health; was elected to the house of representatives in 1908 and re-elected in 1912, and has served with distinction in the legislature where he became the floor leader of the regular Democrats. Mr. Generelly is a member of the Roman Catholic church, also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1897 he married Miss Elise Sarpy, the daughter of Dr. Emile Sarpy of New Orleans. Mr. Generelly has forged his way to the front in his profession, holds a high rank as a criminal lawyer and member of the Louisiana state bar, and by his public service attained to rank among the leading men of his state.

Gessner, Hermann Bertram, M. D., of New Orleans, was born in New Orleans, Feb. 19, 1872, son of George Gessner, a native of Sondershofen, Bavaria (born Jan. 23, 1828), and Josephine Nicks, born at Bremen, Germany, Sept. 28, 1837. The father's parents were of a family engaged in farming and Mrs. Gessner's people were among the first manufacturers of umbrellas in Europe. The elder Gessner, while a student of the University of Würzburg, was

one of the leading spirits in a formidable uprising to demand a constitutional form of government in 1848. Five years later he came to the United States to practice medicine, which he had studied for 4 years, but being offered a position as teacher, he accepted, and taught until shortly before his death in 1907. Mrs. Gessner had come to this country with her father, Karl Nicks, in 1850, and was educated at the Ursuline convent. She became the wife of George Gessner on Sept. 20, 1857. Dr. Gessner's father was a soldier in the Confederate army during the war between North and South, having enlisted as a private, in Oct., 1862, in Company B, Washington artillery. Was in engagements with his command in the Army of Northern Virginia from 1862 to the surrender in the spring of 1865. At Drury's Bluff, Va., he was wounded, and was sent to the military hospital in Richmond. Dr. Gessner was educated in private schools until 1883, and next attended Tulane high school and Tulane college, receiving the degrees of A. B. (1889), A. M. (1891). Was medical student 1891-1895, and received his diploma of M. D. in 1895. From 1893 to 1895 he was resident student and ambulance surgeon of the Charity hospital. Since his graduation as physician Dr. Gessner has been in active practice in New Orleans, and in 1912 he withdrew from general practice to devote himself exclusively to surgery. During the years 1897 and 1905 Dr. Gessner served as acting assistant surgeon in the United States Public Health and Marine hospital service in combating outbreaks of yellow fever. In the epidemic of 1905 he worked under Dr. J. H. White, who conducted the memorable and most successful campaign that freed New Orleans from the yellow plague ever since. When war was declared with Spain, Dr. Gessner entered the United States army in 1898, and was acting assistant surgeon, United States army, serving at Tampa, Fla.; Fernandina, Fla., and Montauk Point, L. I. He is member of Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, honorary member of Alpha Kappa Kappa and a Phi Beta Kappa. Was president and is member of the Orleans Parish Medical society, ex-vice-president and at present councillor of the Louisiana State Medical society, is affiliated with the Southern Medical association, the American Medical association, the Association of Military Surgeons, the Medical Reserve corps of the United States army with rank of first lieutenant, commissioned by Pres. W. H. Taft in 1909. Dr. Gessner is professor of operative and clinical surgery in Tulane university of Louisiana, one of the chief visiting surgeons of the Charity hospital and chairman of the advisory medical committee of the visiting staff, Charity hospital, and junior surgeon of the Touro infirmary. In politics, Dr. Gessner is a Democrat. Through several campaigns he helped to build up a healthy opposition faction to make up for the lack of party antagonism in this community. Feb. 27, 1900, he married Miss Jessie Hayes, daughter of Edward and Ann (Burnett) Hayes, both born in England, and who emigrated to the United States in 1881. Mr. Hayes, Sr., died in 1902; his widow is still living, and resides at Lake Charles, La. Dr. and Mrs. Gessner have 4 children: Leonard Edward, aged 13; Josephine Hayes, 11; Barbara Jessie, 9, and Edward Heim, 7.

Glover, George James.—Worthy citizenship in the United States

is made up from all the races and nations of the world, but it has remained for those who are commonly known as Scotch-Irish to acquire a distinction and leadership second to no others. Aptly typifying this class of our people in Louisiana may be named George James Glover, one of the foremost business men of the city of New Orleans. His father, named William Rodgerson Glover, was born in Edinburgh, the far-famed capital of Scotland, and the mother was Katherine Gibson, born in County Meath, Ireland, Aug. 15, 1837. George James Glover was born in New Orleans, Dec. 9, 1868. In the schools of his native city he acquired a rudimentary education such as may be gained by a youth under 14 years of age. At that early period of life he was compelled to begin work for the purpose of assisting in obtaining a livelihood. This was in a large measure due to his father's death, which had occurred several years previous to that age of the son. The meagre schooling of his earlier years has been largely supplemented in the rigorous school of experience, the most successful of all teachers, until now Mr. Glover is one of the best informed and one of the most up-to-date business men in New Orleans. When at the age of 14 years he took up the serious duties of life, he began work in the employ of Thomas Carey as water boy, and after a few months he was advanced to be an apprentice in the brick-layers trade. Having acquired the necessary skill in this calling, he was made foreman in charge of some of his employer's building operations. Later he followed his trade in Birmingham and Bessemer, Ala., for about 1 year, when he returned to his native city. On arriving he was given a junior partnership in the firm of Thos. Carey & Co. At a later date he entered the general contracting business under the firm name of Glover & Carey, his partner being Albert Carey, son of his former employer. This continued for about 2 years and then, in 1899, Mr. Glover became associated with Mr. Chas. A. Sicard under the firm name of Glover & Sicard. Since 1901 Mr. Glover has carried on the business of general contracting alone. It is typical of his Scotch ancestry that he has kept continuously to the 1 business until he has achieved the highest standing in his calling. It is this persistent application along a chosen course that has given the Scotch people their high and enviable reputation for success. In Mr. Glover's case these qualities have enabled him to reach an eminence in his life work such as no other in this city can justly claim and such as few in the nation can equal. Among some of his most conspicuous achievements in construction may be mentioned the Whitney-Central, the Ursuline convent, Central Boys' high school, Touro infirmary, Hotel Dieu, Canal-Louisiana bank and the Monteleone hotel buildings. This is only a small list of the fine things he has done, but it serves to illustrate the broad scope and high character of his business. Mr. Glover is a believer in the political doctrines represented by the Democratic party, but has not sought political preferment at the hands of his fellow citizens. Under the administration of Gov. Foster he was a member of the state board of health. His religious affiliations are with the Roman Catholic church, and socially he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, the American Society of Testing Materials, and also

belongs to the Contractors and Builders exchange. Jan. 9, 1901, he was married to Katherine, daughter of Armand and Katherine (Rednour) Troescher of New Orleans, and they have 3 children: George Francis, born May 28, 1903; John Armand, born March 8, 1908, and Mildred Louise, born Sept. 13, 1909. As an indication of the high standing in the business and financial circles of New Orleans, it may be noted that in 1910 Mr. Glover was chosen a director in the Hibernia Bank and Trust Co. and in 1911 was elected director in the Whitney-Central Trust and Savings bank, these being among the largest and strongest institutions of their kind in the country.

Golsan, Joseph Lindsay, district judge of the 24th judicial district and resident of West Feliciana parish, La., has an unusual record as a public servant. In Oct. of 1877, being then a young lawyer, he located at St. Francisville for the purpose of practicing his profession, and within an unusually short time had received just recognition as an able lawyer and a public-spirited citizen. As early as 1882 his fellow citizens gave him his first call to public service by electing him to the lower house of the Louisiana state legislature, where he served acceptably 1 term. Following this he was honored with an election to the office of district attorney, of which office he remained incumbent during 12 consecutive years, during which time he firmly established a reputation for able and conscientious service. He was then elevated to the higher office of district judge for 1 term, this being followed by an interim of 4 years, during which he held no position of public trust. He was then again elected district attorney, served 1 term as such, and was then again elected to the office of district judge and after serving 1 term on the bench was yet again elected district attorney, and following this term in that office was finally elected to the office of district judge and has remained incumbent of the latter office to this time. It has previously been observed that his career in public office is unusual and his repeated reelection back and forth between these two offices would seem to indicate that his constituents were fully decided that they desired him to occupy one or the other of the offices permanently, and only experienced some difficulty in deciding which of the 2 they desired to have him fill regularly. It is indeed a high tribute to the personality and character of the man, coming as it does from the people who are his neighbors, and who know him well. Judge Golsan is a native of the state of Alabama, having been born in Autauga county, that state, Aug. 21, 1854. His parents were Jacob H. and Mary Belle (Broadnax) Golsan, the former of whom was born in South Carolina and the latter in Arkansas. Their marriage occurred in Alabama, in which state they passed the remainder of their lives. The father combined the avocations of a planter and general merchant, residing at Autaugaville, in which locality the lives of both parents ended. Five sons were born to their union, only 2 of whom survive at this time, one of the survivors being now a resident of the state of Virginia and the other the subject of this sketch. The father's death occurred in 1872, and in the same year the son, Joseph Lindsay Golsan, graduated from Auburn college, Ala., at the age of

18 years. Following this the young man took a course in international law and medical jurisprudence, at the University of Virginia, afterward continuing his legal studies in the office of Hays & New, at New Orleans. He was admitted to practice law in the state of Louisiana by the supreme court in 1877, and located at St. Francisville, as previously stated, in the autumn of that same year. In 1881 Judge Golsan was married to Miss Emma Bakewell of New Orleans, and 6 children have been born to their union. The family is numbered among the most highly-esteemed residents of the parish, and enjoys an unusually wide circle of loyal friends and acquaintances. Judge Golsan is a communicant of the Episcopal church and a member of the order of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he has been affiliated with the Democratic party since he first began to exercise the elective franchise, and is an unflinching advocate of the principles of the party with which he is aligned. In public office his record is without blemish, and among the best-known lawyers and jurists of Louisiana he is worthy of favorable mention.

Gordy, Judge Minos T., district attorney, district judge, justice of the Court of Appeals, member constitutional convention, member criminal code commission, Abbeville, Vermilion parish, La., was born in St. Mary parish, La., Sept. 29, 1865; son of Minos T. and Betty Ann (Johnson) Gordy, the former of whom was born on the eastern shore of Maryland, and, in the year 1837, when 8 years old, came to Louisiana with his parents and located in St. Mary parish. He became an architect and builder, and, excepting a few years previous to his death, in Oct., 1911, made his home at Franklin. He died at Abbeville. Betty Ann (Johnson) Gordy, the mother, was born in Henderson county, Ky., and located in St. Mary parish, La., following her marriage, which took place in Texas. The paternal grandfather, John Collins Gordy, was a native of the state of Maryland. He was a practicing physician and a prominent Mason, and during many years occupied the office of state lecturer for the Masonic order. He was one of the earlier physicians of the vicinity of Franklin, and his practice was in and around that place. The paternal grandmother was a Miss Hern, and the maternal grandmother, Miss Young. Minos T. Gordy, the subject of this sketch, received his earlier education at the public schools of Franklin. Later he attended Rugby academy at Franklin and in 1880 entered Louisiana State university, from which he graduated with the degree of B. S. in the class of 1883. Following his graduation he was employed as a clerk in stores at Franklin and Abbeville, and while so employed at the latter place began the study of law, under the direction of the law firm of White & O'Bryan of Abbeville. In 1888 he entered the law school of Tulane university, from which he graduated with his legal degree in the class of 1889, shortly thereafter beginning practice at Abbeville, where he has since remained. In 1890 he was appointed district attorney by Gov. Nicholls, to succeed R. C. Smedes, who had died in office. In 1892 he was elected to that office to succeed himself, and in 1896 was reelected, serving until 1900. In 1898 he was elected and served as a member of the constitutional convention of that year. In 1900 he was elected district judge for a term of 4 years. By virtue of his office as district

judge he also served on the bench as a judge of the Court of Appeals. Since 1904 he has been engaged in the private practice of law. By Gov. J. Y. Sanders Judge Gordy was appointed a member of the criminal code commission, charged with the work of codifying the criminal laws of the state of Louisiana. April 28, 1896, Judge Gordy was married to Miss Laura Cage Haynes of Wilkinson county, Miss., and 3 sons have been born to their union, namely: John Collins, Sept. 8, 1897; Walter Haynes, May 18, 1899; Minos T., Jr., Feb. 28, 1900. Judge Gordy has voted the Democratic ticket throughout the term of his political affiliation. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Episcopal church. Judge Gordy was leading assistant to the district attorney in the prosecution of Dora Murff and James Duval at Crowley, Acadia parish, recently. This case attracted very wide attention during its pendency, and able council was engaged on both sides. Both defendants were convicted.

Gore, Benjamin L., D. D. S., New Orleans, was born in East Feliciana parish, La., Nov. 3, 1882; son of S. D. and Catherine (Ryder) Gore, the former of whom was a native of West Feliciana parish and the latter of East Feliciana parish, both of Louisiana. The father is a planter and has devoted his energies to that occupation throughout life. The mother passed away in Sept., 1909. Ten children, 2 of whom are now deceased, were born to the parents. Those living at this time are: Ada, wife of James McCabe of Vicksburg, Miss.; Kathryn, wife of William O. Hines of Baton Rouge, La.; Benjamin L., subject of this sketch; Jacob L., in business of steam fitter, Baton Rouge; Leota, wife of Palmer Smith of East Feliciana parish, and residing at the old homestead; Ruth, Clifton, in school at Vicksburg, Miss., and Samuel D., in school. Benjamin L. Gore received his earlier education at the public schools of his home parish, followed by a course at Centenary college, Jackson, La. He next entered the New Orleans College of Dentistry and graduated from that institution with the degree of D. D. S. in the class of 1908. Following his graduation he returned to his home parish and engaged in the practice of his profession about 1 year, after which he opened dental offices at New Orleans and began practice in that city in conjunction with his duties as an instructor in the dental school of Tulane university, which arrangement Dr. Gore has continued to this time, being now demonstrator of clinical dentistry at the New Orleans College of Dentistry, which constitutes the dental department of Tulane university. Dr. Gore is a member of the Psi Omega fraternity, the New Orleans and Louisiana State Dental societies and the National Dental association. He affiliates with the Methodist church and at this time is not married.

Goreau, Thomas W., of New Orleans, master plumber, is a leader in his calling, always prepared to adopt and use the latest methods and appliances. He was born in New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1876, the son of Louis and Virginia (Torr) Goreau. Mobile, Ala., was the birthplace of the elder Goreau, and he was a painter by trade until his coming to reside in New Orleans, where he followed the occupation of news vendor and retail merchant for many years. He



THOMAS W. GOREAU

died in his 48th year in 1889. Mrs. Virginia (Torr) Goreau is a native of Virginia, one of the descendants of John Torr, who emigrated to the United States from England in 1607, with the early settlers of Jamestown, led by Capt. John Smith. At the ripe old age of 84 years, she is residing in New Orleans. Thomas W. Goreau, to whom this biography refers, is the oldest of a family of 5 children, 2 of whom are dead—Louis, the 2d son, and Virginia, the 4th in the order of birth. The three living are Thomas W. Goreau, Nelson G. Goreau, manufacturer of modern plumbing material, and Mary, the wife of George Brostrom of New Orleans. Going through the usual primary and grammar grade courses of the public schools, then entered Soulé college, New Orleans, and undecided, after completing his studies, as to the choice of a profession or trade, Mr. Goreau elected to take a business course in a commercial college in Chicago, receiving in due time a diploma entitling him to seek a position in mercantile or financial life. But he chose along industrial and mechanical lines, and entered the plumbing establishment of his uncle, Thomas Torr, at Galveston, Tex., serving his apprenticeship for several years. After receiving his exequatur as a mechanic, Mr. Goreau became a journeyman plumber, traveling from place to place for 7 years, and finally locating in New Orleans in 1901. Possessing an energetic and resolute disposition, Mr. Goreau soon took active interest in the civic life of New Orleans, identifying himself with all movements for the social and political betterment of the community. In politics he is thoroughly independent, supporting the men and measures that, in his opinion, will best subserve the public weal. He is a member of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' bureau, of the New Orleans Association of Commerce and of the Elks. The marriage of Mr. Goreau and Miss Margaret Marron of Waterproof, La., was solemnized Nov. 9, 1899. One son, Howard T. Goreau, was born of their union. Besides being one of the foremost men in the plumbing business, Mr. Goreau has made several important and useful inventions of a mechanical nature, among which is the well-known Goreau water filter.

Gorman, Jacob A., D. D. S., New Orleans, was born at Raleigh, N. C., July 19, 1875, son of John C. and Emily J. (Bushall) Gorman, the former of whom was born at Greensboro, Ala., and the latter at Beaufort, N. C. The father was a printer and publisher and conducted a newspaper at Raleigh. He served in the Confederate army as captain of Company B, 2d North Carolina regiment, participating in the battle of the Wilderness, the battle of Gettysburg, and several other notable engagements. He received several wounds in the course of his long service, and was twice captured and imprisoned. Capt. Gorman survived the horrors of the Civil war, however, and died at his home, Dec. 27, 1892. He conducted his newspaper until the time of his death. Eight children were born to Capt. and Mrs. Gorman, as follows: Thomas M., Durham, N. C.; Minnie, widow of W. A. Slater, Durham, N. C.; John N., Richmond, Va.; Seaton Gale, Bethlehem, Pa.; Patrick H., San Juan, Porto Rico; Jacob A., subject of this sketch; Annie L., wife of C. H. Pratt, Boston, Mass.; Garfield, in San Juan, Porto Rico. The

mother of these children is living at this time. Jacob A. Gorman graduated from high school at Washington, D. C., following which he entered the dental school of Columbia university (now George Washington university) and graduated from that institution with the degree of D. D. S. in the class of 1895. Soon after securing his professional degree the doctor went to Asheville, N. C., and there he engaged in dental practice for a period of 10 years. Following this extended technical experience, he removed to New Orleans and opened a suite of offices in that city, where his practice has since been limited to the correction of irregularities of the teeth. In 1903 Dr. Gorman took a special course at the Angle School of Orthodontia, New London, Conn. He is a member of the Louisiana State Medical society, First and Second District Dental society, of which he is president; life member of the North Carolina Dental society; member American Medical and National Dental associations; Alumni society of the Angle School of Orthodontia, New London, Conn.; Louisiana lodge No. 102, Free and Accepted Masons; Louisiana Chapter No. 25; Syrene Commandery No. 5, Asheville, N. C.; Oasis Temple, North Carolina. Oct. 10, 1900, Dr. Gorman was married to Miss Edith Peake, daughter of William C. and Emma (Sherwood) Peake, both natives of Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Gorman's father is a contractor and builder at Washington, D. C., where the daughter was born. To Dr. and Mrs. Gorman 2 children have been born, namely, Edith and Bertha.

Grace, Frederic Jumel, register of the state land office at Baton Rouge, is one of the best-known and most popular men of the state. Mr. Grace was born at Plaquemine, Iberville parish, La., May 9, 1870, and is a member of one of the most influential families of that parish. His parents were Thomas E. and Elizabeth Camilla (Laughlin) Grace. His father was born in 1835, in the state of New York, and when a boy came with his parents to Louisiana. The family resided for a short time in Jackson, East Feliciana parish, and then removed to Plaquemine. Thomas E. Grace was educated at Notre Dame university, South Bend, Ind., and then studied law. He devoted the active years of his life to the practice of law in Plaquemine, and died there, in 1883, at the age of 48 years. He married Elizabeth Camilla Laughlin, who was born on "Grand River plantation," Iberville parish, La. Her father was a native of Ireland, her mother came of Revolutionary stock, she being the daughter of a patriot who fell at the battle of Brandywine. Unto Thomas E. and Elizabeth Camilla (Laughlin) Grace the following children were born: Thomas E., who became a lawyer and died at the age of 31 years; Joseph A., now clerk Iberville parish courts and president of the Iberville Bank & Trust Co.; Dr. William L., a prominent physician of Plaquemine; Charles E., a well-known real estate dealer of Plaquemine; Frederic J., the immediate subject of this sketch; Augustine K., an active fire and life insurance agent of Plaquemine; Rev. Michael A., a Jesuit priest and prominent educator, now president of St. Charles college, at Grand Coteau, which college celebrated recently its 75th anniversary or diamond jubilee; Henry G., who died aged 20 years; Albert L., a well-known lawyer of Plaquemine, and 2

daughters, namely, Mary (Mrs. Miles E. Davidson of Plaquemine) and Ruth (Mrs. Patrick Barry, also of Plaquemine). Fred J. Grace was reared at Plaquemine and educated there in private schools and at St. Charles college, which institution, in 1912, conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. For 7 years after completing his education, Mr. Grace was engaged in sugar planting. Then, for 10 years, he was a traveling salesman for mill supplies. In 1908 Mr. Grace received the Democratic nomination for the important position of register of the state land office, and at the following election received a handsome majority. As a testimonial to his efficient services in this office he was, in 1912, again elected to the office for a term of 4 years. Since Mr. Grace has been register of the state land office he has radically improved the service rendered in this important state office. When, on account of the considerably reduced acreage of United States land in Louisiana, the several United States land offices in the state were to be consolidated, several cities were considered as locations for the office, and a heated contest ensued. When the United States surveyor's office at New Orleans was closed, valuable maps and documents in its charge were sent to Baton Rouge, and placed in the custody of the state land office, and since this had been done, and owing to the fact that all state affairs in regard to the land office were looked after at and from Baton Rouge, all maps, plat and field notes were held there, Mr. Grace took the position that the United States land office should be at Baton Rouge, and to him is largely due the fact that Baton Rouge was selected as the location for the United States land office, which has since been maintained there. In 1898 Mr. Grace married Miss May Dardenne, a daughter of John L. Dardenne, who was, for several years, clerk of court of Iberville parish. Mr. and Mrs. Grace have 3 daughters and 1 son, namely, Lucille May, Myrthe Elizabeth, Frederic J., Jr., and Aline. Mr. Grace belongs to several fraternal orders and among men is deservedly popular. He has forged his way to success by means of integrity, industry, energy and fair dealing with his fellow men.

Gray, Robert Archibald, M. D., successful Shreveport physician, was born at Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 11, 1830; son of Joseph Gray, a native of Virginia. The father was a merchant in early life, but later became sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives, Kentucky, and remained incumbent of this office about 30 years. The paternal grandfather was a native of Wales and had only 1 brother. Robert Archibald Gray, the son, obtained his academic education at B. B. Sayre's institute, Frankfort, and when this had been completed matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville (Ky.), from which he graduated in due time with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1853, this being in the spring of that year. During some months following his graduation he engaged in practice at his home city, Frankfort, Ky., but in the month of December of the same year in which he graduated from the medical college the young doctor came south and located at the city of Shreveport, La., where he has since been continually engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Gray is at this time, it is said, de-

idedly the oldest physician in practice in North Louisiana. He served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war as surgeon of Dreux's battalion, and has since served as a member of the hospital board of the city of Shreveport, as president of the board, in fact. He is a member of both the Louisiana State and Caddo Parish Medical societies, and affiliates with the Presbyterian church. April 9, 1861, Dr. Gray was married to Miss Amanda Hollingsworth, who is a native of the state of Alabama. Two sons and 2 daughters have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Gray, these being: Robert H., a graduate of the Bellevue hospital, New York city, and now associated with his father in practice at Shreveport; De Graffenreid, engaged in the real estate business at Shreveport; Genevieve, now the wife of W. F. Taylor of Shreveport, and Herries, wife of Dr. G. C. Chanler of Shreveport.

Grouchy, Alex., Jr., mayor of Baton Rouge, president and general manager of the Istrouma hotel, was born in New Orleans March 23, 1870, of French parents. His father, Alex., and mother, Zoe (Dupuy) Grouchy, have a family of 4 children, of whom Mayor Grouchy is the eldest. The others are Julia, Frank and Emma. Since the age of 8 the subject of this sketch has been a resident of the capital of Louisiana, when his father and mother removed from the Crescent City, where they had won deserved reputation in the conduct of the restaurant business. After receiving primary and grammar education in the schools of Baton Rouge, young Grouchy was sent to Spring Hill college, Alabama, where he studied for 3 years. Leaving college, he began his business career in New Orleans as clerk in the employ of a lumber company, and next at the desk in the office of a firm of sugar merchants. In 1893 he was united in wedlock to Miss Victoria Gass of Baton Rouge, and they took up their residence in that city the following year. Mr. Grouchy established, and conducted with much success, the Capital and the Grouchy hotel, and in 1908 became manager, and now is president and business head of the Istrouma, one of the finest and best-known establishments of its kind in that section of the state, and favorite headquarters of social and political gatherings. Always taking lively interest in public affairs and in civic activities, Mr. Grouchy enjoys great popularity. He was elected to the city council in 1910 and next received the votes of his fellow councilmen for the position of mayor, filling the unexpired term of Hon. Jules Roux. In April, 1914, he was elected as the first mayor under the commission form of government. Having joined the Order of Elks, Mr. Grouchy rose to the exalted office of district deputy for the state of Louisiana, during the year 1912; he also is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and of the Order of Red Men. With his wife and 2 children Mr. Grouchy lives happily in Baton Rouge. The eldest of their family is Hazel, a charming young girl of 19, and the younger, Cyrill, is 17 years of age.

Guerard, Robert G., real estate dealer of New Orleans, La., and president of the board of commissioners for the port of New Orleans; is a native of Savannah, Ga., where he was born Feb. 3, 1865. He attended private schools at Savannah, and later gradu-

ated from Mount Pleasant Military academy, Ossining, N. Y. As a young man he engaged in the rice business at the city of his birth, later removing to the city of New Orleans in 1893 and continuing in the same business up to the year 1906, at which time he transferred his activities to real estate. During the Spanish-American war he volunteered and served as captain of Company M, 2nd Louisiana regiment.

Guilbault, Albert, son of Alfred Guilbault and Adeline Paquette. Alfred Guilbault, his father, was born 45 miles outside of Montreal, Canada, on Aug. 2, 1836, the issue of Amable Guilbault and Catherine Tellica. Alfred Guilbault came to New Orleans from Montreal in 1866, on his way stopping in Chicago, Ill., for 9 months. His mother, Adeline Paquette, was born of Pierre Paquette and Marie Pourier, at Keesville, Essex county, N. Y., on June 6, 1844. Her parents were born in Canada. Mrs. Guilbault came to New Orleans with her parents about 1860. Alfred has long been identified with the car-building industry of the city of New Orleans. Albert Guilbault is one of 7 living children, 4 daughters and 3 sons, born to his parents. He passed his childhood and youth in the city and there attended the public schools, but withdrew from school while yet in the 6th grade to begin work as an office boy. Later the lad attended night school, and forging his own way to better conditions and circumstances, matriculated in the law school of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1900. When 14 years of age he became an office boy in a law office, and from that time has virtually been identified with the legal profession, growing up in the calling, so to speak, in which he has, through determination, energy and native ability, attained a well-merited reputation as an earnest and conscientious counselor, learned and untiring in his loyalty to his clients, and deeply appreciative of his obligations as a citizen. Mr. Guilbault is fully sustaining the usual record and reputation of self-educated men and steadily moving step by step to higher and broader fields of usefulness. He is affiliated with the Democratic party and in 1912 was elected a member of the Louisiana legislature. He is a member of the Catholic church and of the Knights of Columbus. In 1903 Hon. Albert Guilbault was married to Miss Marie Straek of New Orleans. Five children, as follows, have been born to their union: Albert C., John D., Walter S., Marie C. and Catherine C. Guilbault.

Gutierrez, Alcide, merchant, secretary of the police jury and member of the drainage board of St. Bernard parish, was born April 18, 1869, a son of Philip and Mary (Cantrelle) Gutierrez, of that parish. The father was also born here, where he lived all his life, and passed away in 1908, being a farmer by occupation, and also engaged in the mercantile business. The mother was born at Thibodaux, La., in 1842, and is still living. The paternal grandfather, Phillip Gutierrez, came from Spain and settled in Louisiana about 1770, locating in St. Bernard parish. Of the 8 children in the family, only 2 are now living, these being Alcide, the subject of this biography, and Elmire, who is also a resident of the parish. In the course of acquiring his education Alcide Gutierrez attended

Holy Cross school, and when the course of study at this institution had been completed entered Leche academy, at New Orleans, from which he graduated in due time. Following this he enrolled at the Louisiana State university, and received his diploma with the class with which he entered. After completing his schooling the young man returned to the family home and became assistant to his father in the management of the general merchandise business and supervision of the farm. In 1893 he was elected secretary of the police jury of his parish, and has remained incumbent of that office to this time—a period of more than 20 years. In 1904 he came into ownership of his father's general merchandise business, which he has since conducted very successfully. Mr. Guiterrez is also a member of the drainage board of St. Bernard parish and has served as president of the school board for 12 years. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church and is affiliated fraternally with the Woodmen of the World. In Feb., 1898, Mr. Guiterrez was united in wedlock to Lydia, a daughter of Lorenski and Olivia (Estopinal) Nunez, both of whom were born in the parish. Mr. Nunez followed the occupation of a farmer, and for about 20 years also discharged the duties of a levee inspector. He passed away in August, 1912, and is at this time survived by his beloved wife. Two sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Guiterrez, namely, August, now at home, and Jerome, attending Rugby academy, at New Orleans.

Hacker, Judge L. O.—New Iberia, Iberia parish, La., was born in Iberia parish, La., in the year 1844, and to his earnest and unselfish efforts, perhaps more than to any other one force, is due the development of the present excellent and efficient public school system of Iberia parish. It was the wish of the publishers that an extended review of Judge Hacker's life work be given here, but out of deference to his well-known native modesty, and by his request, this article is limited to a very brief statement as to his early connection with the public school system of his parish. Following the close of the Civil war, during which he served the Confederacy, and the almost equally dark period of reconstruction, Judge Hacker, with Col. E. B. Olivier, Dr. Alfred Duperier, James L. Burke, J. D. Broussard, and Adolph Segura, organized a public school system for Iberia parish. Their progress was very slow, because of the opposition of those in power at the time, but when Francis Nichols became governor of Louisiana he appointed all of the above-named gentlemen, except Judge Hacker, as members of the school board for Iberia parish. The board then elected Judge Hacker as principal of the New Iberia City school, with supervisory powers over all the schools of the parish. From this time the progress of educational work in the parish was rapid. In July, 1882, Judge Hacker was admitted to the bar, and resigned his official connection with the schools, but his interest in them has continued unabated. At the present time he frequently visits them, and can always be relied upon to give his fullest and most hearty cooperation in any meritorious movement directed toward the betterment of the schools. Judge Hacker has been long identified with every good work that has gone forward in New Iberia and in

Iberia parish, and his name can not be disassociated with the substantial upbuilding and material development of that section of Louisiana, but it is doubtful if the people, even of the locality in which he has passed the richly fruitful years of his useful life, fully appreciate the debt of gratitude they owe to him for his unselfish devotion to the broadening, upbuilding, purifying, and modernizing the educational interests of the community and of that portion of the State of Louisiana—indeed, of the State of Louisiana, and even beyond. We have said “the educational interests,” but what does this mean other than all that can be implied in good citizenship—useful manhood and useful womanhood—the moral upbuilding of a section, involving, also, its spiritual development and expansion. Surely, a work in all respects worthy of the best among men.

Hamilton, Fuller M., parish superintendent of education, Lake Charles, Calcasieu parish, La., was born near Sugartown, Calcasieu (now Allen) parish, La., July 4, 1879; son of Rev. Isaac and Lydia E. (Simmons) Hamilton, the former of whom was born in St. Landry parish, La., Oct. 27, 1830, and the latter in Calcasieu parish, same state, March 5, 1841. The paternal grandfather, William Hamilton, was a native of London, England, and ran away from home when a boy, in company with a brother from whom he later became separated. The grandfather followed the business of a sailor in early life, and served in the English navy during the War of 1812. Afterward he located in St. Landry parish, La., where he lived during the remainder of his life, following agricultural pursuits. Isaac Hamilton, the father, was afforded limited educational advantages in his youth, but by private study acquired a good academic education. While he was always a farmer, he was also an ordained minister of the Missionary Baptist church, and in addition to farming and stockraising, in what is now Allen parish, he preached regularly. During the Civil war he was detailed for home duty as a blacksmith. Fuller M. Hamilton, the son, attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born. Later, he attended high school at Georgetown, Tex., of which school his brother, D. L., was at that time superintendent, and where Fuller M. remained a student until he had completed half of his senior year, following which he was engaged in teaching two years. In 1902 he entered the state normal school at Natchitoches, La., from which he graduated 2 years later. During the succeeding year he filled the position of principal of the school at Pickering, La., and thereafter passed one year at the plantation home of the family. In 1906 he became principal of the Oakdale high school, where he remained three years, utilizing his vacations during this time in taking special work at Louisiana State university. In 1909 he was elected assistant superintendent of the Calcasieu parish schools, under Superintendent John McNeese, in which capacity he served until July 1, 1913, when he was elected superintendent of education for Calcasieu parish, of which office he is incumbent at this time. Under his administration, two bond issues, of \$25,000 and \$16,000, respectively, have been voted for high school purposes; the school at De Quincy has

been added to the high school list; domestic science, commercial, and manual training departments have been established at the Sulphur school; principals of approved high schools have been placed on yearly salary, and a uniform term of 9 months for white and 8 months for colored pupils has been established. At the present time, the parish has under course of construction 3 high school and 2 graded brick school buildings; 3 frame buildings of 2 and 3 rooms each to replace 1-room buildings, and has inaugurated a general policy of larger school sites. One plot of 10 acres and another of something more than 22 acres have been acquired for agricultural purposes in connection with the school work, and in every way a policy of expansion and improvement of the parish schools is being vigorously pushed forward to an actual realization of larger, wider, more practical and more demonstrably modern and helpful educational advantages for the children of the people of Calcasieu parish, and in the forefront of this forward movement is Prof. Hamilton, tireless in his labors for the advancement of the interests of the parish schools. Sept. 4, 1908, Fuller M. Hamilton was married to Miss Pearl Litton, a daughter of Alfred and Sally (Tatum) Litton, of Sabine parish, La., and 2 children have been born to their union, these being Versie and Herbert. Prof. Hamilton is affiliated with the Democratic party, and is a member of the Missionary Baptist church, teaching a class in the Sunday school of his local church. He is affiliated, also, with the Louisiana Public School Teachers' association, and is a member of the council of the latter organization.

Hanna, Capt. J. Stonewall, secretary of the Orleans Metal Bed Co., New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, La., Dec. 27, 1862; son of Capt. John Holmes and Elizabeth (Spires) Hanna, the former of whom was of Irish, and the latter of English parentage. Capt. John Holmes Hanna, the father, was born in Londonderry, Ireland, May 24, 1835. His father owned and conducted a harness business at the place of the son's birth. The latter, through the days of his childhood, assisted his mother about the house, being the first-born of the children. His educational advantages were very limited, and when the lad had attained his 14th year, the father died, leaving the mother and 11 children. John Holmes was then apprenticed to a local grocer, but after 1 year he had fully decided that he did not like the grocery business, and furthermore, that he desired to try his fortunes in the land across the sea, of which he had heard much. The mother, of course, was averse to parting with her first-born, but in the sincerity of her desire that the boy should not be hampered in availing himself of such slender opportunities as he might find, unaided and with but little education, she consented to his going, and kissing his mother good-bye, he set out for the United States, crossing the ocean on board a sailing vessel, the good ship *Leviathan*. After 21 days at sea, the young man landed at the great city of New York. After passing 1 month at the American metropolis, he started South, with the home of his uncle, Dr. John W. Hanna, Natchitoches, La., as his objective point. After an eventful trip, he reached New Orleans, by boat, and landed at Post 18, near the old triangle build-

ing, in front of the St. Mary market. This was in the month of April, 1852, and upon counting his "cash on hand," the new arrival in the Crescent City found that he possessed just 3 sovereigns. After a very brief look at the metropolis of the South, he made his way to Natchitoches, to pay his respects to his uncle, and while there found employment in the store of Creswell & Co., where he remained about 1 year. He then returned to New Orleans, better prepared for seeking work, and after a diligent search for a job at such work as he was then qualified to do, secured a position as clerk on the levee with the firm of Sands Bros., receivers and agents for the largest produce house in New Orleans at that time. This work paid him a salary of \$25 per month, but, guided by the habits of thrift inculcated by his mother across the sea, he was enabled to make this sum cover all of his expenses and yet leave some for savings, and after 2 years in this position he left his employers and boldly launched into business on his own account, as a wholesale grain dealer. In the beginning he made a specialty of soliciting business through the steamboats, plying the Red, Ouachita, and other rivers and making the port of New Orleans, and within the incredibly short time of about 1 year, John Holmes Hanna had won the distinction of being in control of the greater part of the grain business entering the port of New Orleans. His business expanded with such rapidity that he soon became known throughout all the region as "The Corn King of New Orleans." However, the young corn operator from Londonderry, Ireland, went steadily ahead, and within a few years his name appeared among the list of directors of the New Orleans National bank. He also became a stockholder and a charter member of the Times-Democrat Publishing Co., treasurer of the Orleans Metal Bed Co., and largely interested in the Gullett Gin Co., of Amite City, La. He continued active in the grain business until the year 1892, when, it is said, he was forced out of business by the railroads. March 8, 1858, Capt. John Holmes Hanna was married to Miss Elizabeth Spires, who was born at Cheltenham, England, and came to America when 14 years of age. She died in the year 1901. To their union 7 children were born, these being at this time: Ella Virginia, now deceased, who became the wife of Julius Hoerner, prominent in mercantile circles at Vicksburg, Miss.; Capt. J. Stonewall Hanna, now vice-president of the Orleans Metal Bed Co., New Orleans; Richard James Hanna, president of the Orleans Metal Bed Co., and elsewhere referred to in this work; Swinford Spires Hanna and Charles Holmes Hanna are now deceased; Elizabeth Lee Hanna, now residing at the family home on Louisiana avenue, New Orleans; Robert Hanna, capitalist and stockholder in the Orleans Metal Bed Co., several banks and other large corporations of New Orleans, also elsewhere referred to in this work. J. Stonewall Hanna, the subject of this sketch, in the course of acquiring his education, attended Soulé college, at New Orleans, and later the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, from which he graduated with the class of 1879. When he had completed his education, he became assistant to his father in the grain business and remained so employed about 2 years, when he accepted a position as clerk on

a river boat. He remained in this latter connection until reaching his 21st year, when he received his papers as captain, authorizing him to navigate a river boat. From this time he continued on the river until 1909, in the course of this interesting experience operating the following boats: Bart Able, Laerona, John H. Hanna, Jesse K. Bell, James Wilson, John Howard, Steamboat St. John, Laura Lee, Maria Louise, Blanks Cornwell, H. Hanna Blanks, D. Stein, Clara S., Mabel Co. Meau, and the St. James, the latter being the last boat he operated on the river. In 1909 he retired from the river and became secretary and treasurer of the Orleans Metal Bed Co. At this time, however, he occupies the position of vice-president of this corporation, of which the Hanna family purchased all the stock in the year 1910. This company owns and operates a large plant, manufacturing metal and brass beds and bed springs, and ships its product throughout the United States and Central and South America. Capt. J. Stonewall Hanna also is largely interested in several other important corporations and business enterprises in New Orleans and adjacent regions, and is a stockholder in the New Orleans National bank, The Gullett Gin Co., of Amite City, La.; the U. S. Trust & Savings bank, New Orleans; The Times-Democrat Publishing Co., New Orleans, and the Hibernia Savings bank, of New Orleans. Capt. Hanna is a member of Trinity Episcopal church, Jackson avenue, New Orleans. June 1, 1882, J. Stonewall Hanna was married to Miss Eloise Carey, a daughter of T. J. and Sarah (Braeken) Carey, the former of whom was born in Ireland, and the latter in New Orleans. Five children have been born to Capt. and Mrs. Hanna, namely: Eloise Elizabeth, now Mrs. George W. Richardson, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Ella Virginia, now Mrs. Joseph W. Dale, of New Orleans; Ruby Lee, John Holmes, and Ralph Stonewall, the latter three now residing at the parental home in New Orleans.

Hargis, Levi M., of Thibodaux, parish of Lafourche, educator, was born Dec. 20, 1834, in Ascension parish, near Donaldsonville, La., the son of Thomas Hargis (native of Virginia; died at Thibodaux), and Felonize (Cailloutte) Hargis (born in St. James parish; died at Thibodaux). Thomas Hargis was an architect. The subject of this sketch was educated in private schools, finishing his studies under the tuition of Prof. Shipstein, with whom he subsequently was associated in the conduct of a school in partnership with Drs. Moorehead and Hall. Mr. Hargis next taught in Thibodaux college, his special branch being mathematics; and became principal of that institution, remaining in charge for 22 years; then taught in a private school for 3 years, when he was again called to fill the principalship of Thibodaux college. After 8 years of service, he resigned in 1908, and established a private school, which he conducted until 1911, in which year he retired from work. With the exception of 5 years of service in the Confederate army, in Company G, Lafourche Creoles, 18th La. regiment, first serving as 1st corporal, and next promoted to first lieutenant, and then to captain, Prof. Hargis was engaged in educational work from his 18th to his 77th year. Jan. 23, 1867, Prof. Hargis married Miss Mary Ancoine, of Thibodaux, daughter of

Hubert Aucoin, a native of Lafourche parish, son of Hyacinthe Aucoin, who also was born in the parish of Lafourche. Mr. and Mrs. Hargis have only 1 daughter living, of 4 children. Her name is Lucille M. Hargis. The family are members of the Catholic church. In his long and useful career, devoted to education, Prof. Hargis had neither the time nor the inclination to belong to clubs and associations, but mindful of his duties as a citizen, he always showed an interest in public matters by affiliating with the Democratic party, and exercising his right of suffrage.

Harrell, Richard F., M. D., specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, Alexandria, La.; was born in Sparta, Bienville parish, La., Feb. 19, 1854; son of Rev. John A. and Eliza (Simmons) Harrell. The father was born at Twiggs, Ga. He was educated at Pensacola, Fla., and later was married in that state. He located in Bienville parish, La., in 1848, and passed the remainder of his life in that parish, where he died at the age of 85 years. He was a minister of the Baptist church for many years. His father, Henry Harrell, was a native of Charleston, S. C., and throughout life followed the business of a manufacturer. The Harrell family in America is of English and Irish ancestry. Three brothers of the family came from England together. One of these located in North Carolina, one in South Carolina, and one in Tennessee, at a very early date in the history of the country. The mother was a native of North Carolina, and a daughter of Luke R. Simmons, who was long a prominent figure in political affairs in both North Carolina and Alabama. He served in the house of representatives in North Carolina, and removing to Alabama, served in both houses of the Alabama legislature. Richard F. Harrell was the third of 7 sons born to his parents. There also were 3 daughters. Of these children, 5 sons and 1 daughter are now living. He was educated in the schools at Sparta and New Orleans, and then entered Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1879. Following his graduation, he located at Sparta, La., and there began the practice of medicine, but later removed to Mt. Lebanon, La., and after about 6 years at this latter location, removed to Denver, Colo., where he held a position during 1892-93 as an instructor in the Gross Medical college. At the expiration of the college term of the latter year, he returned to Louisiana and engaged in practice at Ruston, where he remained 12 years. In March, 1906, he removed to Alexandria, La., and has since been in practice there. Dr. Harrell has done post-graduate work in New York, Chicago, London and Paris, and has visited and inspected hospitals and similar institutions in many parts of Europe, for purposes of observation. He did special post-graduate work in New York City in 1912, and has at various times visited the city for similar purposes. Dr. Harrell is a member of the Louisiana State Medical society, the Rapides parish Medical society, the American Medical association, the Association of Railway surgeons of the Rock Island system, and is oculist and aurist for the Rock Island R. R. Co. and the Missouri Pacific R. R. Co., and chairman of the section of eye, ear, nose and throat of the State Medical society. He

is also a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World. Dr. Harrell has been twice married. Dec. 1, 1880, he was married to Miss Clara Tarver. Mrs. Harrell died in 1902, leaving 1 daughter, Ruth, now Mrs. C. H. Standifer, of Brady, Tex. Dr. Harrell's second marriage was to Mrs. Sarah McKee, nee Perry, born at Montgomery, Ala., and reared in Southern Georgia. One daughter, Virginia, has been born to this union. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Baptist church, he being a deacon of the church. In politics he is a Democrat, and for 6 years served as coroner of Bienville parish. He has never sought political honors. In public affairs he takes a commendable interest, and is no less progressive as a citizen than as a physician and surgeon.

Harrington, Eager Roy, M. D., president of the board of health of Natchitoches parish, member of the Natchitoches city board of health, is a prominent physician and surgeon in North Louisiana. He was born in Bastrop, parish of Morehouse, Sept. 30, 1874; the son of William Albert and Sarah Ann (Brown) Harrington. His father, a native of Ohio, came to Louisiana in 1860 and located at Mer Rouge, where he followed the profession of architect and builder. From his marriage with Miss Sarah Ann Brown, daughter of Isaac Brown, 11 children were born, 10 of whom grew to maturity. Mr. Harrington died Nov. 6, 1912, aged 75 years; his wife passed away in her 65th year. Dr. Harrington, the fifth child and second son in the family, was educated in the public schools of Bastrop; studied medicine in the medical department of Tulane university, graduating in 1906. After practicing his profession at Minden, La., for 1 year, and at Trout, La., for 5 years, he came to Natchitoches, where he now resides. The Doctor is a member of the Red River Bi-Parish Medical society, of which he is now president, and of the Louisiana State Medical society; the American Medical association; and of the Masonic order, the Blue Lodge, of which he is senior warden. Dr. Harrington married, in 1899, Miss Mary Carter, of Louisiana. They have 1 son, William Albert Harrington.

Harris, William H., well-known New Orleans physician and specialist in bacteriology, was born in Chillicothe, O., Oct. 6, 1885; son of Delbert and Elizabeth (Goeltz) Harris, born, respectively, in Virginia and Chillicothe, O., where the mother also died in 1887. The father was a graduate of the University of Virginia, afterward became a sculptor, and followed that profession throughout the remainder of his life. When 7 years old, William H. Harris was taken to New Orleans, La., where he afterward became a student at the Jesuits' college, from which institution he graduated in 1902 and in the same year entered the medical department of Tulane university, completing the course and taking his medical degree at Tulane in 1907, after having served 2 years—1905-1907, inclusive—as interne in the New Orleans Charity hospital. For 2 years following his graduation he engaged in private practice, in connection with laboratory work at Tulane as assistant demonstrator in Pathology and Bacteriology. In 1909 he gave up his general practice and began specializing in Pathology and Bacteriology. Since 1910 he has been Pathologist for the Presbyterian

hospital at New Orleans, and since 1911 also instructor in Pathology and bacteriology in the medical department of Tulane university. Dr. Harris is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is also affiliated with the Orleans Parish Medical association, Louisiana State Medical association, American Medical association, and the Phi Chi medical fraternity. Recently Dr. Harris has come into national prominence through research connected with pellagra and experiments bearing upon infection of lower animals with that disease. The preliminary report of this work has already been published.

Hartson, Maurice J., of New Orleans, insurance agent, was born in Jefferson, Tex., Jan. 2, 1871, the son of Sigmund Hartson, a native of Hamburg, Germany, who came to America when about 20 years of age, and engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in New Orleans. He moved to Jefferson, Tex., in 1870, opening a general merchandise store. In the midst of a successful career he died in Jefferson at the age of 29 years, July 19, 1871. His wife, Alida Freche, born in New Orleans, was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Freche, both natives of France. Mr. Freche was engaged in the wholesale cooperage business, and was also widely-known as an expert in champagne and wines, and in the blending of these products. He was for many years a resident of New Orleans, and was a successful man of affairs. Mrs. Hartson remarried after the death of her husband, and is still residing in New Orleans, the widow of Dr. J. F. Mojonnier. Maurice J. Hartson is her second son by first marriage, the eldest having died when 6 months of age. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools, and the high school, of New Orleans. After working as clerk for about 2 years on Mississippi river steamboats, he went to Orange, Tex., to take up a position with the firm of Lutecher & Moore, lumbermen; thence moved to Birmingham, Ala., returning to New Orleans, and securing employment with the American Sugar Refining Co.; next entering the service of the Southern Pacific R. R. Co. as manager of the Poydras warehouse. When that warehouse was absorbed by the N. O. Warehouse Co., Mr. Hartson was made manager of the latter, and was in charge until June, 1913, on which date he had been manager for 20 years. Since 1904 he has been in the general insurance business. He is vice-president of the Homeseekers' Building & Homestead association of New Orleans; was twice elected vice-president of the Louisiana Homestead league. In 1904, Mr. Hartson was elected councilman-at-large for the third municipal district of New Orleans, during one of the most heated of political campaigns in New Orleans. He was made chairman of the Public Order committee, serving 4 years. In 1908, he was re-elected without opposition, and again was chairman of the Public Order committee, until chosen chairman of the committee on Streets & Landings, to succeed Samuel T. Gately, deceased. He also served on the Police & Public Buildings committee, and on the Finance committee. Many important measures, for the good of the community, and of the district he represented, were adopted by the city council, through the efforts of Mr. Hartson. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and of the

Knights of Columbus. Married, Oct. 10, 1900, Miss Marguerite Anne Calonge, daughter of F. W. and Augusta Corinne (Bienvenu) Calonge, of New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Hartson have 7 children: Marguerite, Lillian, Maurice, Jr., James A., Mildred and Miriam (twins), and William J. The family resides in Mr. Hartson's handsome home, No. 2523 Columbus street.

Hawthorn, John W., attorney, Alexandria, La., was born in Jackson parish, La., July 18, 1872, the son of Fred and Dorcas (Lewis) Hawthorn. His father was a native of Virginia and came to Louisiana in 1853, locating in Jackson parish, where he died at the age of 86 years. The grandfather, Boland, was a native of England. John W. Hawthorn's mother was born in Alabama, the daughter of Oliver Lewis, who was of Welsh origin. John W. Hawthorn's boyhood days were spent on the farm and he attended the public schools about 15 months. He started out at the age of 13, working for \$6 per month, and at the age of 19 began working in a saw mill, where he remained for about 1 year. He then taught country school 1 year, having kept up his private study and thereby obtaining an education enabling him to teach. He then went to New Orleans, where he was employed for 9 years in the Federal custom service. While in this service he studied law in Tulane university, from which he graduated in 1896. In 1902 he engaged in the practice of law at Ruston, La., where he remained until 1909, when he located at Alexandria, forming the partnership with A. B. Hundley. In 1896 he married Miss Mabel Lewis, daughter of Robert M. and Eliza (Stinson) Lewis. To Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorn 4 children have been born, as follows: Robert B., Mabel, Lillian and Mildred. Mr. Hawthorn is a member of the B. P. O. E. and of the Unitarian church. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word.

Heath, Arthur G., M. D., of Shreveport, La., prominent in his profession, was born Dec. 5, 1888, in Minden, Webster parish, La., the son of George L. and Callie (Kinnebrew) Heath. His father, a native of Georgia, emigrated to Louisiana, and engaged in general mercantile business at Homer, Claiborne parish, where he is looked upon as one of the substantial citizens of the town. Mrs. Heath was born in Louisiana and is still living. The family is composed of 3 children: L. Eddie Heath, a business man residing in Homer; Annie K., professor of music in the Homer high school; and Dr. Arthur G. Heath. The latter became a citizen of Homer when his parents removed from Minden, during his infancy. After going through the usual preliminary studies in private schools, he entered the Ouachita Baptist college, and leaving the latter institution, matriculated in the medical department of the University of Nashville, from which he graduated May, 1910, afterwards passing an examination before the Louisiana state board of medical examiners. Dr. Heath continued his medical studies at Homer, at the sanitarium, in association with Dr. Gibson, and in 1912 was elected the secretary of that establishment. At intervals since the year 1910, Dr. Heath practiced at Colquitt, and at Homer. In the latter part of the year 1912 he accepted a position on the house staff of the Grace hospital at Detroit, Mich., resigning in 1913 to



ALVIN E. HEBERT
Secretary of State

occupy the place of surgeon for the Dodge Brothers' Automobile Manufacturing Co., with which corporation he remained until the end of 1913. Dr. Heath then established himself in Shreveport.

Hebert, Alvin Edward, attorney and secretary of state of Louisiana—Baton Rouge, La.—was born at the family farm home, near Plaquemine, La., Jan. 5, 1878; son of the late Alexander and Clarissa Elizabeth (Roth) Hebert. The son was reared on the plantation, and in the local parochial schools received his early scholastic training. In Sept., 1891, at the age of 13 years, he matriculated at Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., where he completed a classical course, graduating in 1897 with the degree of bachelor of arts. From the same institution he received the degree of master of arts in 1898, and in 1912 the degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon him by Spring Hill college. In the law school of Tulane university of Louisiana, Mr. Hebert studied for the legal profession, and in 1899 passed an examination before the supreme court of Louisiana and received his license to practice as an attorney. Shortly following this he began the practice of law in New Orleans, where his abilities soon won recognition, and the young attorney rose rapidly in the ranks of his profession. During a term of nearly 11 years he was associated with Mr. John Dymond, Jr., in professional practice. Aug. 22, 1902, he was commissioned a notary public. As a member of the Democratic party, Mr. Hebert has been active in politics since early manhood, and in 1912 received the nomination of his party for the office of secretary of state, being thereafter successfully elected to that important station for a term of four years, which he is now serving with a manifest ability that is pleasing to the most sanguine of his numerous friends. Jan. 6, 1909, Mr. Hebert was married to Miss Beatrice Berthelot, a daughter of the late Victor Berthelot, a prominent sugar planter of Iberville parish, and they have 3 children, namely: Alvin Edward, Jr., Beatrice, and Dorothy. Mr. Hebert is an active member of the Louisiana bar association.

Hebert, Clarence Samuel, lawyer, is a native son of Louisiana, born in Iberville parish, Aug. 1, 1875; the son of Alexander and Clarissa (Roth) Hebert. His parents were born in the parish of Iberville, and his paternal grandfather, Ribert Hebert, also was born in this same parish, and was a prominent planter, residing at St. Raphael's, opposite St. Gabriel, in Iberville parish. Alexander Hebert, born Jan. 13, 1840, served 4 years in the Confederate army, in which he enlisted as a private, but the major portion of the time he served as captain under Col. William G. Vincent. He became a lawyer, and served with distinction for 16 years as district attorney of the district composed first of Iberville, East and West Baton Rouge parishes, and later of Iberville, West Baton Rouge and Pointe Coupée, and for years he was identified with the educational interests of his locality, being a member of the public school board and also parish superintendent of public schools. Mr. Hebert's mother died in 1881, and his father died in 1913. Mr. Hebert is a descendant of the Acadians, who came to Louisiana about the middle of the 18th century. Hon. Paul Octave Hebert, 12th governor of the State of Louisiana, was of the

same family. In Plaquemine, Mr. Hebert was reared, and there given his preliminary education. From Spring Hill college he received his degree of A. B., in 1894, and that of A. M., in 1895, and still later, in 1907, that institution conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. He took up the study of law in Tulane university after graduating at Spring Hill, and he received the degree of LL.B. in 1895, in which year he was admitted to the bar. At his home city, Plaquemine, he began the practice of law in association with his father. In 1903, Mr. Hebert was appointed assistant treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, which position he held until 1911, when he was appointed collector of customs. Mr. Hebert has been a resident of New Orleans since Sept., 1903, when he entered upon his duties as assistant U. S. treasurer. In politics he is a Republican; in church faith, a Catholic; fraternally, a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. In the practice of law he is associated with the firm of Guion, Lambremont & Hebert, with offices at 412, 413 and 414 Godehaux building. His partners are Judge Walter Guion, and former Lient-Gov. P. M. Lambemont. Hon. Alvin E. Hebert, a brother, is now secretary of state, having been elected to that position in April, 1912. In 1896, Mr. Hebert married Miss Ethel Ducote, daughter of Dr. C. J. Ducote, a prominent physician of Avoyelles parish, La., who served 4 years as state senator and 1 term as president of the state medical society. Six children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Hebert: They are by name as follows: C. J. Ducote, a student at the Louisiana State university; Zilpah, Mercia, Mollie Day, Elizabeth and Clarence Samuel Hebert II.

Henderson, James Alfred, M. D., New Orleans; was born in New York City, Feb. 11, 1881; son of William H. and Clara (Ulman) Henderson. The father was born in New York City, and is now a resident of New Orleans; mother was born in Bay St. Louis, Miss., and is living at this time. Members of the Henderson family have long been residents of New York state. The maternal grandfather, James Ulman, was a native of Boston, Mass. He located at New Orleans when quite a young man, and shortly afterward was attacked with yellow fever. Following his recovery, he engaged in business as architect and builder, and some time afterward moved to Bay St. Louis, Miss.. He was soon elected mayor of Bay St. Louis, and took an important part in the growth and development of the town and its surroundings, in the course of which improvement he supervised the erection of many of the most important buildings. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army, and was also engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder and cannon for the army. He died at Bay St. Louis, being at the time of his death mayor of the city. In 1897 William H. Henderson, with his family, located at Bay St. Louis, and has since that time conducted an insurance business there. James Alfred Henderson was educated in public and private schools at New York City. In 1889 he entered the medical department of Tulane university, graduating in 1903. Immediately afterward he was appointed medical inspector for the Louisiana state board of health, and after serving in this position about 12 months was sent to

Beaumont, Tex., in the U. S. Marine hospital service, in connection with a yellow fever epidemic in Texas, remaining there until the epidemic conditions had passed. In 1904 he began the practice of medicine in the city of New Orleans, and has so continued. In 1904 he was commissioned by Gov. Blanchard as assistant surgeon of the Naval Militia, and has since received a commission from Gov. Hall, as surgeon with the rank of lieutenant-commander. At the present time he is one of the senior assistants to Dr. Dana, at the New Orleans charity hospital. Dr. Henderson has been a member of the Commission board of health of New Orleans since 1912, and was also a member of the City board of health previous to that time. The Doctor is a member of the Louisiana State and Orleans parish medical associations and of the Young Men's gymnastic club. He is engaged in general practice and surgery.

Henriques, Albert David, distinguished criminal lawyer and a prominent citizen of New Orleans, was born on the Island of St. Thomas, Jan. 26, 1842. His parents were Jacob and Rachael (Desola) Henriques. His father was a native of England and so was his paternal grandfather, but his paternal great-grandfather was born in Spain, and the name Henriques is of Spanish origin. The mother of Mr. Henriques was born on the Island of St. Thomas and was of Holland parentage. Mr. Henriques was sent to New Orleans to be educated in the year 1852. In 1854 his father removed to this city. In 1853, in order to escape the yellow fever then raging in New Orleans, he was sent to the city of New York where he attended a private school and later New York college. In 1856 he returned to New Orleans and became a law student in the office of Judge J. B. Cotton. In 1860 he graduated in the law from the University of Louisiana, and in March, 1861, he was admitted before the supreme court of Louisiana to practice law, but he did not then begin the practice of law, for the Civil war came on, and in April, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in Company A, New Orleans cadets, which was commanded by Capt. Charles D. Dreux. He served in the army for 4 years, 1 month and 1 day. During the first year, Mr. Henriques served in the infantry, and thereafter in the artillery, under Capt. Charles E. Fenner. During the trying days of the reconstruction period following the Civil war, Mr. Henriques was active in regaining control of affairs from the "carpet-baggers," and by reason of his connection with an organized company at that time he has since borne among those who know him the title of captain. Soon after the war, Capt. Henriques actively entered into the practice of law in New Orleans, and for a period of nearly a half-century he has been numbered among the leading lawyers of the New Orleans bar. For more than 20 years he has made a specialty of the criminal law, and during this period has been connected with many of the most important criminal cases in New Orleans and other parts of the state. He has won an enviable reputation as a criminal lawyer, being recognized as one of the ablest criminal lawyers of the South. Mr. Henriques has never sought political preferment, and aside from being for 4 years assistant district attorney and for 2 years attorney for the collector of in-

heritance taxes, he has held no political position. In politics he has always been an ardent Democrat, and he is a communicant of the Episcopal church. In 1868 Capt. Henriques and Margaretta Elodia Clark were united in marriage. Mrs. Henriques was born in New Orleans, and her father was the late James S. Clark, who came from Kentucky to New Orleans, where he became a merchant. He was a Confederate veteran and served with gallantry in the war of secession. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Henriques were born the following children: James C. Henriques, a lawyer; Nellie Frederica; Albert D., a lawyer; Margaret B., and Joseph. The last named is deceased.

Henriques, James C., lawyer and resident of New Orleans, was born in this city, April 17, 1870, and is a son of Albert David Henriques, a distinguished criminal lawyer, a personal sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Henriques was reared in New Orleans, where he attended the public schools. He entered Tulane university, and after becoming a member of the Junior class, he quite the university to learn the patternmaker's trade. His purpose was to become a mechanical engineer, but after 3 years of experience in the machine shop, Mr. Henriques took up the study of law, and in 1893 graduated from Tulane university, and in association with the late Branch K. Miller, he began the practice of law. He remained with Mr. Miller until the latter's death in 1906, since when Mr. Henriques has been alone in the practice of law. For years he has been active in politics as a Democrat. In 1900 he was elected a member of the Louisiana legislature, and for 12 years served in the lower house. He drafted the bill that became the present primary election law of the state; he introduced the bill providing for the issuance, by the Dock Board, of bonds for building wharves, and also the bill for the erection of the new courthouse in New Orleans, and in 1912 closed his last term in the legislature. For the last 17 years Mr. Henriques has been a member of the Orleans Parish Democratic committee, of which he is the present chairman.

Henry, Burt W., is a native son of Louisiana. He was born in the city of New Orleans, Feb. 5, 1878, as the youngest of 5 children born unto William and Sarah (McDonough) Henry. The parents were born in Ireland; the father in Belfast, and the mother in Dublin. They were brought to this country when young, by their parents, the Henry family settling at Thornton, Canada, and the McDonough family located at New Orleans. William Henry, the father, grew to manhood in Canada and as a young man came to New Orleans, where he met and married Sarah McDonough. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, in which he served with gallantry. In New Orleans he engaged in contracting business in the firm of Fayssoux & Henry, which were builders of railways and constructors of streets. The firm became prominent and successful, and Mr. Henry was held in high esteem as a business man and honored as a progressive citizen. He died at New Orleans, Feb. 2, 1888, at the age of 66 years, and his wife survived him for 20 years. She died in 1908 at the age of 72 years. They had the following children: Wallace B., William A. (deceased), Burt W.

Sarah, Laura, and Mary. The children were reared in New Orleans, and the family has long been numbered among the prominent of the city. Burt W. Henry, whose name forms the caption of this personal sketch, was prepared for college in Leche's school of New Orleans. He then took an academic course in Tulane university, from which institution he graduated in the law, receiving the degree of LL.B. in 1899. Since 1901, Mr. Henry has been continuously engaged in the practice of law in New Orleans, and during this period of time has built up a remunerative practice and won for himself an enviable reputation as a lawyer. He has never sought political preferment, his preference being to devote his time and energy to his professional work. Mr. Henry is prominent in fraternal and club relations. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and is also a member of the Boston and Louisiana clubs, of New Orleans.

Herndon, Edward B., of Shreveport, La., lawyer, was born March 12, 1849, in Mead County, Kentucky, the son of William and Mary (Woolfolk) Herndon, who were both natives of Virginia, and who emigrated to Texas in 1861 and owned a plantation. They removed to Louisiana in 1868, locating on a plantation 4 miles from Shreveport. Mr. Herndon was 56 years old, and his wife, 76, when death overtook them. Edward B. Herndon was the third son in the family of six. He was reared in Kentucky and in Texas, and was educated at Waco, Texas, university; also under private tutors, and at the University of Virginia, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1870. He went, soon after receiving his diploma, to Shreveport, where he has been practicing his profession during the last 44 years, an honorable, able and veteran practitioner. He has held public office but twice: as parish attorney for the Parish of Caddo, and as member of the city council. He is the owner of a large plantation, 7 miles from Shreveport; is a member of the order Knights of Pythias. Oct. 14, 1874, Mr. Herndon married Miss Mary F. Wise, daughter of Dr. Jacob S. Wise, of Greenwood, Caddo parish. They are the parents of 2 children, Mary S., wife of R. O. Alexander, of Charlotte, N. C., and Edward B. Jr., in partnership with his father in the practice of law.

Herold, Arthur A., M. D., successful physician and surgeon, Shreveport, was born at Shreveport, La., Feb. 3, 1882; son of Simon and Rosa (Simmons) Herold, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in the state of New York. The father died in 1909, mother in 1914. Arthur A. Herold's boyhood was passed in the city in which he was born, where, in the course of his education, he attended the public schools and in due time graduated from the high school. Following the completion of his academic education the young man accepted a position as bookkeeper for mercantile houses and remained in this position about 5 years, when he resigned to matriculate in the medical department of Tulane university, at New Orleans, from which institution of learning he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1907, having in the meantime served 2 years as an interne at the New Orleans charity hospital. Shortly following his graduation the doctor opened offices at the city of Shreveport and has since devoted his abilities to the practice of his profession in that city, and

with most gratifying success. He is a member of the American Medical, Shreveport Medical, Tri-State Medical, and Railway Surgeons associations; Shreveport Lodge No. 122, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Shreveport Camp No. 571, Woodmen of the World. The doctor served as health officer for the city of Shreveport during the year 1912, but resigned to accept the office of coroner, to which he had been elected and of which position he is incumbent at this time. He also acts as surgeon for the Kansas City Southern & Texas & Pacific R. R., and as medical examiner for a number of insurance companies doing business at Shreveport. Jan. 24, 1912, Dr. Herold was married to Miss Eda Loeb, a daughter of Mr. H. Loeb of Shreveport. Two sons, Simon and Herman, has been born to their union.

Hester, Henry Garretson, world-famous authority and cotton statistician, secretary and superintendent of the New Orleans cotton exchange, was born in the city of New Orleans, La., Nov. 18, 1846. His father, Charles Hester, was a British subject, and was very prominent in real estate circles of New Orleans and Louisiana years ago. Henry Garretson Hester, the son, was educated in the public schools of New Orleans and later studied law in the office of the late Judge H. B. Eggleston for a considerable time, but did not prosecute his legal studies to a conclusion, being attracted, it appears, by the lure of the reportorial field, which, as the years have gone by, has been the school from which so many men of brilliant achievements have graduated. He became a reporter for the Price Current, then a famous commercial and financial paper published at New Orleans, and in addition to his duties in connection with the Price Current soon also filled the position of financial editor of the Daily Picayune. Then, in this double capacity, seemingly content with the material at hand upon which to exercise his energies and apply his abilities, the young man settled down to the work of developing a career that has challenged the attention and compelled the admiration of the agricultural, commercial and financial world. His connection with a number of organizations of importance rapidly developed his abilities as a man of figures, and upon the organization of the New Orleans cotton exchange in 1871 young Hester was urged by its founders to accept the position of secretary of the exchange, though there were many applications for this place. He finally consented to take the secretaryship on condition that it was not to be allowed to interfere with his other work. It is said that never for a moment since his installation as secretary of the New Orleans cotton exchange, even during the years through which he served as associate editor of the Cotton World, has he been out of touch with the workings of that institution, even though absent from the city for longer or shorter periods. He originated and perfected the system of statistics that is used, and has made it probably the most perfect system known. Throughout the world his statistics on the cotton crop have become famous and invaluable. Speaking of this early work some years ago, the famous secretary said: "I worked on the subject of telegraphic information and perfected the system to such an extent that men in the cotton trade found the advantages so great that they could not well do business outside the exchange. I organized a system of statistical information especially de-

signed for the business of the South that was afterward copied by the exchanges of Savannah, Mobile, Charleston, Galveston, Houston and other places, where they were subsequently organized. At that time we furnished merely daily information, but after a few years I made up my mind that a statement of the entire cotton crop movement was needed. We called a convention of the all the cotton exchanges in the country to arrange a perfect news system and other matters of common interest to cotton centers. The result was an arrangement by which we took in hand and gave out figures monthly. This combination was kept up for quite a number of years. The first national secretary was John S. Toof, of Memphis, and subsequently S. H. Buck, of New Orleans, but the statistics of the National Cotton exchange were made up by myself. Finally Mr. Toof retired, and I was persuaded to take the national secretaryship, which I held for some time in conjunction with the secretaryship of the New Orleans Cotton exchange. After some years I, too, retired from the position, being succeeded for several years by C. Harrison Parker, and later the National exchange, having accomplished the work for which it was instituted, was abandoned." The secretary referred to the testimonial given him by the National exchange at the time of its meeting at Old Point Comfort, which he has framed and hung upon the wall in his office. This represented the sentiment of the cotton business of the United States. Secretary Hester was one of the representatives of New Orleans at all of the conventions of the National Cotton exchange during its existence. That organization, he says, did a great deal of good in the way of bringing about a cordial feeling among all branches of the trade throughout the country, and laid the groundwork for material improvements in the system of gathering information about the growing crop. This noted citizen of New Orleans has held a great many important commissions not directly connected with, but growing out of, his eminent standing in the cotton world. In the 70's he was expert for the Bureau of Internal Commerce, Treasury Department, getting up reports on the commerce of New Orleans and the industries and agriculture of Louisiana. He held this commission eleven years. He was a delegate to the convention of cotton trades of the United States, a delegate to the Southern Postal convention at Old Point Comfort, and has represented the New Orleans Cotton exchange at many important gatherings of those directly interested in the South's great staple since the New Orleans Cotton exchange was organized. Gov. M. J. Foster made Sec. Hester a member of his staff, with the rank of colonel, and he held the same position on the staffs of Gov. W. W. Heard and Gov. J. Y. Sanders. Gov. Foster also appointed Col. Hester a member of the state board of labor and arbitration. He was elected president of that board, and took an active part in efforts to settle labor troubles in the city of New Orleans, especially in the case of the differences between the street railway company and its employes. He was vice-chairman of the Merchants' Committee on Labor. He was a delegate-at-large to the State constitutional convention of 1898, and during the sessions of that assembly filled the position of chairman to the committees on Agriculture and Immigration, on Corporations and Corporate Rights, and on Affairs of the city of New Orleans. When the question of the selection of a member of the

Panama Canal commission from the South was raised, Col. Hester was at once put forward by his friends. He was indorsed by the financial centers of the whole South, and his fitness recognized throughout the country, but it was decided that an engineer was required in this position, and therefore Maj. B. M. Harrod received the appointment. Col. Hester's candidacy at that time demonstrated in a remarkable manner the confidence and esteem in which he is held by the united commercial interests of the Nation. He has written a great deal for publication on financial and commercial subjects, at the same time never for a moment failing to keep thoroughly up with the intricate duties of his varied important commissions. Though a member of many clubs, Col. Hester is essentially a home-loving man, markedly fond of the society of his own fireside. He is a member of the Boston club, Choctaw club, the Democratic Central club of the city, a Mason and an Elk; was a member of the city sewerage and water board, when it handled the great problems involved in the proper sewerage and drainage of the city of New Orleans, and quite probably at least half a dozen other really important commissions that might be enumerated here. This will suffice, however, to convey something like an adequate idea as to what a busy man the secretary of the New Orleans Cotton exchange is. The exchange has had many succeeding presidents, but each of these, in turn, has had the benefit of the ability and conscientious faithfulness of the secretary without a peer, to guide the new executive in the administration of his office. One of the marked characteristics of Col. Hester has always been his unfailing good humor and his ready accessibility to newspaper representatives and others having legitimate claims to his attention. He has never forgotten, it appears, that reporters have a mission, and that it is for the public that they are working when they seek information about the exchange or about other matters with which he may be for the time connected. As pertinent to this characteristic, it is interesting to briefly note here some expressions from a newspaperman in a city distant from New Orleans after having interviewed Col. Hester for his paper. Said this knight of the pencil: "The greatest of the world's cotton experts is a remarkable man. Personally, Sec. Hester is one of the frankest, happiest, and most engaging of men. He has the open smile of a manly boy, and possesses that greatest of all blessings to busy men, that of leaving his business in his place of business, barred in and locked, when he goes home or away for recreation. He is the easiest, most gracious, and most helpful man in giving an interview whom I have met during more than 20 years of newspaper work. What he has to say he says in a direct and logical way that makes it easy to follow him accurately, and all the time he is the cultured gentleman of sweet civility. How happy and charming is all this, and how strikingly in contrast with the bad manners and vulgar patronage of the horde of rude upstarts in politics and business who conceive it to be the part of their poor little greatness to be rude to reporters, and who will then sneak around and try to get themselves into the newspapers. * * * He is a small, thick-set, agile man, with hair and mustache almost white, clear blue eyes, and a round and rosy face that does not indicate he was born in the year 1846. He received me as cordially as if I had been an old friend, and

when I began the generally unpleasant task of interviewing him, I experienced the sensation of having known him long and well. Such ease and grace and abundant good nature I do not remember to have observed in a great man more than once before in my experience. He made my 'assignment' a delightful recreation. Not only was my old-time admiration of him, whom personally I had merely seen once before, heightened, but I left him with a feeling on my part of affectionate friendship." Newspaper men throughout the civilized world have written about Col. Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton exchange, and the above quotation from one of these writers affords an apt expression of the universal esteem in which he is held by the newspaper fraternity. Volumes could be made from articles published in newspapers and magazines throughout Europe and America reviewing the work of Col. Hester and commending the able secretary, but as space in this work is necessarily limited it is obligatory that only a few very brief extracts be made from the many available. From a lengthy article published in a distant city the following small portion is taken: "Sec. Hester was chosen for the secretaryship of the New Orleans exchange, the most responsible and the most confidential business position in the entire South, when the exchange was first organized, and when he was then but 22 years old, early in the year 1871, and from the day he assumed that great trust down to this hour he has commanded, and, best of all, fully deserved, the entire confidence of all the cotton men of the South. At times when other experts were justly or unjustly brought under suspicion, and when disappointed speculators went so far as to reflect upon the integrity of even the Agricultural Department of the Government, Sec. Hester stood upon a proud plane above all clouds of doubt and mistrust, and only words of honor and confidence were spoken of him. He stood a 'still strong man in a blatant land,' one who was calm in the confusion of tongues that made bedlam about the tower of Mammon." The following few words are taken from an extended article published in the Daily Picayune, of New Orleans: "Henry Garretson Hester, who is so well-known to everybody in New Orleans, not only cotton exchange people, but citizens in every walk of life, has been so familiarly associated with the daily life of the city that most people have overlooked the fact that he is quite as well-known in commercial circles North, and in Europe as he is here. They think of him mainly as 'Col. Hester of the cotton exchange,' member of the clubs, member of the Sewerage and Water Board, and a good-humored and friendly neighbor. Of course, everybody knows about 'Hester's Report' on cotton, but that is as a matter-of-fact here, when throughout the cotton world it is a great business agency."

Hester, John Gilmer, extensive real estate operator, Shreveport, La., was born at Homer, La., July 4, 1881; son of William Davies and Sallie (Christian) Hester, the former of whom was a native of the state of Georgia and came to Louisiana with his parents about the year 1846. His active life was devoted to the avocation of a Louisiana planter, in which he was successful. He died at about the age of 60 years. The mother was a native of the state of Louisiana, and a daughter of John Gilmer and Susan Christian, whose ancestors were among the early settlers in Louisiana. John Gilmer Hester was the

seventh of 8 children born to his parents. After attendance at the public schools he matriculated at Keatchie college, which institution he attended until within 1 year of graduation. Shortly following the completion of his education he became associated with W. C. Perrin in the real estate business at Shreveport, and continued in this connection until the death of Mr. Perrin some time later, when he succeeded to the business of the firm, which has since been conducted in the name of J. G. Hester, real estate operator, and has grown to the proportions of one of the largest private enterprises in Louisiana. At this time Mr. Hester is handling an addition to the city of Shreveport known as "Exposition Heights," in which he is selling lots. He has built more than 500 homes in the city of Shreveport, and for some years past has been one of the most active and potent factors in the rapid development and upbuilding of that handsome and progressive city. He is a member of Shreveport Lodge No. 122, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the board of directors of the Louisiana State fair, that has been of almost incalculable value to North Louisiana and adjoining states in recent years. He is a remarkably active, progressive and sagacious public-spirited citizen who believes in building a town on such model plans that the whole community may participate in the practical and enduring results. In 1903 Mr. Hester was married to Miss Julia Stoer, daughter of Charles Stoer, a native of the city of Bayou Sara, La. Mr. and Mrs. Hester have 2 daughters, viz.: Julia Grace and Virginia Ruth. As affording the rarest kind of a tribute to the integrity of an individual member of a business community, especially when the age of the subject is taken into consideration, the following extract is made from a recent issue of the Shreveport Times, referring to Mr. Hester, the subject of this sketch: "The popular idea that the world shuns a troubled man must be discarded since a meeting held yesterday afternoon of the creditors of J. G. Hester, real estate operator. The gathering, called for the purpose of arranging some form of settlement of Mr. Hester's financial difficulties, was attended by about 50 of the leading bankers, business men, and attorneys of Shreveport. The meeting was held at 4 o'clock, and resolved itself almost immediately into a remarkable expression of confidence in the business capacity of Mr. Hester and a generous tribute to the splendid part he has played in the development of Shreveport. Speaker after speaker declared Mr. Hester was worthy of all confidence. Some expressed their willingness to waive their claims; others said their financial resources were at the disposal of Mr. Hester. The original proposition of Mr. Hester and his attorney, Mr. John D. Wilkinson, was to put the business of Mr. Hester in bankruptcy, but his creditors would not hear of it. In the end it was decided to have the business conducted by three trustees—L. E. Thomas, president of the Continental bank; S. W. Smith, president of the American National bank, and Robert R. Emery, real estate and insurance man. A committee of 3 lawyers: Leon R. Smith, E. B. Herndon, Sr., and E. Wayles Browne, was appointed to draw up the necessary documents putting the trustee plan into effect. An agreement was reached unanimously by the creditors to have the trustees employ Mr. Hester, at a good salary, as sales agent. It was originally proposed to have Mr. Hester named as one of the trustees, but

as he will have to transfer his property to the trustees, and would thus be placed in the attitude of transferring it to himself, this idea had to be abandoned. A rough statement of the liabilities of Mr. Hester showed them to be \$140,000. His assets, consisting of property, have an aggregate value of \$180,000, or thereabout, if they are not disposed of at forced sale. Among those who paid tribute to Mr. Hester's great work as a progressive developer of Shreveport, and to his well-recognized business acumen, were Lieut.-Gov. Barret, Hon. William Winter, E. B. Herndon, Sr., S. W. Smith and Gabe Leadmann. There were numerous others. Not a single discordant note was heard at the meeting. Not a creditor expressed a desire to secure or collect his claim. It was altogether one of the most remarkable tributes ever paid to a business man of Shreveport or anywhere else.

Hoffpauer, Manasseh L., M. D., well-known physician of Crowley, Louisiana, was born April 15, 1871, in St. Landry (now Acadia) parish. His father, Manasseh Hoffpauer, a native of Lafayette parish, (May 25, 1825), was a stock-raiser and planter. At the outbreak of the civil war of 1861-65, he enlisted in a Louisiana regiment, served until peace was restored, then returned to Acadia parish, where he died Nov. 23, 1906. His widow, Octavia McClelland Hoffpauer, born in St. Landry parish, in 1830, died in Acadia parish in 1908. The Hoffpauer family ranks with the pioneer settlers of southern and southwestern Louisiana. Dr. Hoffpauer's paternal great-grandfather emigrated from Germany to Louisiana, and his son was born in that state. Benjamin McClelland, father of Mrs. Octavia McClelland Hoffpauer, came from Kentucky to southwestern Louisiana when he was a young man. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of 8 children, 5 of whom are living: Archibald, residing in Shreveport; Abner, a citizen of Acadia parish; Erath, Raymond and Manasseh L., residents of Acadia. Dr. Hoffpauer was educated in the public schools of his native place and at Acadia college. In 1890 and 1891 he attended the commercial college of Kentucky university; and in the Fall of 1891 matriculated in the medical department of Tulane university, served 1 year as extern at the Charity hospital, New Orleans, and graduated in 1894. Soon after receiving his diploma, Dr. Hoffpauer opened an office at Crowley. In 1899 he took a course at the New York post-graduate school and hospital; and on 3 different occasions did post-graduate work at Tulane medical department. Besides his extensive medical practice, Dr. Hoffpauer is interested in politics and business. He served 1 term as deputy-coroner of Acadia parish, and is 1 of 3 citizens owning and conducting the Pelican drug-store of Crowley. He is a member of the Louisiana State Medical society; the American Medical association; and in secret and fraternal orders is affiliated with the Masons (32d degree), the Shriners, the Knights of Pythias, and the Odd Fellows. Nov. 7, 1900, there took place the marriage of Dr. Hoffpauer and Miss Estelle Clark, the daughter of Raymond T. Clark who was clerk of court of Acadia parish, and occupied that office during 17 years; also was supervisor of census for the 7th congressional district. Two children, Sterling Clark, and Lillian Clark Hoffpauer, have been born of that union. Dr. Hoffpauer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in politics is a firm supporter of the Democratic party.

Holcombe, Charles A., district attorney, Baton Rouge, La., was born in East Feliciana parish, La., Sept. 6, 1884; son of Dr. A. R. and Lula (Gordon) Holcombe, both of whom were born in the State of Louisiana. The father is at this time a practicing physician at Jackson, La. The mother died at the age of about 32 years. Five sons and 1 daughter were born to their union, of whom Charles A. Holcombe was the 3rd son. He attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born, later graduating from Centenary college, Jackson, La. After the completion of his academic education he entered the law school of Tulane university, from which in due time he graduated with the class of 1905. Shortly following his graduation he opened law offices at Baton Rouge and there began a legal practice that soon brought him into note as a learned and able counselor-at-law. In the year 1910 he was elected district attorney to fill an unexpired term, and so well were his constituents pleased with his administration of the duties of that important office that in 1912 he was re-elected to succeed himself as district attorney for a term of 4 years, being at this time incumbent of that position. Mr. Holcombe is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He is a member, also, of the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1907 Mr. Holcombe was married to Miss Ray Jones, a daughter of S. B. and Margaret (Kent) Jones, and two daughters have been born to their union, these being Margaret and Ray. Within the comparatively few years that Mr. Holcombe has been in practice at Baton Rouge, he has firmly established a reputation as a pains-taking, diligent and loyal attorney, in all respects fully capable of safeguarding the interests of his clients and vigorously prosecuting infractions of the law. He holds the esteem of both bench and bar, and as a citizen is regarded as a man of sterling character holding an exalted sense of the obligations of American citizenship and the requirements of integrity and personal honor.

Holmes, William Shields, superintendent of the Louisiana State school for the deaf, Baton Rouge, La., was born in Jefferson county, Miss., August 14, 1866; son of Joseph R. and Lucy (Shields) Holmes, the former of whom was born in Jefferson county, Miss., July 26, 1844, and was a son of William Holmes, a native of Kentucky. The paternal ancestors of the family came to the South from New York state. The mother was a native of the state of Georgia, but was reared in Louisiana. Joseph R. Holmes was a veteran of the Civil war, having served in an artillery company of the Confederate army. After the war, in 1865, he located in Jefferson county, Miss., where he followed the avocation of a farmer during a number of years. In 1881 he removed to New Orleans, and there became a clerk in the office of the Louisiana state superintendent of public instruction, and assisted in the removal of that office to Baton Rouge, when the State Capital was changed from New Orleans to the former city. He remained a resident of Baton Rouge from that time on, and died there Nov. 19, 1913. His widow resides in Baton Rouge. The subject of this sketch is their only child. In the course of his education William Shields Holmes attended Louisiana State university. After the completion of his education he engaged in the grocery business, and is now a



WILLIAM S. HOLMES



GROVER C. HUCKABY

member of the wholesale grocery firm of Holmes & Barnes, Ltd., of Baton Rouge, which was organized in 1891. Mr. Holmes is a member, by election, of the Louisiana State University alumni, and has at all times kept up an active interest in educational affairs generally. His appointment to his present responsible and important office, as superintendent of the Louisiana State School for the Deaf, Dec. 26, 1912, came entirely without his solicitation. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and has taken an active part in church and Sunday-school work for 30 years or more. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Holmes married Miss Caroline Bilger, of Clinton, La.

Huckaby, Grover C. (also spelled Huckabay), superintendent of the Louisiana State School for the Blind, at Baton Rouge, is a native of Louisiana. He was born on a farm in Red River parish, July 3, 1884, and is a son of Morgan Pinckney C. and Martha Ellen (Turnbow) Huckaby. His father was born in Florida, from which state he came with his parents to Louisiana when he was but 6 years of age. His father, Jackson Huckaby, settled in Red River parish and there Morgan Pinckney Huckaby grew to manhood, and there he has always resided, devoting his life to the pursuit of farming. He is now past 67 years of age. He married Martha Ellen Turnbow, who was born in Arkansas, and was the daughter of William Marion Turnbow, a native of Georgia. She died in 1910. The name Huckaby is of Danish origin, but the progenitor of the family in America was English born, and came to this country many years ago, and settled in South Carolina. Representatives of the family removed to Georgia and thence to Florida. There were born unto the parents of Grover C. Huckaby 15 children, of whom 11 grew to maturity and the following survive: Mrs. Ida Huckaby Loftin, Charles Clement, Grover C., Glendon T., and Marion C. Grover C. Huckaby was reared on the farm in his native parish, and there learned the lessons of industry and resourcefulness, which have influenced his course in life, and characterized his endeavors both as a student and a teacher. He received his early scholastic training in the public schools. As beneficiary cadet from Red River parish, he entered the Louisiana State university, from which institution he graduated in 1907 with the degree of bachelor of arts. A short time previous to his graduation Mr. Huckaby became a member of the faculty of the Louisiana State university, and for 1 year taught mathematics. The winning of a Rhodes scholarship in Oxford university, England, enabled him to realize his ambition for a higher education. He left for England in Sept., 1908, and spent three years abroad. In Oxford university he specialized in social sciences making original studies of the race problem. During vacations he toured European and Oriental countries studying social problems and visiting historical places of note. Returning to the United States in 1911, Mr. Huckaby accepted the position of assistant principal of the Baton Rouge high school. A year later he became principal of the high school of Shreveport, La. This position he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Louisiana State School for the Blind, to which he was elected in the summer of 1913. As superintendent of this school, Mr. Huckaby has inaugurated many changes which have resulted in needed repairs and remodeling of the

different buildings, making the institution thoroughly sanitary, and the surroundings conducive to the health, comfort and pleasure of the pupils. In addition to these material improvements resulting under his direction, the standard of educational work has been raised, the institution in general taking on new life, form and energy. Mr. Huckaby has also been identified with sociological movements and is a leader of thought and progress. He is one of the organizers of the Southern Sociological congress, and is a member of the race problem committee of this organization. He is a member of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, of the International Congress of School Hygiene, of the London Geological association, and of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason. In 1911 Mr. Huckaby married Miss Anita Dalton Jones, the daughter of Dr. Philip H. Jones, of Baton Rouge.

Jones, John Welch, M. D., was born in South Carolina, Oct. 18, 1826. He is a descendant of revolutionary ancestors, both of his grand-fathers having fought under Gen. Francis Marion. He came to Louisiana in 1848, and was graduated in medicine from the Tulane university of Louisiana, New Orleans, in 1852. He quickly established a large and lucrative practice in the parishes of East Feliciana and East Baton Rouge and engaged actively in the yellow fever epidemics of 1853, 1855 and 1857. At the beginning of the Civil war he raised a company (the plains cavalry) of 115 men, who elected him captain. He was in actual service as such until after the battle of Baton Rouge. In 1865 he was one of the victims of a steamboat boiler explosion on the Tombigbee river and of 39 men he alone escaped instant death, but received injuries from which he did not recover for more than 2 years. The close of the war found him reduced in fortune and broken in health; a failure in eyesight caused by the boiler explosion barred him from the active practice of medicine, but with unshaken fortitude he embarked in the drug business. In 1869 he resumed the practice of his profession and was continuously engaged therein until 1874 when he was elected superintendent of the Insane Asylum of Louisiana. At his official inception he found that institution in a sad state of demoralization and want. The attendants had not been paid for many months; no funds were found in the treasury; the patients were without clothing and the necessities of life, and none would credit the asylum for \$1. It was here that the character and energy of this remarkable man shone forth brilliantly. He at once bought supplies and absolutely furnished the asylum for 3 months out of his own pocket with no certainty of being remunerated. His next step was to organize the strongest of the patients into farm hands for the purpose of raising vegetable and field products, which was an abundant success. Having relieved the institution from its pressing necessities, his energetic mind conceived the idea of making brick on the grounds of the asylum with the view of expanding its capacity, for even in those trying days Dr. Jones dreamed of a time when Louisiana would be in a position to care for every insane man and woman in the state instead of leaving them in jails to parch from summer's heat and freeze from bitter cold. After purchasing a cheap brick machine he engaged in this enterprise with character-

istic vigor and soon had 3,000,000 bricks of excellent quality. This put him in a position to virtually force the legislature to appropriate sufficient funds for the construction of a magnificent building which was rapidly followed by the construction of 4 other fine buildings, thus increasing the capacity of the State Insane Asylum from 166 to over 600. Having now fairly launched this institution on its career of pride and usefulness he admitted all applicants, receiving 130 from New Orleans in one day and thereby closing the doors of that notorious bedlum known as the Marine hospital. After having devoted 14 years to the care and welfare of these sorrow-laden wards of the state, he resigned his position in 1888 and retired to the management of his estate. Dr. Jones now resides at Jackson, La. Though nearly 88 years of age he is still engaged in the management of his plantation and takes an active interest in everything that makes for progress and the common welfare. Dr. Jones is a Master Mason. Dr. Jones married Amarynthia Huff, a native of Mississippi, whose parents had also come from South Carolina, with one of the earliest Mississippi colonies and settled in Wilkinson county. Of this union 10 children were born. Those surviving are: Dr. Philip Huff Jones, of Baton Rouge, Dr. George Hilton Jones, of Luteher, Mrs. George Keller, of Jackson, Miss Lily Jones, of Jackson, and W. Carruth Jones, of Baton Rouge.

Jones, Lieut. Junius Wallace, U. S. A., was born April 3, 1890, in Jackson, La., where he spent his childhood. He is the eldest son of Dr. Philip H. Jones and Annabelle Smith Jones, of Baton Rouge, La. He was educated in Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia and Louisiana. While a student at the Louisiana State university he was appointed from the 6th district to the United States Military Academy at West Point which he entered March 1, 1909. He was graduated June 1, 1913, and entered the coast artillery at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. He is at present (1914) assistant quartermaster of Fortress Monroe. Lieut. Jones is a direct descendant of 3 soldiers of the Revolutionary war who were members of Marion's band in South Carolina, Samuel Jones, Samuel Hilton, and Thomas Jackson. His grandfather, Dr. John Welch Jones, of Jackson, La., enlisted for the Mexican war and was also a captain in the Confederate army. Lieut. Jones' maternal great-grandfather, Jared Richardson, fought under Jackson in the battle of New Orleans.

Jones, Philip Huff, M. D., president of the city board of health, Baton Rouge, La., was born Nov. 8, 1855 near Jackson, La. He is a son of Dr. John Welch Jones, formerly superintendent of the Louisiana State Insane Asylum, and Amarynthia Huff Jones. His father came to Louisiana in 1848 from South Carolina, where his forefathers who came from England, Ireland and Wales had settled before the Revolutionary war. Both Dr. Jones' father's grandfathers, Samuel Jones, and Samuel Hilton, and his mother's grandfather, Thomas Jackson, were soldiers in Marion's band in the war of the Revolution. Dr. Jones was a student at the Louisiana State university, was graduated from Centenary college at Jackson, La., and received the M. D. degree from Tulane university in 1878. He began the practice of medicine in East Feliciana parish and 4 years later was appointed assistant superintendent of the Louisiana State Insane Asylum

at Jackson, La. He held this position for 6 years during which time he took an active part in the remodeling and upbuilding of the institution which placed it abreast with the leading institutions for the insane in the United States. Later he resumed the practice of medicine, removing from Jackson to Luteher and thence to Baton Rouge. Not only has Dr. Jones achieved success in his profession but he has maintained an unblemished reputation as a man of honor and integrity to whom the advancement of ideals and the pursuit of scholarly knowledge are of prime importance. He has lived up to the standard of his forefathers who have been good soldiers in war and good citizens in time of peace. As a youth Dr. Jones participated in the stormy events of 1876, when a few brave men rescued civilization by restoring white supremacy. Dr. Jones is a Master Mason. Dr. Jones was married in 1882 to Annabelle Smith, daughter of John Scott Smith and Tullia Richardson Smith, of West Feliciana parish. Of this union 5 children were born of whom the 3 surviving are: Mrs. Anita Jones Huckaby, of Baton Rouge, Lieut. Junius Wallace Jones, U. S. A., and Philip Harold Jones.

Hunt, Randell, M. D., of Shreveport, was born in this city, Nov. 20, 1865, and is a son of Theodore Gaillard and Cornelia Virginia (Nicholson) Hunt. His father was a native of South Carolina and his mother of Mississippi. The name Hunt is of English origin and of prominence in the annals of Louisiana. The great-great-grandfather of Dr. Hunt, Richard Hunt, was born in Kent, England, and his wife was a niece of the Duke of Manchester, who settled upon her a dowry when she was married. Her maiden name was Sarah Grimshaw. Richard Hunt was made governor of the Bermuda Islands, and his son Robert subsequently became also governor of the Bahama Islands, and Queen's Counsel at Nassau, and still later came to the United States and located in South Carolina where he married into the well-known Huguenot family—Gaillard. His descendants have been prominent in the history of the southern states. He was the father of Theodore Gaillard, Randell, Thomas, William H., and Copeland Hunt. Theodore Gaillard Hunt removed from South Carolina to New Orleans prior to the Mexican war in which he served as lieutenant-colonel. He was a lawyer by profession and served as district-attorney at New Orleans and later as attorney-general of Louisiana. For 14 years he was judge of the criminal courts of New Orleans and subsequently elected to congress, where he participated in many of the vital issues including that of the Missouri compromise. He served with distinction in the Confederate army as colonel of the 5th La. reg., known as "Tigers." He died in New Orleans at the age of 89 years. His wife, Cornelia Virginia Nicholson, was a daughter of a distinguished Mississippi jurist. Dr. Randell Hunt is the only child of his parents and was reared in the cities of New Orleans and Shreveport. After becoming a sophomore in the Louisiana State university he entered the Medical Department of Tulane university, graduating therefrom in 1889. Immediately after, he took up the practice of his profession at Shreveport. He is a member of the Charity Hospital Alumni association; was for 8 years chief surgeon at the State hospital, Shreveport, in which city he was a member of the board of health and of the parish school board for a number of years. Dr. Hunt is a

1st lieutenant in the medical reserve corps, United States Army. He is a member of the Shreveport City, Louisiana State and the American Medical association. He has taken post-graduate work in London and is one of the ablest operating surgeons in the South, and has won distinction in this line. In New Orleans Dr. Hunt married Miss Emily Halsey, daughter of Maj. Halsey, and unto the marriage the issue has been 4 children. Mrs. Hunt for several years has been prominent in social and club life. She is a colonial dame and has taken an active part in civic improvements, in the cause of temperance, and has been a fine factor in many movements which have tended for the moral uplift in the city of Shreveport. She is an accomplished and cultured lady, and held in highest esteem.

Hunter, Edwin Gardner, attorney, jurist, orator, was born in Rapides parish, Sept. 16, 1852. His grandfather, Pleasance Hunter, was of Scotch-Irish descent, but was a native of Virginia. He removed to Mississippi, and his son, Robert A., father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Natchez, in the latter state. In 1812, when Robert A. was only a small boy, the family came to Louisiana, where Pleasance Hunter became a large land owner and one of the earliest merchants, at Alexandria. On completing his education, Robert A. became an attorney and planter, and in the course of his public career occupied the position of treasurer of the State of Louisiana. He served throughout the Mexican war, enlisting as a private and by gallant conduct winning promotion to the rank of colonel before the end of the war. He also served as a Confederate soldier, commanding a company until he was wounded a few days prior to the battle of Baton Rouge. His first engagement was at the battle of Shiloh. He died at the age of 72 years. Sarah Jane (Ford) Hunter, mother of the subject of this sketch, was born in Kentucky, but her parents removed southward when she was small and were among the early settlers of Louisiana, the family name having since become intimately identified with the affairs of this state. She died when E. G. Hunter was about 3 weeks old, having been the mother of 13 children, only 4 of whom grew to maturity. These are all living at this writing. Edwin Gardner Hunter was reared by an aunt until he was large enough to attend school. After attending a private school at home, he was sent to Baton Rouge, later to Louisiana State university, and finally to the Louisiana State Law school (now a department of Tulane university), from which institution he graduated in 1874. In the same year he began the practice of law at Alexandria. He served as district attorney continuously for 10 years, and on the bench of the district court from 1896 to 1900. Being a staunch democrat and gifted as a public speaker, Judge Hunter's services have been in demand during most state campaigns since his early manhood, and he has always responded to these calls as liberally as his personal affairs would admit. In 1875 Judge Hunter was married to Miss Lucy, daughter of Lewis Texada, a prominent politician of that time. Mrs. Hunter was born and educated in Louisiana. Eight children were born to them, 7 of whom are living at this writing. Edwin Ford, commissioner of finance of the city of Alexandria; Allen T., at this writing representative of Rapides parish in the state legislature and law partner of his father; Thomas Frith, employed at the office of the conservation commission, New Or-

leans; Lewis Hall, real estate dealer, Alexandria; Sarah Jane, wife of Dr. Henry Irion, New Orleans; Mary Martha, wife of Morase Tooraen, druggist, Colfax, La., and Lucy. Judge Hunter is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Hunter, Dr. John D., M. D., mayor of Rayne, Acadia parish, La., was born in Red River parish, La., August 15, 1876; son of John A. and Catherine (McKinney) Hunter, both of whom were born in the same locality as was the son. John A. Hunter in early life devoted his energies to the avocation of a planter. He later served as sheriff of Red River parish during a term of 4 years, and has always taken an active part in political and public affairs. He located at Rayne in the year 1889, and during a number of years following served as president of the Acadia parish school board. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted as a member of the 19th La. volunteer infantry, attached to the army of the Tennessee, and served throughout the term of the war. The mother is now deceased, but is survived by her husband, who is at this time living in retirement at Rayne. The paternal grandfather, James Hunter, was a native of South Carolina. Both he and the maternal grandfather, McKinney, came to Louisiana as young men, and were afterward married in the latter state. John D. Hunter was fifth of 7 children born to his parents, as follows in the order of their birth: Alice, now Mrs. Thomas Woodside; Annie, now Mrs. J. D. Groesbeck; Martha, deceased wife of Dr. Thomas Ragan; Katharine, John D., the subject of this sketch; Grace, wife of Dr. R. E. Cunningham, and Margaret. John D. Hunter attended the public schools of Rayne, following which he was a student at the State Normal school, Natchitoches, La., during 2 terms. He then taught in Lafayette and Iberia parishes until 1900, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. After passing 2 years as a medical student in this latter institution, he entered the Memphis hospital Medical college, (Tenn.) from which he graduated in 1902. Following the completion of his professional education, he located at Lafayette, La., and there began medical practice, but after about 18 months in this location removed to Rayne, where he has since been continuously engaged in general practice. Feb. 7, 1910. Dr. Hunter was married to Miss Orra Kelley, of Galveston, Tex., and 2 children have been born to their union, namely: Margaret and John D., Jr. Dr. Hunter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Independent Order Odd Fellows, the Acadia parish, Louisiana State Medical, and the Attakapas Clinical society, of which latter organization he served as president from June, 1912, to June, 1913. Also, he is president of "Acadia's Cash Emporium, Ltd.," a mercantile corporation operating one of the largest general stores in Acadia parish, the business being conducted at Rayne. Dr. Hunter is affiliated with the democratic party, and has served the people of his locality in various official capacities. He filled the position of president of the board of health during 4 years. In 1910 he was elected Mayor of the city of Rayne, and his administration of the affairs of the city proved so satisfactory to his constituents that he has since been twice re-elected to succeed himself in that important office, and is at this time serving his third term. During his incumbency of the

Mayor's office a \$20,000 school building has been erected, the service of both the water and electric light systems has been doubled, and an internal-combustion oil engine of the latest model has been installed in the electric light and water plant.

Hunter, John Ransdell, of Alexandria, Rapides parish, district attorney, was born in Alexandria, Nov. 2, 1880. His father, Robert P. Hunter, whose biography is published in this volume, was prominent in public life in Rapides. After going through the primary and grammar studies in the schools of his native town, John Ransdell Hunter completed his education at Spring-Hill college, near Mobile, Ala. Choosing the profession of law, he passed an examination before the state supreme court and was admitted to practice Nov. 5, 1902. Mr. Hunter formed a partnership with his father and with his brother, R. A. Hunter, achieving considerable success and ranking among the ablest lawyers in that part of the state of Louisiana. Hardly 1 year after beginning the practice of the legal profession, Mr. Hunter was elected district attorney, the youngest, at that time, of any state prosecuting officer in Louisiana. He is now serving his 3d term, having twice been re-elected without opposition. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Alexandria Council; and is largely interested in the lumber business, and in real estate. On the occasion of the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of St. Charles college, at Grand Coteau, parish of St. Landry, La., Mr. Hunter received the degree of LL. D. In 1904, there took place the marriage of Mr. Hunter and Miss Catherine Stafford, daughter of Gov. D. T., and Amy (Graham) Stafford, and grand-daughter of Gen. LeRoy Stafford who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, during the Civil war of 1861-65. Mrs. Hunter was born in Rapides parish, and was educated in Alexandria. The family consists of 5 children, Eleanor, David, John, Catherine, and Elizabeth.

Hunter, Robert P., attorney of Alexandria, La., was born in Rapides parish, May 18, 1847, the son of Robert A. Hunter, a native of Natchez, Miss., who was born Dec. 20, 1812. His grandfather was Pleasant Henderson Hunter, who was born in Kentucky and married at Natchez, Miss., Miss Kitchen, daughter of Benjamin Kitchen, and moved with his son to Rapides parish, La., in 1813. Robert A. Hunter was a planter until 1858, when he was elected treasurer of the state and moved with his family to Baton Rouge, where he resided during 1858 and 1859. He then moved to New Orleans, where he was president of the board of currency. It is a matter of history that prior to the war Louisiana had the best monetary system in the United States and its currency was taken at par all over the country. He was a Confederate soldier and was in the Battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. On the way to the Battle of Baton Rouge he was wounded and incapacitated for further service. After the war he obtained a license to practice law, and located at Alexandria. He died in July, 1882, in his 70th year. The grandfather, Pleasant H. Hunter, was a planter and merchant and lived on the plantation now known as Eden, 18 miles above Alexandria. He was the son of James Madison Hunter, who served in the Revolutionary war and was a descendant of one of two brothers, who moved from the north of Ireland to Kentucky

previous to that war. Robert A. Hunter and Sarah Jane Ford were married when he was 18 and she was 16 years of age. She was a daughter of William P. Ford and died in 1853. The father served in the Mexican war and was adjutant in the regiment with Col. Marks. They were the parents of 12 children, of whom 5 grew to maturity. Robert P. is the 7th son of the 7th son; was educated in the State university, then at Pineville, La., and at Washington and Lee university, at Lexington, Va. Gen. Lee was president of the college at the time subject attended school there. He knew Gen. Lee personally and visited at his house. Returned from college in 1868 and studied law, and Aug. 9, 1869, was admitted to the bar and located at Alexandria, where he has been in practice 44 years, being one of the oldest practicing attorneys in the state. He was married July 7, 1870, to Miss Martha L. Ransdell, a sister of United States Senator Joseph E. Ransdell. Five children have been born to them, as follows: Robert A., attorney, who has been appointed assistant United States attorney for the Western District of Louisiana, and now resides at Shreveport; John R., attorney, state district attorney for the 13th Judicial District of Louisiana; Sarah, who is the wife of Ambrose J. Hertzog, living on a plantation near Deary, La.; Martha, the wife of Dr. Clarence Pierson, superintendent of the state insane asylum, at Jackson, La., and Mary, at home. For 10 years during reconstruction days he took an active part in freeing Louisiana from negro domination, and in 1874, started and edited a newspaper called the "Caucasian," which was the beginning of the movement which was afterwards called the "White League." From 1884 to 1886 he served in the state legislature, representing Rapides parish, and took an active and prominent part in the fight against the Louisiana Lottery Co., in 1892. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Hymel, Raoul S., D.D.S.—New Orleans.—Was born in St. James parish, La., Feb. 11, 1884; son of John F. Hymel and Zelia (Leboeuf) Hymel, both of whom are natives of the parish in which the son was born, the father being in mercantile business there. George Dupreville Hymel, the paternal grandfather, was a Louisiana planter. He married Miss Elena Theriot, of St. James, La. The doctor's maternal grandmother was Miss Augustine Voisin, a native of Paris, France, who came to America in the year 1852 at the age of 7. She married Mr. August Leboeuf, a well-known Louisiana planter, in the early '70s. Raoul S. Hymel attended Jefferson college, in St. James parish, and after completing his studies there, became a student at the New Orleans College of Dentistry, from which institution, he graduated with the class of 1908. Following his graduation, he immediately took up the practice of his profession at New Orleans, and his patients have received his best professional attention since that time. In addition to attending the requirements of his private practice, the doctor is demonstrator in Prosthetic Technic at the New Orleans College of Dentistry, branch of Tulane university. Sept. 7, 1909, Dr. Hymel was married to Miss Nellie May Brunswick, daughter of James and Annie (Dodds) Brunswick, of Baton Rouge, La. Three children have been born

to Dr. and Mrs. Hymel, viz.: Nellie May, Mary Claire, and Luille Dolores.

Irion, Valentine King—New Orleans, La.,—Was born at Marks-ville, Avoyelles parish, La., July 31, 1862; son of Judge Alfred Briggs and Caroline (King) Irion, the former of whom was born Feb. 18, 1833, in the parish in which the birth of the son occurred, and the latter in 1836 at Opelousas, La. The founder of the Irion family in America was Phillip Jacob Irion, Jr. He came from Karlesruhe, Germany, where he served as seeretary of commerce under Charles Frederie II, having resigned said office at the time he emigrated. His father, Phillip Jacob, Sr., had served the same Prince as Councillor of Commerce and Director of the Mines, Mints, and Manufactures, and a short time before his death (1754) he was created Councillor of the Chamber. Phillip Jacob Irion, Jr., settled in Culpepper county, Va., 1760, and there married Sarah Poindexter (1765), daughter of Justice John Poindexter and Christian (Anderson) Poindexter, of Louisa county, Va.; granddaughter of Thomas Poindexter, and great-granddaughter of George Poindexter, of Middle plantation, the founder of his family in America (1650). Phillip Jacob Irion and his wife, Sarah (Poindexter) Irion, had 7 sons, of whom George Anderson was the youngest. He married Rebecca Hunt, daughter of Elijah Hunt, who was a justice of Halifax county, Va., and sheriff of the same county at the time of his death (1797). He was the son of James Hunt, of Charlotte county, Va., and a nephew of Memucan Hunt. George Anderson Irion and Rebecca Hunt, his wife, had 3 children, of whom Robert Richardson Irion was the youngest. He was born in Halifax county, Va., 1808. He came to Louisiana with his parents in 1814, and settled at Cheneyville, and later, with his father, opened up the old Irion plantation, where the thriving little town of Bunkie is now located. The spot was then an unbroken wilderness, but at the time of the Civil war was one of the finest sugar estates in Middle Louisiana. Robert Richard Irion married Ann Audebert, daughter of John Audebert and Henrietta Polhill, who came to Louisiana from Georgia in 1814. John Audebert was the son of John Hiram Audebert, a Huguenot and member of the Charleston colony, and Henrietta Polhill was a daughter of Maj. Thomas Polhill, of Burke county, Ga., and granddaughter of Rev. Nathaniel Polhill of Savannah, Ga., and Bedfordshire, England, the founder of his family in America. Robert Richardson Irion and Ann Audebert, his wife, had 4 sons and a daughter, of whom Judge A. B. Irion was the eldest. Alfred Briggs Irion married Caroline King (1858), daughter of Valentine King and Naney King, and granddaughter of Gen. John Edwards King and Sallie Clifton; and great-granddaughter of William King and Elizabeth Edwards, of Virginia; also, a great-great-granddaughter of Richard Bland of Virginia. Her grandmother, Letitia Bland, was a sister of Theodorie Bland, "The Cato of the Revolution." Ancestors who participated in the Revolution: Phillip Jacob Irion, Elijah Hunt, John Audebert, Thomas Polhill, John Edwards King, William King, and Richard Bland. Gen. John Edwards King and William King, who were brothers, served under Gen. Shelby during the Revolution. Both

were present and fought in the Battle of King's Mountain. Gen. John Edwards King commanded the Kentucky troops during the War of 1812. Judge George King of St. Landry parish (formerly of Kentucky) served under Gen. Wayne in his campaign against the Indians in 1794, and was lieutenant of a company of volunteers at the Battle of New Orleans, 1815. He was appointed judge of the Attakapas district by Gov. Claiborne, and served in that capacity for 30 years. He was the father of Nancy King, who was the mother of Caroline (King) Irion. He was also the father of George R. King, who was an associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, and grandfather of Judge John E. King of Opelousas, La., a distinguished lawyer and scholar. George Anderson Irion was an officer in the War of 1812, having risen from the ranks to the commission of major for bravery and general gallantry in the service. Maj. Thomas Polhill (Ga.) was also an officer in the War of 1812. Judge Alfred Briggs Irion served under Gen. Richard Taylor in the Civil war. He was attached to Randal's Tex. cavalry brigade—Walker's division—and participated in the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. His 2 brothers, George and Charles, were in active service. He was elected to the legislature from Avoyelles parish in 1864, and left the army to perform the duties of that office. He opposed secession with all the energy and ability he could exert, but surrendered gracefully to the will of the majority, and cast his lot with his native state. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1879. He was created a circuit judge by that body, and was subsequently elected to the 49th Congress from the 6th congressional district of Louisiana. He was author of the act donating the old Federal garrison at Baton Rouge to the Louisiana State university, being the site where that institution now stands. Judge Alfred Briggs Irion died at New Orleans in 1903. Valentine King Irion, the subject of this sketch, received his earlier education in the common schools of Avoyelles parish, following which he attended Louisiana State university and graduated from that institution in 1884. The succeeding 2 years were spent in travel and study in Europe, and upon his return to America he entered the College of Dentistry, University of Maryland, completing his professional studies in the class of 1887. Shortly following, he opened offices at Opelousas, La., and began the practice of dentistry, so continuing until 1897, when he removed to New Orleans, in which city he has since practiced. He is a member of the Louisiana State Dental society and the Odontological society. Dr. Irion is a progressive Democrat, and has been honored with the positions of superintendent of public instruction for the parish of St. Landry, and member board of administrators of the state normal school at Natchitoches, La. He is at this time secretary and treasurer of the Louisiana State Board of Dentistry. He was the organizer and president of the "White Supremacy league," of St. Landry (1896), which declared for the "elimination of the Negro from politics—peaceably, if possible, but forcibly, if necessary;" and brought about the constitutional convention of 1898, called for the purpose, accomplishing the league's aims by legal means. He was a charter member, and one



Marks Isaacs

of the organizers of the N. O. Progressive Union, and remained an active member until it was reorganized (1912) and the name changed to Association of Commerce. He is a "Son of the American Revolution," and "Son of Confederate Veteran." Sept. 18, 1889, Dr. Irion was married to Miss Helen Lastrapes, daughter of Leonce F. and Mary (King) Lastrapes, of Opelousas, La. Four children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Irion, these being: Mary Caroline, Alfred King, Alice, and Albert Moore. It is claimed that every one of Dr. Irion's antecedents, both paternal and maternal, antedate the Revolution in this country—in other words, not a drop of foreign blood has been injected into the family since the Revolution.

Isaacs, Marks, merchant prince of New Orleans, large real estate owner, philanthropist, and well-beloved citizen, was born at Edenkoben, Germany, in the year 1851, and died suddenly of heart disease, at his home on St. Charles avenue, New Orleans, La., at 8:45 o'clock p. m., Thursday, April 21, 1910. His death was a great shock to a large number of friends, and as these became aware of the sudden death of their beloved friend, they hastened to the palatial residence, where the grief-stricken family bemoaned the loss of a model husband and father, while the community at large prepared to mourn the final departure of a worthy citizen patriot, colossal character, and widely-known philanthropist, whose integrity was above reproach. Mr. Isaacs, had been down town attending to business as usual during the day, and while his health had not for some time been of the best, because of his close application to business, he had not complained of feeling badly, and after dinner he and Mrs. Isaacs started out for a stroll along the avenue. While walking, he suddenly became ill, and they returned home. Soon after entering the doorway, he became unconscious, and within 15 minutes had passed quietly into the sleep which knows no waking. Mrs. Isaacs and their daughters were at his side, but their 2 sons could not be reached immediately and did not arrive until a few minutes after their father's death. When a baby of 2 years, Marks Isaacs was brought to America by his parents. The family lived at New York until 1870, in which year the son went to New Orleans and there entered the service of his uncle, Simon Kaufman, who then conducted a dry goods store at the corner of Poydras and Baronne streets. From this establishment he later went to the firm of A. Shwartz & Son, on Canal street, and after some years there, launched out into business on his own account, opening a store on Dryades street, which became the foundation for his later business successes. This was in the year 1877, and after operating this store alone for a time, he took into partnership Charles A. Kaufman, and the firm name of Kaufman & Isaacs, which later became so well and favorably known, was then born. This establishment developed into one of the largest in the city, much to the surprise of those who predicted that a large store could not flourish elsewhere than on Canal street, in New Orleans. In 1901, Mr. Isaacs withdrew from this firm and became associated with S. J. Shwartz & Co., the firm name being changed to the Shwartz-Isaacs Co., and they built up the Maison-Blanche into a gigantic establishment.

of president, which he held until the bank was merged with the German-American National bank in 1914. Mr. Janvier was state senator from the 6th senatorial district, and served 1 session only, when he resigned. He was chairman of the Democratic state central committee in 1906. At present he holds, in addition to the offices mentioned: Second vice-president of board of administrators of Tulane educational fund, and director in the following: The Sun Insurance Co., the Louisiana National Life Assurance society, the Title & Mortgage Guarantee Co., and the American Cities Co. He is a member of the Boston, the Pickwick and of the Country clubs, and of the Carnival Royal Host. He was a member of the White League in 1874, president of the Citizens' League in 1896, chairman of the Yellow Fever fund committee in 1905 (and rendered service for which he received the "Picayune" loving cup for 1905). He was First Grand Knight of the first council of Knights of Columbus, organized in Louisiana. He has always taken a prominent part in the arrangements for the annual Mardi Gras celebrations, and was King of the Carnival, 1896. Mr. Janvier was married, Oct. 3, 1883, to Josephine Celeste Bush (who departed this life Jan. 8, 1889), leaving 8 children: John, Celeste, George, Lois, Carmelite, Josephine, Katharine and Regina. Miss Lois Janvier had the distinction of being Queen of the Mardi Gras Carnival, 1912.

Janvier, John, lawyer of New Orleans, was born in New Orleans, July 24, 1884, and is a son of Charles and Josephine Celeste (Bush) Janvier. (Personal mention of his father is made elsewhere in this work.) Mr. Janvier was educated in private schools, and then completed the academic course in Tulane university, afterward began the study of law in the University of Virginia. In 1905 he graduated from the law school of Tulane university, and in 1906 he was appointed notary public. He is a member of the law firm of Mooney & Janvier, and is numbered among the leading young members of the New Orleans bar. Oct. 3, 1906, Mr. Janvier and Miss Martha Newell were united in marriage. Mrs. Janvier is a daughter of Mr. Robert H. Newell, of Maysville, Ky.

Jastremski, Leon, was born 1843, in France, of Polish extraction. At the age of 5 years he came to the United States with his parents, who located in Lafayette parish, La., where his father practiced medicine, and died when his son, Leon, was about 13 years of age. Leon Jastremski gained a fair literary education, and was a youth when the war between the states came on. In that civil conflict, he served from the beginning to the close in the Confederate army, rising to the rank of captain. In 1865, Leon Jastremski engaged, with a brother, in the drug business at Baton Rouge. He took an active part for the next 10 years in overthrowing the republican regime in the public affairs of the state, and in 1876 he was elected, on the democratic ticket, mayor of Baton Rouge, and as such served for 8 years. In 1879, to assist the movement to restore the state capitol to Baton Rouge, where it had been before the Civil war, Leon Jastremski established in Baton Rouge a newspaper, and thus began what was to be a long and successful career as a journalist. He held several prominent positions, among which were the

following: Commissioner of agriculture, private secretary to Gov. Heard, United States consul general to Callao, Peru, and brigadier-general of the Louisiana state militia. He also served as a member of the state constitutional convention of 1879, and for 8 years as state printer. For several years Gen. Jastremski served as chairman of the Democratic state central committee. He was twice a candidate for the high office of governor of Louisiana, and died in 1911, during his second candidacy, just before the primary election. For 20 years he was president of the Louisiana State Press association, and he was also elected commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans, of Louisiana. He was a prominent member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity, and was elected Grand Chancellor Commander of the order in Louisiana. Gen. Jastremski married Rosa Languier, who was born in Baton Rouge. Of their 2 surviving children the eldest, Eugene, is secretary of the state board of agriculture, and Henry is secretary of the state R. R. commission.

Jastremski, Henry, secretary of the Louisiana State R. R. commission, was born at Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 7, 1871, and is a son of the late Gen. Leon Jastremski. He was reared in Baton Rouge, and was educated in the public schools, at the Louisiana State university, Jefferson college, of St. James parish, and the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa. He is a member of the Sigma Nu fraternity, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has long been active in politics as a democrat, and has served as secretary of the State School for the Deaf, and as vice-president of the board of trustees for that institution. He has also served as secretary of the State Board of Appraisers, which position he resigned to accept his present office as secretary of the State R. R. commission. In 1905, Mr. Jastremski was married to Miss Frances Holloway, of Georgetown, Ky. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Jastremski, 1 daughter has been born, namely, Sarah Land Jastremski.

Johnson, Warren, consulting engineer, and one of the prominent figures in professional circles of his native city, was born in New Orleans, Dec. 5, 1875, the son of Lewis and Rosena (Smith) Johnson. The father was born in New Orleans in 1836; was for many years conspicuous in the industrial life of the city, was president of the Johnson Iron Works, president pro tem. of the sewerage and water board, and chairman of its executive committee from its inauguration until his death in 1910. He was also president of the Audubon Park board. Rosena Smith was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1839, and was married to Lewis Johnson in 1859. The following children were born to them: Shirley, wife of Henry D. Stearns, president of the Johnson Iron Works; Wilmer Holmes, secretary and treasurer of the Johnson Iron Works; Lew, now Mrs. Lew Johnson Richardson; Warren, the subject of this sketch; Eads, of New York City, and Rosena, who died in 1888, at 7 years of age. Mr. Warren Johnson was reared in New Orleans, and his first education was obtained at T. W. Dwyer's school, where he prepared for Tulane university. In 1896 he graduated from the architectural department of Tulane university, and going thence to Cornell university, at Ithaca, N. Y., he graduated from that institution in

architectural engineering in 1897, and then spent 1 year in New York in engineering work, after which he returned to his New Orleans home, where he has since remained. Upon his return, he was made superintendent of the ship-building department of the Johnson Iron Works, Ltd. In 1905, he opened an office as consulting engineer, and since then has acted in that capacity for the Johnson Iron Works and other companies. Mr. Johnson is a member of the following organizations: The Delta Tau Delta fraternity, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Louisiana Engineering society, Louisiana club, of which he is president; New Orleans, Chess, Checkers & Whist club, Audubon Golf club, Rigolets Fishing club, and is chairman of the Grounds Committee of the Audubon Park commission. In religion, he adheres to the principles of the Episcopal church, and is a member of the Annunciation congregation. He is a democrat in politics. Mr. Johnson was married in 1901 to Miss Elizabeth Merrick, daughter of Capt. David T. and Lulu (Dowdell) Merrick. In 1903 Mr. Johnson's wife died and left 1 daughter, Elizabeth, who is now (1913) 10 years old.

Johnston, Hon. Joseph Egelston, Jr.—By earnest and persistent labor, Hon. Joseph Egelston Johnston, Jr., of Shreveport, has succeeded in the business world, and has gained the confidence of his fellowmen and the honor of an election as a representative of his parish in the lower house of the General Assembly. He is a native of Louisiana, born in Monroe, Ouachita parish, March 27, 1878, the second of 9 children born unto Joseph Egelston and Annie (McClendon) Johnston. The father was born in Alabama, in 1847, and died in Louisiana, in 1910. He was a son of Silas B. Johnston, of English descent. He obtained a good education, graduating at Tulane university. Joseph E. Johnston, Sr., was prominently identified with educational work in this state, and although the last 10 years of his life were devoted to the successful practice of law, he was better known as an educator. In Claiborne parish he was associated in educational work with Col. J. W. Nicholson, now professor of mathematics in the Louisiana State university. For several years he taught in the schools of Monroe, and later removed to Bossier parish, where he served with ability as superintendent of the parish schools, and afterward engaged in the practice of law. The early scholastic training of Joseph E. Johnston, Jr., was received under the instruction of his father, and at the age of 14 he began clerking in a store on the Red river, north of Shreveport, and there remained during 3 years, gaining his first business experience. Succeeding this, he attended and taught school alternately, and thereby was enabled to graduate from the normal department of the University of Arkansas, with the class of 1900. Returning to Caddo parish, he secured a position with Glassell Bros., general merchants at Belcher, La., beginning on the small salary of \$35.00 per month. He remained 1 year, and then resigned to become manager of a plantation store, a position Mr. Johnston acceptably held for 2 years, and was then induced to go with the New York Life Insurance Co. For 3 years he was with this company, and in 1904 he was the vice-president of the "one hundred

thousand dollar club." Mr. Johnston is a thorough believer in life insurance and carries one hundred thousand on his own life. In 1906, Mr. Johnston moved to Shreveport, and soon became identified with the business life of the city. His remarkably successful career in the real estate business began as agent for the Queensborough Land Co., of which he is now vice-president and manager, and in which he is the largest stockholder. He is a builder in the broadest sense of the term and the success which has come to him indicates genius in that direction. In Shreveport he is known as the "builder of Queensborough," a suburban residence section, which has been transformed in 7 years from a virgin forest to a thickly populated suburb. When he took hold of Queensborough, in 1906, there were perhaps 5 houses in the entire subdivision—today there are more than 500, of which he has directed the building of about 300, and it is still growing rapidly. In 1912, Mr. Johnston was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly. It was the first time he had ever been a candidate for a political honor of any sort, but he was chosen over a number of contestants. His election was an expression of the confidence of the people of his adopted parish. During the 6 years of his residence in the parish, he had earned a reputation as a man of ability and energy. His record as a legislator is one of which his many friends have every reason to be proud, for he has met their most sanguine hopes. March 26, 1902, Mr. Johnston was married to Lillian Virginia, daughter of John Hardy Marshall, of Shreveport. Unto them have been born 3 children: Sadie Vasti, Joseph, and Jack Marshall. Fraternally, Mr. Johnston is a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner, an Elk and a Woodman of the World, and also a member of the Shreveport Golf and Country club. He has taken a commendable interest in all public movements, and is one of the foremost citizens of his parish. His business transactions manifest sagacity and a strict regard for probity. He has forged his way to the front from the station of a poor young man to that of a prosperous and well-to-do man of large and extended interests.

Joyner, Henry Augustin, president of the Bank of Boyce, parish of Rapides, and extensively engaged in general mercantile business, was born in Warren county, N. C., Dec. 22, 1863, son of Dr. William Henry, and Sarah Ann (Clanton) Joyner. The family is of English descent. Robert Joyner, grandfather, and William Henry Joyner, father of Henry Augustin Joyner, were officers of high rank in the United States army and navy during the Florida war, the former having been colonel, and the latter lieutenant in the navy. Col. Joyner died in Florida, and was buried in the United States cemetery at Pensacola. The Clantons, of English lineage, are pioneer settlers of North Carolina, and several of its members served with gallantry and distinction in the Revolutionary war. Henry Augustin Joyner was the ninth child in a family of ten, of whom seven are living. His parents moved to Canton, Miss., when he was 2 years old, and he was reared and educated in that town until his 18th year, when he went to Bunkie, and next to Nansfield, La., being employed as traveling salesman. Locating in Boyce, in 1892, Mr. Joyner continued on the road for about 7 years, and then,

with his brother, Andrew, he opened a general merchandise store, under the partnership title of A. & H. A. Joyner, the firm eventually becoming one of the largest mercantile establishments in the parish of Rapides. When the Bank of Boyce was organized in 1902, with a capital of \$15,000, Mr. Joyner was elected president, and he is still at the head of that prosperous institution, of which J. Dawson Johnson is cashier, and H. L. Thompson, vice-president. Mr. Joyner is a prominent and wealthy citizen of Boyce, identified with the best interests of that town, in commerce, finance and politics. He was vice-chairman for 4 years of the democratic executive committee, and then chairman for the same length of time in Rapides parish, also 7 years a member of the school board, filling an unexpired term of 3 and a full term of 4 years. He is a Mason in high standing, affiliated with the Blue Lodge, and having occupied many offices in the lodge. Was for 1 term the Consul Commander of the Order Woodmen of the World, in Boyce, and is at present an active member of the Camp. The marriage of Henry Augustin Joyner and of Miss Elizabeth Frances Hoss, a daughter of James and Catherine (Tharp) Hoss, of Louisiana, took place Nov. 14, 1906. They have one son, Henry Hallam Joyner.

Jung, J. Charles.—In the coal business in the city of New Orleans since the year 1895.—Is a son of L. A. and Azelie (d'Hébecourt) Jung, and was born in the year 1869 at New Orleans, La., where he has lived from infancy to the present. His earlier education was obtained at a private school, conducted by Mrs. Vatinel, afterward entering the public schools. When the course of instruction had been completed at the latter, in 1883, he matriculated at Louisiana state university, in which institution he remained a student during 3 years. Following the completion of his studies, he entered business in the service of his uncle, L. E. Jung, continuing in this connection until the year 1895, when he became associated with his father in the coal business, their enterprise prospering and continually growing unto the present time under the same management. Mr. Jung is a member, respectively, of the Chess, Checkers & Whist club, and the Stratford club. In 1893, Mr. Jung was married at New Orleans to Miss Rita Buisson, a daughter of A. Buisson, and niece of Judge Th. Buisson. To Mr. and Mrs. Jung 8 children, as follows, have been born: Inez, Emily, Rita, Lydia, Mildred, Odette, J. Charles, Jr., and Solange. Rita and Lydia are deceased. The other children reside at the parental home. It cannot be doubted that Mr. Jung's years of experience as a coal merchant in the same locality, the city of New Orleans, this experience now embracing a period near 20 years, has placed him in a position of preëminence in that line of trade and enables him to afford his patrons advantages well-nigh impossible to one less experienced. He has witnessed many and varied changes affecting the coal supply and facilities for handling the great needs of the city in his field of activity, and naturally has become a leading authority on all matters affecting the supply, the methods of handling and distribution, and the fluctuating prices of coal of various grades. Mr. Jung has long been intimately associated with the commercial and industrial life of the city, and is widely and generally known through-



LOUIS A. JUNG

out its varied circles, taking an active interest in all things that vitally concern the welfare of the people among whom he lives and conducts a firmly-established commercial enterprise.

Jung, Louis A., a leading figure in the commercial life of New Orleans, and son of Alexander A. Jung, was born on the Island of Martinique, in 1845. His father was a native of the same island, and was born in 1817. In Martinique he had a place called Plateau Jung, on which he cultivated coffee. He finished his education in France, where he graduated at the College of Louis le Grand. In 1848, when 31 years of age, he came to New Orleans and made his home here the remainder of his life. When he first came to this city he began to write for newspapers, but not finding it sufficiently remunerative, he engaged as a bookkeeper, at which he was an expert. Because of his unfavorable experience at newspaper correspondence, he got the idea that in America an education was not worth while. Shortly before the Civil war, Mr. Jung bought several slaves and gave a mortgage on them and when afterwards the slaves were freed, Mr. Jung considered that he was morally bound to pay off the mortgage, and so worked for several years at his bookkeeping to accomplish this end. He died in New Orleans in 1897, at the age of 80 years. The Jungs who remained on the Island of Martinique were prominent people there, but unfortunately half the family were killed by a tornado about 1898, and most of the remainder lost their lives by the eruption of Mt. Pelee. An uncle of L. A. Jung lost all of his children, who took refuge in a barn at the time of the tornado. One aunt of Mr. Jung, sister of his father, Madame Capra, who escaped these catastrophies, afterwards went to France, is now deceased. Her granddaughter, Miss Capplen, was at one time *Damoiselle d'Honneur* at the Court of Sweden, is now deceased. The children of Alexander Jung now in New Orleans are: Louis A., L. E., living on Jackson avenue, and 1 sister, who is now Sister Angele of St. Joseph's convent, in New Orleans. Louis A. Jung came to New Orleans when 3 years old. He attended McCauley's school, which was then on Camp street, but on account of the father's idea that in America an education was not valuable, he was taken out of school when but little more than 13 years old and put to work. He began as clerk in a wholesale flour store, but afterwards went with Cambon & Aves, where he remained until he was 24 years old, when he went with Godchaux as confidential clerk and held this position for 12 years. In 1881, at the age of 36, Mr. Jung went into the coal business on his own account. In 1895 he took his sons into partnership with him and the firm became known as Jung & Sons. It was later formed into a corporation, of which L. A. Jung is president. Mr. Jung is also in the oil business, being vice-president of the Texas Oil Co., to which concern he devotes most of his time. In 1865 Mr. Jung was married to Miss Marie Azelie Ledossu d'Hébécourt, daughter of Francis Napoleon Ledossu d'Hébécourt, of New Orleans. Mrs. Jung's great-grandfather founded the city of Gallipolis, O., and the Portsmouth (O.) Republican of July 4, 1867, contained some sketches of French residents of Gallipolis and the following is copied from that paper: "François Anaclet d'Hébécourt was some 30 years of age at the time of the land-

ing of the French immigrants at this place. He was of commanding appearance, graceful in his manners, of finely cultivated mind and had been reared in luxury and ease; but few men among the immigrants possessed as much intelligence and acquaintance with life as d'Hébécourt. At the very outset his counsel was relied upon, and the immigrants on completing their voyage and route to the banks of "La Belle Rivier," being compelled to form a military company in order to defend themselves against the attacks of Indians, Gov. St. Clair was petitioned and asked to issue a commission to d'Hébécourt as captain. A commission was promptly forwarded and during the Indian war, from 1790 until peace was made in 1794, Capt. d'Hébécourt commanded the garrison, containing some 500 French immigrants, to whom rations and provisions were furnished the greater part of the time by the United States commissaries. While Captain d'Hébécourt was in command of the military force, he required a rigid adherence to military orders. He had been an officer in the French army and was a perfect master of military tactics and garrison duties. His company was divided into classes of 10 men to each class, who took turns in patrolling the country daily, so that every class would be called out 1 day in 12 to make a circuit, starting out and going up or down the Ohio some 10 miles, then spreading apart and marching in a cautious and stealthy manner around the country so as to get to the river, above or below, as the case might be, and then to the garrison to report the day's operations. This line of conduct prescribed by Capt. d'Hébécourt was so successfully carried out that the Indians never approached without due notice to the garrison. Indeed, the tact and military ability displayed by Capt. Hébécourt drew forth flattering testimonials from Col. Elbenzer Sproat, who was in command of the 6 garrisons of Washington county." To Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Jung, the following children have been born: Ambrosine, now Mrs. Ernest Develle; Charles and Theodore, members of Jung & Sons, and Rita, now Mrs. Stewart.

Kahle, P. Jorda, prominent New Orleans physician and specialist, was born in New Orleans, La., Nov. 25, 1882; son of Herman and Nisida (Jorda) Kahle, born respectively in Goettingen, Germany, 1853, and New Orleans, La., 1858. The maternal grandfather, P. Jorda, was born in New Orleans, and during the Civil war served 4 years as a Confederate soldier, his command being attached to the Army of the Tennessee. He died in 1904, at the age of 83 years. The Jorda family has for several generations lived in New Orleans. Hermann Kahle graduated from Goettingen university, and came to New Orleans from the fatherland, in 1870, with the object of engaging in the cotton business with his uncle, Gen. Carl Reichard. He has from that time continued a resident of New Orleans, being now assistant cashier of the Metropolitan bank. P. Jorda Kahle attended the public schools of New Orleans, and in 1898 entered the academic department of Tulane university, taking a scientific course, and graduated with the degree of B. S., in 1902. At this time he was elected teacher of French and Spanish under Prof. Fortier, and continued in this capacity for 9 years, being so engaged while taking a medical course at the university. He grad-

uated from Tulane, with his medical degree, in 1905, with distinction, having done original work, set forth in an article on agglutintum tests for tuberculosis, which was recommended for publication. Shortly following his graduation, he spent some time in Panama, under the direction of the Louisiana state board of health, with the object of preventing yellow fever being brought to New Orleans. His labors in Panama being successfully concluded, he returned to the city of his birth and engaged in the practice of medicine, but after about 1 year he accepted a position as acting assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital service, and was stationed in Honduras during an epidemic of yellow fever there. While so engaged he was asked by the Honduran government to undertake the sanitation of Puerto Cortez, the main port of entry on the Atlantic coast, and also to devise means and to supervise the work of placing all the towns along the Intra-Oceanic R. R. in sanitary condition. This work was undertaken and successfully completed, with the result that the quarantine was raised and no epidemic of yellow fever followed. Returning to the United States, Dr. Kahle, in 1907, took a special course at Rush Medical college, Chicago, in genito-urinary and venereal diseases, following which he returned to New Orleans and resumed practice in the specialties for which he had fitted himself. In 1911 he resigned as a teacher in the academic department of Tulane university, and in 1913 was elected assistant in surgery of the genito-urinary organs and rectum, which position he fills at this time. Dr. Kahle is a member of the Orleans Parish Medical association, Louisiana State Medical association, American Medical association, and the American Urological association. He is now clinical assistant in genito-urinary and venereal and rectal diseases at Tulane Post-Graduate Medical school, and also visiting surgeon at the New Orleans Charity hospital. Dr. Kahle has 1 son, Henry Reichard, born 1910.

Kaufman, Charles A., president of the Charles A. Kaufman Co., Ltd., New Orleans, was born in Germany, June 15, 1845; a son of Jonathan and Helen (Firnberg) Kaufman, both natives of Germany. Jonathan Kaufman, the father, followed the avocation of a merchant in Germany, and after having removed to the United States, in the year 1850, lived in retirement until the end of his life. His death occurred in 1851. His wife survived him until 1890. To their union, 12 children were born, only three of whom are living at this time. Charles A. Kaufman, the subject of this sketch, was the youngest of the 3 children. He attended a private school at Opelousas, La., and later in New Orleans, being prepared in the latter for entering Harvard university, but was deterred from going there by the beginning of hostilities of the Civil war. Instead of going north to the university, he entered the service of a wholesale dry goods house at New Orleans, and there continued about 3 years, following which he became a salesman in a retail store, and continued in this latter connection for 4 years. Following these 7 years in the dry goods business, wholesale and retail, he formed a partnership with the late Marks Isaacs, under the firm name of Kaufman & Isaacs, and launched into business on Dryades street, in New Orleans, this being in the year 1878. The business pros-

pered from the beginning, and this firm name remained unchanged throughout about 22 years of successful merchandising. In 1900 the long-standing partnership was dissolved, and the firm of Charles A. Kaufman Co., Ltd., was organized, with Charles A. Kaufman, president; Arthur I. Kaufman, vice-president, B. Kiam, treasurer, and Claude M. Kaufman, secretary. Along with the above officers of the corporation, the board of directors also include the name of Percy S. Kaufman, who is a stockholder in the organization. There has been no change in the personnel of the officers and directors since the original selection of these at the time of the incorporation of the business at its beginning, and under their direction and management the business of this firm has prospered from its start, and continues its healthy growth and expansion. Chas. A. Kaufman's interests and activities are by no means confined to this big mercantile business. He is also a member, respectively, of the board of directors of the Commercial-Germania Trust & Savings bank, and of the Stern Foundry & Machine Co.; also a member of the sewerage and water board of the city of New Orleans, his commission in the latter capacity expiring in the year 1921. Mr. Kaufman was married in April, 1869, and is the father of 6 children, namely: Arthur, Cora, wife of B. Kiam; Bertha, now Mrs. N. S. Stern, of New Orleans; Claud M., Percy S., and Viola, wife of Stanford M. Beers, of New Orleans, commission broker. Mr. Kaufman has long been widely known throughout the commercial and financial circles of New Orleans, and contiguous and tributary regions, and his connections and associations are very extensive. His long and successful record as identified with the community of New Orleans conclusively shows him as a public-spirited citizen, at all times fully alive to the best interests of the people among whom he lives, and readily co-operating in any movement directed toward conserving those interests. He is a man of the highest sense of personal integrity and unswerving loyalty, and upon those sterling qualities his successful career is founded and has endured through many adverse conditions and discouraging situations under the weight of which a less stable character could not have survived. He is fittingly numbered among the city's most successful and dependable men of large affairs and complex business activities.

Kemp, Robert Christie, M. D.—Baton Rouge, La.—Is a graduate of the medical department of Tulane university of Louisiana, where he received his degree of M. D., with the class of 1900. During 1 year thereafter he served as an interne in the New Orleans Charity hospital, this being followed by 2½ years' service as resident physician at the Louisiana Insane hospital, Jackson, La. He then located at Echo, La., where he remained in active general practice about 5 years. At the expiration of this period, in 1908, he located at Baton Rouge, in which city the doctor has built up a large and lucrative general practice and has gained the reputation of an able surgeon. He fills the position of surgeon for the Standard Oil Co., of Baton Rouge, and is surgeon for the Louisiana State university. Dr. Kemp is a member of the East Baton Rouge Parish Medical society, the Louisiana State Medical society, the American Medical association, the Medical Congress of Surgeons of North America,

the Charity Hospital Alumni, the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar Mason. In 1904, Dr. Kemp was married to Mrs. Margaret Wilson, nee Bonnet, and 3 children have been born to their union. Dr. Kemp was born in Yazoo county, Miss., Dec. 15, 1873, but was reared in the state of Louisiana and educated at Amite collegiate institute. After leaving school he obtained employment in a general store, where he gained valuable experience as a druggist, meanwhile studying medicine. His father, Dr. Jonathan Joseph Kemp, now located at Independence, La., has been a very successful practitioner for many years. The father is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served as a private in Confederate cavalry, and as a prisoner of war was confined at Chicago for a portion of the time during the war. Dr. Jonathan Joseph Kemp, the father, was married to Miss Susan Richardson. Both the mother and father were born in Louisiana. Dr. Robert Christie Kemp enjoys a large popularity, both with his professional brethren and among those who come under his care as patients. As a citizen he is held in high esteem by the people among whom he lives and does the work of his life avocation. The doctor has taken no active part in politics further than to discharge the obligations of citizenship and aid in the selection of those delegated to administer the laws of the land in which his lot is cast. He is always found ready to do his part in any movement which is to carry the people forward to better things in their daily lives.

Kemper, James Parkerson, civil engineer, was born in St. Mary parish, Aug. 5, 1868, the son of William P. Kemper, a native of St. Mary parish, who was born June 26, 1826, who lived all his life in St. Mary parish and died there Nov. 26, 1890; and Monica (Rogers) Kemper, who was born in Boston, Mass., in Nov., 1835, the daughter of John and Margaret (Reynolds) Rogers. Monica Rogers came to St. Mary parish as a governess in 1857 and in 1 year married Mr. W. P. Kemper. To Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kemper, 8 children were born, as follows: Stephen Young, who died in infancy; Eliza Blanche, afterwards Mrs. Carroll Barton of Assumption parish, and who died in 1892; William Byrne, now of Wharton, Tex.; Kate Gilman, now Mrs. Dr. W. P. Simmons, of Terre Bonne parish; Mary Jane, now Mrs. Wallace Trowbridge, of Ennisee, La.; James Parkerson, the subject of this sketch; Walter Young, of Franklin, St. Mary parish, now internal revenue collector at New Orleans, and Charles Delaware, of Franklin, St. Mary parish, who is superintendent of the Sterling Sugar & R. R. Co. J. P. Kemper's great-grandfather was Nathan Kemper, who moved to St. Mary parish in 1807. He and Gov. Johnson were partners in a sugar plantation on Bayou Sale. This Nathan Kemper was prominent in the early history of this country. Reuben Kemper, a bachelor, and a brother of Nathan Kemper, served under Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans in the War of 1812. This battle occurred in Jan., 1815, after peace had been proclaimed, but they did not know it. This same Reuben Kemper served under Sam Houston when Texas fought for freedom from Mexico. He was deeded large land grants for his services, but he did not care for it, and went off and let it alone. The Kempers were brought to this country from Germany in 1712 or 1717, by

Gov.-Gen. Spottiswood, to operate mines in Virginia. They settled the little colony of Germania in Virginia. J. P. Kemper spent his youth in St. Mary parish and was taught by a governess until 14 years old, when he went to the Maryland agricultural college in Prince George county, Md. From there he went to the University of Alabama in 1884, and graduated from the school of engineering with the degree Bachelor of Engineering, in 1887, and for post-graduate work obtained the degree C. E. in 1891 from the same university. After obtaining his first degree he started in R. R. engineering in Alabama, but in 1890 he changed into electrical engineering, and that year, 1890, he spent in what was then the Thompson-Houston works, in Lynn, Mass., which is now part of the General Electric Co. The year 1891 was spent in electrical business in St. Paul, Minn., and the years 1892 and 1893 in the same line in Chicago. In 1894 he returned to Louisiana and continued in electrical engineering until 1896, when he returned to the practice of civil engineering in St. Mary parish, which consisted mostly of drainage work. In 1908 he moved to New Orleans, and has since had a general engineering practice which, however, is nearly all country work. In addition to this engineering work, he has always had sugar plantations and some of the time timber interests. He now has a timber interest in Pointe Coupée parish. Mr. Kemper is a member of the Louisiana Engineering society and also a member of the Episcopal church. In 1896 he married Cordelle, daughter of T. S. Alexander, of St. Mary parish. To Mr. and Mrs. Kemper 3 children have been born, as follows: Cordelle, James Lawson and Richard Rogers Kemper.

Kemper, Walter Y., civil engineer and resident of Franklin, La., was born on Cote Blanche Island, Saint Mary parish, La., Sept. 13, 1871, the son of William P. and Monica (Rogers) Kemper. His father was southern born, Saint Mary parish being his native place, and his mother was born in Maine. The Kempers came from Virginian to Louisiana. They were of German origin. The great-great-grandfather of Mr. Kemper was the first to come to Louisiana. He settled in Saint Mary parish, and there the family has lived for 5 generations, and its members for the greater part have been sugar planters. Mr. Kemper's father was a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served 4 years as a private in a Louisiana regiment of the Confederate army. He died in 1890 at the age of 65 years, and his wife survived him 19 years and died at the age of 74. They had 7 children, of which Walter Y. is the youngest but one. Only one of the children are deceased. All of them were reared on the plantation. Walter Y. Kemper was prepared for college by his sisters and private governesses, and in 1890 he graduated in mining engineering from the University of Alabama. While in this university, Mr. Kemper took a course in sugar chemistry, and after graduating was for 3 years a sugar chemist, then he became manager of the parental plantation, and later of other plantations, his last experience being in Cuba for one year. He then returned to Louisiana and located at Franklin, where he has since been engaged in civil engineering, but in the meantime he has had time for politics, as a Republican, and in 1910 he was appointed

supervisor of United States census for the second Louisiana census district. In Oct., 1911, Mr. Kemper became collector of United States internal revenue for the State of Louisiana, a position he now holds. In 1894, Mr. Kemper and Miss Leonora Barton were united in marriage. Mrs. Kemper is a daughter of Mr. E. D. Barton, a prominent sugar planter of Saint James parish, where she was born. Five children have been born unto Mr. and Mrs. Kemper. They are: Leonora Barton Kemper (Mrs. Robert H. Collins), Walter Y. Kemper, Jr., William P. Kemper, Clarence Barton Kemper, and Donald Barton Kemper.

Kerr, Frank Montgomery, chief state engineer of Louisiana, was born in New Orleans, La., Feb. 28, 1851, the son of Richard Hulton Kerr, a native of Nassau, Bahama Islands, and Priscilla (McCarthy) Kerr, a native of Cork, Ireland. Mr. Richard Hulton Kerr was born in 1820 and came to America when a young man and settled in New Orleans, identifying himself with the business interests of Louisiana until his death in 1906 at the age of 86 years. For some time Mr. R. H. Kerr was a railroad man in the employ of the New Orleans, Opelousas & Great Northern R. R., which is now a part of the Southern Pacific. The remainder of his business career was spent in connection with the Sun Mutual Insurance company. Mr. F. M. Kerr's mother, Priscilla (McCarthy) Kerr came to this country when a child and lived here until her death in 1886 at the age of 60 years. Mr. Frank M. Kerr is the only living child of his parents. His early education was received in the public schools and from there he went to the Louisiana state university in 1867, graduating from that institution in 1871 with the degree of C. E. After graduation he returned to New Orleans and found employment as private secretary to the chief engineer of the Louisiana levee company, then under contract with the state of Louisiana for the construction of all the levee work in the state. The chief engineer under whom Mr. Kerr served was Col. Caleb G. Forshey, a civil engineer of great note at that time. Mr. Kerr served in this capacity from 1871 to 1876 when the contract with the Louisiana levee company was abrogated and the construction of all levee work was resumed by the state direct through the board of state engineers of Louisiana, with which board Mr. Kerr obtained employment as chief draughtsman under Maj. B. M. Harrod, then chief state engineer. Mr. Kerr occupied this place until 1882, when he was promoted to the position of secretary to the board of state engineers, which he held until 1888, when he was appointed by Gov. Francis T. Nichols as assistant state engineer and member of the board of state engineers. In this capacity he served under different administrations until 1902 when he was appointed by Gov. W. W. Heard as chief state engineer, an office he has continuously held until the present time, having acquired a wide reputation for efficiency and skill in his profession. Mr. Kerr is a member of the American society of civil engineers and of the Louisiana engineering society; he is also a member of the Boston club. In 1878 he married Miss Almaide Kate Bonnabel of New Orleans, daughter of Henry and Julia (McCarthy) Bonnabel, the latter being a sister of Mr. Kerr's mother. To Mr. and Mrs. Kerr the following children have been

born: Frank M., Jr.; Gertrude, now Mrs. A. W. Jackman; Alma, now Mrs. B. U. Sims, of Bryan, Tex., and Chas. M., a civil engineer, and now assistant highway engineer of Louisiana.

Kimbell, John Lamar, M. D., of Shreveport, was born near Homer, La., January 12, 1862, and is a son of John and Mary Jane (Lewis) Kimbell. His father was born Aug. 13, 1806, in South Carolina, but was reared in Georgia. He was a son of Benjamin Kimbell, a native of South Carolina and a son of David Kimbell, who was a native of Massachusetts and of English lineage. This family of Kimbells in America is related to the same English family to which belonged the celebrated English actress, Fannie Kimbell, and actors, John and Philip Kimbell. John Kimbell came to Louisiana about 1848, and settled in Claiborne parish, and there established "Kimbell Hall" plantation, and became one of the largest upland planters of the state. In the fifties he served in the legislature from Claiborne parish, of which parish he afterward served as sheriff. He was often referred to as "Honest" John Kimbell. In all of his private and public relations he maintained a strict regard for probity and was highly respected by all who knew him. He was twice married, his first wife bore the maiden name of Nancy McGowan, who died in Georgia, just before he came to Louisiana, and it was in the latter state that he married Mrs. Mary Jane Hobdy, nee Lewis. His second wife was born in Alabama, the daughter of John Lewis who was a direct descendant of an early family of Baltimore. John Kimbell died at "Kimbell Hall," his plantation, in 1888, and the mother of Dr. Kimbell died in 1897. She was possessed of strong force of character, with sterling qualities of heart and mind. Dr. Kimbell was reared at "Kimbell Hall" and educated in the schools and colleges of his native parish. Col. J. W. Nicholson was one of his teachers at Homer college, and after completing his literary education he took up the study of medicine under Dr. Joseph Atkinson, of Arcadia, and later graduated from the Hospital College of Medicine, Louisville, Ky., in 1884. He graduated in medicine with distinction and high honors, and began the practice of his profession in Caddo parish, at Bayou La Chute, where he remained several years, and thence removed to Howard, in the same parish, and a few years later he practiced and resided for 2 years at Homer, La. In 1907, Dr. Kimbell located in Shreveport, where he has built up a large and remunerative practice. In 1906 he was the first to call attention to the breath as being a diagnostic feature in all cases of appendicitis, which has attracted widespread interest in the medical profession. He is a member of the Shreveport City, the Louisiana State Medical societies and of the American Medical association. Fraternally, he is a Master Mason and a Knight of Pythias. In church faith, he is a Baptist. In 1891 Dr. Kimbell married Miss Ada Lety Mercer, daughter of William Judson Mercer, a lieutenant of the Confederate army. Mrs. Kimbell was born in Texas, and is a descendant of the Rev. Jesse Mercer, a Baptist divine and founder of Mercer college, Georgia. Her mother by maiden name was Clara Adelaide Prescott, a daughter of Dr. Prescott, of Lake Providence, La. Mrs. Kimbell is a Colonial dame and a Daughter of the Confederate States of America.

Unto Dr. and Mrs. Kimbell were born the following children: John Lamar, Jr., Lewis Mercer, and Mary Jewell Kimbell. Dr. Kimbell has borne a prominent part in the promotion and organization of several industrial concerns, prominent among which is the Caddo Rock Drill Bit Co., and takes a commendable interest in movements which tend towards the betterment of the public weal.

Knighton, Joseph E., M. D.—Specialist in Digestive Disorders, Shreveport, La.—Was born at the farm home of his parents in Claiborne parish, La., Dec. 15, 1870; son of Joseph O. and Martha J. (Harvey) Knighton, the former of whom was born in Yazoo county, Miss., and died in Claiborne parish, La., in the year 1822, at the age of 49 years. He was a planter and a veteran of the Confederate army, having served the cause of the Southern states from beginning to end of the Civil war. The mother was born near Rome, Ga., and survives at this time. Four sons and two daughters were born to their union. The mother had previously been married to a Mr. Hamiter, and 1 son was born to this marriage. Mr. Hamiter served as a Confederate soldier, and was killed in battle during the Civil war. Joseph E. Knighton, the son, was reared on the farm, and was 12 years old when the death of his father occurred. He attended the parish schools, and later graduated from the high school at Sunset, Tex. Following this, he returned to Claiborne parish, La., and there taught a school about 2 years, afterward beginning the study of medicine at Louisville Medical college. Later he graduated from the medical department of the University of Nashville, with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1899. Shortly thereafter he began the practice of medicine in Claiborne parish, but later removed to Homer, La., where he continued as a practicing physician until the year 1909, at which time he removed to Shreveport and began practice as a specialist in digestive diseases. Dr. Knighton has taken post-graduate courses at New Orleans, Chicago, New York, and Baltimore. The doctor is a member of the Shreveport, Louisiana State, and Tri-State Medical societies, and the American Medical association. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish-Rite Mason and a member of the Baptist church. In 1899 Dr. Knighton was married to Miss Mattie Fay Duke, of Atlanta, Ark. Dr. and Mrs. Knighton have 4 living children.

Koelle, J. Marcus, M. D., of New Orleans, born in that city, March 12, 1877, the son of Rev. F. O. Koelle, native of Elberfeld, Germany, (1839; died in New Orleans, Oct. 28, 1904), and Anna (Lotz) Koelle, (born at Hesse-Cassel, Germany in 1839; died in New Orleans.) The subject of this biography was educated in a parochial school, next, in a school conducted by his father, later in Boothby's private school, and entered the high school of Tulane, which he left to attend Port Gibson academy. While at the latter institution, the young student, thinking he was called to the ministry, went to the Southwestern Presbyterian university, but after studying for 1 year, experienced a change of idea, and in 1897 matriculated in the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated in 1901. An epidemic of smallpox among the students at Tulane, during the time Dr. Koelle was following the courses,

caused a panic; and he was the only one who volunteered to nurse the sick; faithfully and courageously fulfilling that altruistic service until the last patient had recovered. Since graduating, the doctor has been in continuous practice in New Orleans, and is a specialist in anesthesia, which he had studied at the Skin Cancer hospital in New York City, under Dr. Gwathmey, in 1910. Before leaving Tulane, and until 1911, he was the house physician at Bethany Home sanitarium, founded by his father in 1889. At one time he was lecturer in the Orleans Dental college; and is now visiting special anesthetist to the Presbyterian hospital, the Hotel Dieu, and the French hospital. Is a member of the Democratic party; and in religion, a Presbyterian; and is affiliated with the Orleans Parish and State Medical societies; the Pan-American Medical and Surgical and the American Medical associations, and editor-in-chief of the Department of Anesthesia of the Pan-American Medical & Surgical Journal, the new official organ of the State Medical society; Past Master in the Masonic order, member of the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Druids, and the Red Men. Jan. 18, 1905, Dr. Koelle married Miss Mary Henderson, a daughter of Zachary Taylor Henderson, of Pointe Coupée parish, La.

Kohlmann, William, M. D., New Orleans, was born in Reinpfalz, Germany, June 6, 1863; son of L. and Regina Kohlmann. He was educated in the public schools of his native country, including high school, graduated from the medical department of the University of Heidelberg in 1889, and from the medical department of the University of Wuerzburg, in 1890, having served as interne in hospitals in the meantime. In 1891 he came to America and located at New Orleans, where he has since been engaged in practice, with the exception of brief absences. In 1897 he took post-graduate work in Berlin. In 1897-98 he was resident surgeon at Touro infirmary, and following this term was surgeon-in-chief to the same institution until 1906. He is now visiting gynecologist to both Touro infirmary and the New Orleans Charity hospital. Dr. Kohlmann specializes in gynecology and abdominal surgery. He is a member of Touro Synagogue and of the Orleans Parish, Louisiana State and American Medical associations, Southern Medical association, and the Southern Surgical and Gynecological society.

Kostmayer, Hiram Watkins, successful physician, surgeon and medical educator, was born at New Orleans, La., Sept. 25, 1883; son of John G. and Catherine (Eichborn) Kostmayer, born, respectively, in New Orleans, La., and in Germany. His paternal grandfather was the first representative of the family to come to America, and located at New Orleans. His son, John G., was for 40 years a member of the firm of J. H. Keller, soap manufacturer, and the oldest soap manufacturing establishment in the South. He is at this time engaged in the real estate business. During the "Reconstruction Period" in Louisiana, following the Civil war, he was allied with the forces of the "White League," and participated in the battle against the "carpet-bag" regime in 1874. Catherine Eichborn came from Germany with her mother when about 7 years old. Hiram Watkins Kostmayer was educated in the public schools of New Orleans. After graduating from the Boys' Central high

school, he entered Tulane university, and took the degree of A. B. at that institution in 1904. He then entered the medical department of Tulane university, and in 1909 graduated with the degree of M. D., having meantime spent 2 years as interne, or ambulance surgeon, at the New Orleans Charity hospital. Following his graduation, he entered upon the practice of medicine at New Orleans and has so continued. Immediately after having taken his medical degree at Tulane university, he was appointed clinical assistant to the chair of gynecology. Later he was made instructor in gynecology and chief of clinic to Prof. Clark, medical department, Tulane university. From the time of his graduation he has been a visiting surgeon to the Charity hospital. He has been district surgeon for the Illinois Central R. R. since 1911, and is associate abstract editor of the magazine, "Surgery, Gynecology, and Obstetrics." Dr. Kostmayer is a member of the Orleans Parish Medical association, Louisiana State Medical association, American Medical association, Phi Chi Medical fraternity, in which he has been active, representing the organization at one time as delegate to the national convention at Atlanta. Dr. Kostmayer is also a Mason—Blue Lodge—and at this time occupies the post of Worshipful master.

Kramer, Wilbur H., clerk of court, Franklin, St. Mary parish, La., was born at Rome, Ga., Nov. 6, 1871; son of Rev. William P. and Jean (Mobley) Kramer, the former of whom was a native of the State of Maryland, and the latter of Georgia. The father was for some years rector of Christ Cathedral, in New Orleans. He became an Episcopal clergyman early in life, and some of his earlier charges were at Augusta, Ga., and Louisville, Ky. In the '70s he succeeded to the rectorship of Christ Cathedral, at New Orleans, and was one of the clergymen to remain in New Orleans during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878. He survived the fever epidemic, but died 2 years later, 1880. His widow is living at this time. In the course of his education, Wilbur H. Kramer attended Selwin Hall Military academy, Reading, Pa., graduating from the academy in 1888. Following this, he attended Lehigh university 2 years, taking the classical course. During the succeeding 2 years, he traveled in Europe and South America, and in 1892 located at Patterson, St. Mary parish, La. Shortly thereafter he became secretary of the St. Mary Building association, and remained incumbent of that position for 8 years. In 1900 he was appointed superintendent of public instruction for the parish of St. Mary, and occupied that office 3 years. In 1903 he was appointed by Gov. Heard to fill an unexpired term as clerk of the district court, and has been elected for 3 successive terms in that capacity since the expiration of the term of the original appointment, the last election having been in 1912. Mr. Kramer is vice-president, respectively, of the Bank of Berwick, and the People's State & Savings bank of Morgan City; also, vice-president of the St. Mary Building association. He is a member of the Episcopal church and treasurer of his church parish; member of the Masonic fraternity, Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias, Ancient United Order of Druids, State Historical society. In 1897, Mr. Kramer was married to Miss Annie Parkerson,

a daughter of Gen. Parkerson, of Franklin, La. Their children, in order of birth, are Wilbur Parkerson, Mildred Parkerson, and Stirling Parkerson.

Labbe, Dr. D. C., successful dentist, member of Louisiana house of representatives, member state tax commission, St. Martinville, La., was born at St. Martinville, St. Martin parish, La., Dec. 17, 1875; son of Arthur and Stephanie (Duchamp) Labbe, the former of whom was born in the same locality as was the son, and the latter in the Island of Martinique. For further details as to parents and ancestry, see sketch of Hon. Theobald J. Labbe, elsewhere in this work. In the course of his earlier education, D. C. Labbe attended private schools at St. Martinville and at Grand Coteau, in St. Landry parish, and after having been thoroughly prepared at these, matriculated at Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., from which in due time he graduated. When his academic education had been completed, in 1893, he entered the dental department of Northwestern university, Chicago, Ill., from which he graduated with the class of 1896. Shortly following the completion of his professional education, he opened dental offices at St. Martinville, and there began the practice of dentistry, which was continued until the year 1900, when he purchased the Vida sugar refinery, formerly owned by his father-in-law, in Iberia parish. To the operation of this property he gave his attention for 1 year, when, on account of threatened ill health, he removed to New Mexico, where he passed about 7 years. In 1908 he returned to St. Martinville and engaged in the real estate business, which has claimed his chief attention from that time to the present. Dr. Labbe is actively affiliated with the Democratic party, the principles of which he has at all times supported; nor has he allowed his profession to deter him from the activities of a public-spirited and progressive citizen loyal to the best interests of the people among whom he lives. He has served as a member of the St. Martinville city council, and as mayor pro tem. In 1912, Dr. Labbe was elected a member of the Louisiana state legislature from St. Martin parish for a term of 4 years, and during the ensuing session of the legislature was appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives as a member of the state tax commission. In 1913 he was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention at Baton Rouge. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church. In 1897 Dr. Labbe was married to Miss Vida Martin, a daughter of James F. and Sara (Whit) Martin, of Iberia parish, La. Sara (Whit), wife of James F. Martin, was formerly of New Orleans. Four children, as follows, have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Labbe: Harry James, born 1898; Owen J., 1900; Lucille M., 1902; Arthur J., 1904.

Labbe, Hon. Theobald J.—Farmer, druggist, banker, legislator, and Educator; St. Martinville, St. Martin parish, La., was born at St. Martinville, Nov. 6, 1867. His father, Arthur Labbe, was born in the same locality as was the son, and died at the place of his birth, in the year 1904, at the age of 60 years. At the age of 17 he enlisted in the 18th La. volunteer infantry and served as a Confederate soldier throughout the years of the Civil war. After the war he returned home, collected such resources as remained to him,

and began business as a merchant at St. Martinville. Subsequently he began farming, and continued the latter occupation until the time of his death. He lived the life of an active, public-spirited citizen, and in the course of his services to the public during 8 years filled the position of president of the police jury of St. Martin parish. His wife, Stephanie (Duchamp) Labbe, was a native of the Island of Martinique, and came to Louisiana with her father, Eugene Duchamp, when a child. Eugene Duchamp also was a native of the Island of Martinique. On locating at St. Martinville he established a drug business, and to this his energies were devoted until about 3 years prior to his death, covering a period of 40 years. His store stood upon the ground now occupied by the new store owned and operated by the subject of this sketch, the latter building having been erected in 1897. The paternal grandfather, Cesaïre Labbe, and his father, Vincent Labbe, were natives of St. Martin parish, and devoted their respective lives to the avocation of farming. The founder of the Labbe family in Louisiana came to this country as captain of a French sailing vessel, and having lost his ship, after some preliminary prospecting, located at Lafayette, where he opened a private school. At that time the country in the region of Lafayette and thereabouts was known as the Attakapas, and St. Martin parish then included a part of Lafayette and Iberia parishes. Theobald J. Labbe was the first of 7 children born to his parents, 6 of these surviving at this time. He was educated in private schools at St. Martinville, later entering Louisiana State university, in 1879, where he remained until 1882, following which he studied pharmacy at St. Martinville, passed an examination, and was licensed as a pharmacist in the State of Alabama, there being no laws regulating such matters in Louisiana at that time, 1886. In 1884 he assumed charge of a stock of drugs his father had purchased, and since that year has been continually engaged in the drug business. In 1897 he erected the building in which the drug store is now housed, and in 1910 built the store adjoining, now occupied as a hardware, house-furnishing and specialty establishment, the dimensions of the building being 85x65 feet, 2 stories high, the largest store building in the parish, and carrying the largest retail stock. In 1889, through the State Pharmaceutical association, Mr. Labbe was appointed by Gov. Murphy J. Foster as a member of the Louisiana pharmaceutical examining board, and was later re-appointed successively by Gov. Blanchard and Gov. Heard, serving 12 years as a member of this important board, 4 years of which time he occupied the office of president. In 1896 he was elected mayor of St. Martinville, and without opposition re-elected in 1898. In 1900 he became a candidate, on the reform ticket, for the Louisiana state senate, and was duly elected to that body from the 13th senatorial district, comprising St. Martin, Iberia and Lafayette parishes. In the same year he became president of the St. Martin parish school board. In the succeeding term of the Louisiana state senate, Sen. Labbe was one of the most active and aggressive workers for much-needed reforms throughout the state, by no means confining his efforts at bettering conditions to his own district. He led the fight in the senate for the institution of civil service in the administra-

tive affairs of the city of New Orleans, and is credited with having saved that measure for the city. In 1904 he was not a candidate for the senate, but in 1908 was again elected to that body. It was during this session of the legislature that the measure directed toward putting an end to race track gambling was introduced, and in the upper house Sen. Labbe made a strong and successful fight for the law. He also introduced a measure known as the medical bill, which also became a law and in its operation did away with medical practice by those not qualified. This bill was especially aimed at quack practitioners. As president of the St. Martin parish school board, 1900 to 1908, inclusive, the first tax for school purposes was levied. In the year 1900 there was only 1 school building in the parish that was owned by the parish. During the 8 years of Sen. Labbe's incumbency as president of the board, 30 school buildings were erected in the parish, these ranging in cost from \$1500 to \$20,000, and this 1 item alone furnishes an eloquent commentary upon the efficient labors of the president of the parish school board, but in addition to this, the standard of efficiency of the teachers was put upon a much higher plane than it previously had been. These school buildings are constructed 3 miles apart, so that no child in the parish is more than 1½ miles from a school. In the year 1900 there were only 900 pupils attending the public schools of the parish. At the end of Sen. Labbe's incumbency as president of the board, 3,000 children were attending the public schools of the parish. At the time he became identified with the parish school board, the parish was paying \$500 per year toward the support of the schools, and is now paying about \$14,000 per year for that purpose, while even a larger sum is received from the state. Previous to the year 1912 Sen. Labbe acted with the democratic party, but he is now a Progressive. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in church affiliation is a Roman Catholic. In 1912 he organized the Commercial bank of St. Martinville, was elected president of the institution, and has remained its executive head since its organization. Sen. Labbe is also practically interested in farming. In April of 1889 he was married to Miss Corinne Flemming, a daughter of August Flemming of St. Martinville, who for a number of years occupied the office of clerk of court of St. Martin parish. Ten children have been born to Sen. and Mrs. Labbe, these being, in order of birth, as follows: Alan, who was 2 years a student at the University of Michigan and 2 years at Annapolis Military academy, and now a teacher in the Jeanerette high school; May, now the wife of Francis Fournet, an electrical engineer and teacher in the state normal school at Natchitoches, La.; Hilda, wife of L. J. Voorhies, civil engineer in charge of city improvements at Lafayette, La.; Waldo, in the electrical department of the Southern Pacific shops at Houston, Tex.; Lorena, Bessie, Alice, Stephanie, Ethel, and Elliot, all living, and all except those otherwise mentioned, now living at the parental home.

Lafaye, Edward E., city commissioner of public property, New Orleans, was born in the city of New Orleans, La., June 27, 1880, and is a son of John Albert and Laura (Leefe) Lafaye, the former of whom was born in Charleston, S. C., and located at New Orleans

when 14 years of age. He has resided in the city continually since that time and has attained the age of 74 years. The mother was born in New Orleans and her life ended at the age of 52. To their union 8 children were born, 5 of whom are now deceased. During a period of about 20 years the father, John Albert Lafaye, operated as a sugar planter and broker, and for about 26 years following this he was a traveling commercial agent in the service of the Illinois Central R. R., being now on the retired list of that corporation because of old age. Mr. Lafaye, Sr., is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served throughout the conflict as a member of Watson's Battery. Edward E. Lafaye passed his childhood and boyhood in the city of New Orleans, where he received his education in the public schools. At the age of 15 years he left school to begin the battle of life for himself, and the indications are that in this battle the young man has "fought a good fight"—in fact, a very good fight. From the time of departure from school he was identified with the wholesale grocery business in New Orleans—covering a term of approximately 20 years—and in 1912, at the time of his election to his present position as a member of the commission government of the city of New Orleans, he was assistant manager of the Albert Mackie Grocery Co., a very responsible and important position. In 1902 Commissioner Lafaye was married to Miss Julia Berkery of New Orleans. Four children have been born to their union.

Land, Alfred Dillingham, associate justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, was born in Holmes county, Miss., Jan. 15, 1842. His parents were Thomas Thompson and Mary Eliza (Dillingham) Land. His father was born in Tennessee in 1815, reared in Holmes county, Miss., educated in part at the University of Virginia; and licensed to practice law in Mississippi in the legislature of which state he served 1 term. He removed to Caddo parish, La., in 1846, and in 1847 commenced practicing law in the town of Shreveport. He was twice elected judge of his district; twice elected associate justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; was a member of the constitutional convention of 1879, and served as chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the convention. He died in July, 1893. Mary Eliza (Dillingham) Land was born in Mississippi in 1822 and died in Shreveport in 1902. She was a granddaughter of Maj. Alfred David Smith, officer in the Revolutionary war and the War of 1812, and a friend of Andrew Jackson, as well as a prominent character of his day. Mrs. Land was related to the Runnels, Humphries and other prominent families of Mississippi. On the Land side the family descended from Capt. John Land of Land's Ford on the Catawba river, S. C., who was killed by the Tories during the Revolutionary war. Alfred Dillingham Land, after attending local schools in Shreveport, spent 2 terms at Centenary college, and 2 terms at the University of Virginia. He received his diploma from the law school of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane university, in May, 1861. A short time thereafter he enlisted in Company H, 7th La. volunteer infantry, C. S. A., and served with his command at the first battle of Manassas, July 21, 1861, and in minor engagements during the same year. In 1862 he enlisted

in Company A, 28th Miss. cavalry, and in 1863 was assigned to Harvey's Scouts, in which he served until badly wounded and honorably discharged in Jan., 1864. Judge Land was admitted to the bar in Nov., 1865, and after practicing his profession in the city of New Orleans about a year and a half, returned to Shreveport where he continually and successfully practiced law until his elevation to the bench. In 1893 and 1894 he served as a member of the committee on constitutional amendments, whose recommendations as to suffrage and several other provisions were incorporated in whole or in part in the constitution of 1898. In Sept., 1894, Judge Land was elected as additional judge of the First Judicial District in and for the Parish of Caddo. In 1896 and again in 1900 he was elected sole judge of his district, without opposition. In Oct., 1903, Judge Land was appointed by Gov. W. W. Heard as associate justice of the supreme court from the Second Supreme Court District, vice Justice N. C. Blanchard, resigned. In 1910, Justice Land was defeated for the Democratic nomination for justice by Judge Luther E. Hall, who was elected to succeed Justice Land at the expiration of his term in June, 1912. Judge Hall resigned to become a candidate for governor, and in Nov., 1912, Justice Land was elected to succeed himself for a term of 12 years. In November, 1869, Alfred D. Land and Miss Sarah Virginia Lister were united in marriage. Mrs. Land was a native of Harrison county, Tex., and died in Feb., 1884, leaving 5 children, namely: Mrs. Florence L. May, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Tilly H. Scovall, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. James Ashton Blanchard, Shreveport, La.; Alfred D. Land, Jr., lawyer, of Shreveport, La.; and Vivian L. Land, New Orleans, La.

Land, John R., district judge for Caddo parish, was born at Lexington, Miss., July 9, 1862, and is a son of Thomas T. and Mary Eliza (Dillingham) Land. His father, a native of Tennessee, was reared in Mississippi and later settled in Caddo parish, La., where he was twice elected district judge, and twice elevated to the supreme bench of Louisiana. His mother was a native of Mississippi. The subject of this personal sketch is a brother of Judge Alfred D. Land, the present associate justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and in whose personal sketch, appearing in this volume, a more extended mention of parental history is made. John R. Land was reared in Shreveport and educated in Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va. He studied law in the office of his father and was admitted to the bar in 1884. In 1888 he was elected to represent Caddo parish in the legislature, and in the same year was a member of the state convention to nominate delegates to the national Democratic convention. In 1892 he was elected district attorney for Caddo parish with marked and exceptional ability in that office until 1904. March 25, 1913, he was elected district judge. Fraternally, he is a member of the I. O. O. F., the Knights of Pythias, the B. P. O. E., and other fraternal bodies. He is a member of the First Church of Christ Scientist, Shreveport. In 1896 he married Miss Willie Armstead. To Judge and Mrs. Land 2 children have been born, namely: John R., Jr., and Mary Elizabeth. Judge Land is regarded as an able lawyer and jurist and is held in highest esteem by all who know him.

Landry, Arthur, attorney and notary public, New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, La., April 24, 1875; son of Ernest and Henriette (Juge) Landry, the former of whom, now retired, was for many years prominently identified with banking interests of the city of New Orleans. He, the father, was born in St. James parish, La., and is a son of Silver Landry, who married a Miss Reber, of German descent, while he was of French lineage and a member of an Arcadian family which early settled in Louisiana. Ernest Landry was yet very young when his father died. He attended Cape Girardeau college (Mo.) up to the age of 15 years, when, returning to New Orleans, he finally drifted into the banking business. When the Civil war came on he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Bridge's battery and served with gallantry throughout the war. After the surrender he returned to New Orleans and resumed his banking connections, from which he finally retired in 1900. His wife was born at Donaldsonville, La., and was of French lineage. Arthur Landry is one of 8 children born to his parents. He was reared in New Orleans and graduated from the Jesuit college in 1892 with the degree of A. B. In 1893 he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. Following this, he entered the law school of Tulane university and in due time graduated from that institution of learning with the degree of LL.B. For several years after obtaining his legal degree he was associated in practice with the firm of Louque & McGloin, but later began practice alone, and has so continued to this time, enjoying a lucrative and highly gratifying clientele. Mr. Landry is affiliated with the Catholic church and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. In 1909 Mr. Landry was married to Miss Honora Newman, a daughter of the late Thomas Newman of New Orleans. One son, Arthur Francis, has been born to their union. It should be stated that during the time of the Spanish-American war Mr. Landry served 6 months as a member of Battery A, La. light artillery.

Lapeyre, George F., son of Jean Martial Lapeyre, a biographical sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work, was born at New Orleans, La., Oct. 18, 1864. He obtained the degree of bachelor of arts at Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., graduating with the class of 1882, and 4 years later the same degree was conferred upon the young man at Harvard university. He began the study of law at Harvard, where he attended 2 full sessions, but in 1888, he entered Columbia college law school in the city of New York, and there obtained the degree of bachelor of laws in 1889, and soon thereafter began the practice of his profession in New York City. In April, 1890, he married, in New Orleans, La., Miss Jeanette Waugh, daughter of Arthur and Isabelle (Harris) Waugh, of that city. Upon his return from an extended wedding trip through Europe, Mr. Lapeyre returned to his old home in New Orleans, where he began the practice of law, limiting his efforts almost exclusively to consulting and advisory work. Large demands upon his time are made by the administration and management of the varied property interests of several members of his immediate family and his own. Mr. Lapeyre has travelled extensively in almost

every country upon the globe, traveling constituting his one hobby. He has never aspired to elective or appointive office, or political honors of any description, having neither time nor inclination for these, but is always found ready and willing to give of both his time and means and lend his earnest personal coöperation in support of measures for the public or common welfare.

Lapeyre, James Martial, well-known New Orleans attorney, was born in New Orleans, La., Oct. 28, 1868, and is a son of Jean Martial Lapeyre, concerning whom a biographical sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and which the reader should examine. James Martial Lapeyre, the son, subject of this sketch, graduated from Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., in 1886, following which he completed a course in civil engineering at the Rensselaer polytechnic institute. For some time after having taken his engineering degree, Mr. Lapeyre was engaged in business as a contracting civil engineer, but after considerable practical experience in this line of endeavor he became convinced that such a pursuit could not satisfy his requirements as a profession, and therefore the civil engineer became a student in the law school of Tulane university, from which institution he obtained his legal degree in 1901. Shortly thereafter he established himself in offices at New Orleans, where he has since devoted his abilities to the practice of his profession. In 1893 Mr. Lapeyre was married to Miss Louise Minor, a daughter of Frank O. Minor, of New Orleans. Mr. Lapeyre is a member, respectively, of the Boston club, the new Century club, and the Chess, Checkers and Whist club of New Orleans.

Lapeyre, Jean Martial, New Orleans, La., was prominently identified with Southern finances for many years. He was born at Ascaïn, in the southern part of France, July 5, 1801, and died at Pau, France, Aug. 30, 1871. Mr. Lapeyre came of one of the oldest and most prominent of French families, and was afforded every possible educational advantage. As a result of this, coupled with his natural tastes and studious habits, he was a man of great scholarly attainments, particularly in the field of the linguist, for which he manifested the greatest liking. He spoke several languages with the utmost fluency and grace, and so marked was his inclination in this direction that he early became a teacher of languages and it was though for a time the young man intended to devote his life to this branch of learning. However, through some reason not definitely known, perhaps an inclination for foreign travel and investigation, he turned away from what had previously appeared as his life-profession, and became private secretary to an English nobleman. For some years following this change, he resided chiefly in England, but later made a tour of the West Indies, in which a considerable time was spent. When his investigation of the islands had been completed, he came to America and finally, in the year 1835, located at New Orleans. From the first it was evident that the new country appealed powerfully to his ideals and had taken strong hold upon his fancy. Shortly following his location at the southern metropolis, he engaged in business as a broker in stocks and bonds, and at once met with flattering success, that brought him into prominence in financial and business circles and caused many to seek

his advice and association. He became one of the founders of the private banking house of Pike, Lapeyre & Brother, which afterward played so prominent a part in the financial history of the South. He was long connected with this institution, which prospered, expanded, and grew in importance and influence throughout the history of his association with it. He became president of the Louisiana State bank in 1855, and occupied that position until 1866, when his connection with Pike, Lapeyre & Bro. demanding his undivided time and attention, he resigned. In accepting his resignation, the bank's board of directors, wishing to testify to his past valuable services to the bank, tendered him a directorship in the institution for as long as he cared to retain it. For a time he was also interested in the Pontchartrain R. R., being one of the promoters of that pioneer enterprise, and served as president of the company, which, like other business organizations with which his name became associated, was successful throughout the period of his administration. His genius for finance, and for the mastery of details of management was unusual in that time, and from a small beginning he rapidly progressed to a position of commanding eminence in the financial and industrial affairs of the South, throughout which he became known as an able and sagacious financier and a man of the strictest ideals of integrity and personal honor. He manifested the utmost punctiliousness in keeping all engagements and meeting all appointments, even though these at times might appear trivial to others, and required that his subordinates should have a corresponding regard for their time and that of others, as well as a due sense of appreciation of their obligations. Interwoven with these sterling attributes of character that brought him well-merited success and honor, was a rare spirit of human kindness and toleration for the shortcomings of others and a hand whose benevolences extended to all in need. During the long term of his residence at New Orleans, he not only accomplished many things that to others were difficult, but made the way easier for others to follow, while always being in the foremost rank of any movement for the relief of distress or the advancement of any worthy or charitable cause. While enthusiastic in the support of those he deemed worthy, he never sought public office or political honors, which doubtless could have been his, merely by their acceptance. His conscientious regard for the varied interests having claim upon him at length undermined what was formerly a robust constitution, and as his health began to fail, physicians advised that he retire from business. Finally yielding to this admonition, he severed all business relations and returned to his native land in search of proper treatment, but the tax upon his vitality had been too great and long-continued, and his physical infirmities rapidly increased, resulting in his death shortly following his retirement from business. Mr. Lapeyre's social and home-loving qualities were largely developed. He had a host of the most loyal of friends, and his happiest hours were those passed in the circle of his own fireside, where he was revered and loved as the sympathetic and dependable head of a family remarkable for its fealty to ideals of the most unselfish devotion. Mr. Lapeyre was married to Miss Angeline Aveg-

no, a daughter of one of the oldest and most prominent families in the city of New Orleans, where their wedding took place, the parents being Philippe Avegno and Catherine Genois. Mrs. Lapeyre was born in the city in which her marriage was solemnized. She survived her husband several years, her death occurring in the year 1884. Thirteen children were born to their union, of whom the following survive at this time: George F., elsewhere referred to in this work, which see; James Martial, likewise mentioned at length in this volume; Corinne, widow of the late Charles W. Miltenberger; Louise, who became the wife of the late F. J. Gasquet, died in November of the year 1913.

Larose, J. Browne, M. D., was born in St. Gabriel, La., July 12, 1886; son of James O. and Adele (Dupuy) Larose, the father having been born in New Orleans, where he died aged 72 years, in 1907. The mother was born in St. Gabriel, La., and is living in New Orleans at this time. Her father, Joseph Gideon Dupuy, was also born in St. Gabriel, in 1785, where he continued to reside throughout his life. He was a sugar planter, a large slave owner and a veteran of the war of 1812. His father, great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a French-Canadian, and came with a colony from Canada to Louisiana in the early part of the 19th century. Her mother, Teleide Babin, was born in St. Gabriel in 1807, and died there in 1898. The paternal grandfather, Jacques Larose Mimard, was born in Rouen, France, in 1793, and came to America while a young man. Immediately following his arrival in this country, he located in New Orleans, and resided in that city until his death in 1846. He married Marie Louise Giraud, who was born in Plaquemines parish, La., in 1805, and died in New Orleans in 1871. He owned and operated a line of vessels plying between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, then being chiefly employed in the transportation of fruit. James O. Larose was a merchant of New Orleans, and had retired from business some time previous to his death. He served 2 years in the Confederate army, as did four of his brothers, and his wife's only brother, who lost his life in the service of the Confederacy. He was a volunteer in the 8th regiment of the Louisiana reserves, Company B, under his brother, Capt. Augustin Larose. In the latter part of his service, he was a recruiting sergeant and conveyed recruits to the army at Gordonville, Va. He was honorably discharged on account of illness. Dr. Larose has 3 living brothers and 1 sister. The sister is married to John A. Wagner, a merchant of New Orleans, and is the mother of 4 children. Louis G. Larose, the eldest brother, married Ludivine Badeaux. Alfred A. Larose married Noëlie Languier and has 3 children. J. Henry Larose married Margaret Machea, and has 3 children. The brothers are engaged in commercial pursuits. J. Browne Larose was educated at the College of the Immaculate Conception, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1906. He then entered the medical department of Tulane university, and graduated in 1911 with the degree of M. D., having in the meantime served 2 years as interne in the New Orleans charity hospital, to which he was appointed through competitive examination. Following his graduation, he was appointed resident house physician at the Hotel

Dieu hospital, serving in that connection about 1 year; since that time, he has been engaged in general practice in the city. At this time, Dr. Larose is a specialist in the treatment of diseases of the eye, and is associated with Dr. Theodore J. Dimitry, M. D. It should be stated here, too, that young Larose was honored with the position of valedictorian of his class at the time of his graduation from the College of the Immaculate Conception, and that while at Tulane university, he occupied the post of student demonstrator in histology and anatomy. Dr. Larose is now visiting surgeon at the New Orleans charity hospital. He is a member of the Orleans parish, Louisiana State, and Americal Medical associations; also, Phi Beta Pi Medical fraternity. He affiliates with the Roman Catholic church. Dr. Larose's offices occupy 729 Maison Blanche building, New Orleans.

Lawrason, Samuel McCutcheon, successful lawyer, jurist, and financier, of St. Francisville, West Feliciana parish, La., was born in the city of New Orleans, July 31, 1852; son of George C. and Zelia (McCutcheon) Lawrason. The father was a native of the State of Virginia, born at Alexandria, that state, and when a young man of fair education, came to New Orleans, where he became a successful merchant, broker, and prominent citizen. During Pres. Fillmore's administration he served as collector of the port of New Orleans. He was of English and Irish lineage, and came of an old and highly-esteemed Virginia family. He married, in Louisiana, Miss Zelia McCutcheon, and 2 sons were born to their union, the eldest of these being the subject of this sketch, and the younger being Dr. George B. Lawrason, of Shreveport, La. The mother was of Scotch-Irish descent. Just prior to the coming-on of the Civil war, the father and mother, with their 2 sons, went to Europe, but when the war began, the father returned to New Orleans, leaving the wife and sons in Europe. At New Orleans, during the war, he was a member of the committee of public safety, and when the city fell into the hands of Gen. Butler, the father was made a prisoner of war by Butler and held as such during more than a year, being confined at Ship Island and Fort Pickens. He died at New Orleans, in 1874, at the age of 57 years. He was a modest and retiring man, unostentatious, plain and unassuming, and rarely talked of himself, possessing none of the attributes of an "ego." It was in 1858 that he went with his family to Europe, returning alone at the beginning of hostilities. The wife and sons spent 6 years in France, and 1 year in Spain, and during their sojourn in the latter country the wife died, and was buried at Barcelona, Spain, her death occurring in 1865, when the subject of this sketch was about 13 years of age. He had been given splendid educational advantages in both France and Spain, but to brush up in English, he went to the Isle of Jersey, and afterward returned to his native land late in the year of 1865. After the return to America the young man matriculated at Virginia Military institute, Lexington, Va., from which he graduated, in 1872, receiving the degree of C. E. In 1874 he graduated in law from the old Louisiana university (now Tulane university of Louisiana), and at once entered upon the practice of law at the city of New Orleans. In March of 1875 he married

Miss Harriet Matthews, of West Feliciana parish, La., and at that time located at St. Francisville, where he has since resided. Mrs. Lawrason is a granddaughter of the distinguish jurist, George Matthews, who was the first presiding justice of the Louisiana supreme court. Eight children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Lawrason, and they have 7 grand children. Under the old system of parish judges, Judge Lawrason was twice elected judge of the court of West Feliciana parish, and was incumbent of this position when the office was abolished by state constitution of 1879. Judge Lawrason's professional career has brought him into a position of eminent success and prominence as a lawyer. He has been connected with much of the important litigation in his own and adjoining parishes, and before the Louisiana supreme court. He is an active member of both the Louisiana State Bar and the American Bar associations. He is affiliated with the Democratic party, and since first beginning to exercise the right of the elective franchise has been a potent force in upholding the principles for which his party contends. In 1894 he was elected a member of the Louisiana state senate, and discharged the duties of the office with conspicuous ability and credit to his constituents. He was a member, and served as vice-president, of the Louisiana State Constitutional convention of 1898, and in this capacity, as in all other commissions entrusted to him, acquitted himself with distinguished honor. To the cause of education he has rendered invaluable service. For 10 years or more he was a member of the parish school board, and for 6 years was a member of the state board of education, representing the sixth district. Aside from these commissions, however, he has rendered his greatest service to education as a member of the board of supervisors of Louisiana state university, on which board he has served continually for more than 25 years, throughout which unusual period of service he has at all times sought the best interests of the institution and of the people who support and patronize it. He has been largely instrumental in securing legislative appropriations that have from time to time made possible the greater efficiency of the university. Judge Lawrason is a financier, too, of extended experience and ability. Upon the organization of the Bank of West Feliciana, in 1895, he was made president, and in 1904 was chosen president of the Louisiana State Bankers' association. Judge Lawrason is a man of modest and retiring manner, and bears the reputation, among the people with whom he comes in daily contact, of being a man of unquestioned integrity and the highest ideals of personal honor. He is deservedly a popular and esteemed citizen.

Lea, Allen C., postmaster of Shreveport, La., is one of the best-known men in business, political and social life in the northern section of the state. Born Aug. 8, 1876, in McNairy county, Tenn., and reared in his native locality, he received a primary and grammar school education at home; then entered the southern Tennessee normal school, from which he graduated in 1895. Continuing his studies, Mr. Lea matriculated in the law department of Cumberland university, at Lebanon, Tenn., and in 1897 was awarded his diploma. The same year of his graduation as a lawyer was marked by his

election, at the age of 21, as the mayor of Selmer, Tenn., a public trust which he ably filled during 2 years. In 1899 Mr. Lea was appointed postmaster of Selmer, serving in that official capacity to the year 1902, when he was appointed office deputy United States marshal, and to fill this position, he removed to Memphis, Tenn. The following year he came to Shreveport, La., as chief deputy United States marshal, which position he held about 6 years, and in 1910 he was appointed United States marshal for the western district of Louisiana, which position he resigned in Dec., 1910, to accept the place of postmaster of Shreveport. Mr. Lea is a member of the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce, of the Genevieve Orphanage board, and member of the Shreveport golf and country club.

Le Beau, Vic, president, director and manager of the De Soto hotel, was born in New Orleans, Feb. 21, 1861, a descendant of a prominent French family of that city. He was reared and educated at home, but at the completion of his college course, Mr. Le Beau supplemented it with several years of extensive travel, visiting many of the larger cities of the country. In a business way, he is connected with several large enterprises in New Orleans, among which are some of the leading hotels and restaurants of the city. He is at this time vice-president of the Dixie Brewing Co., which he helped to launch into business life, at one time acting as its president, and is one of the largest stockholders in the concern. He was also president of the Cosmopolitan Hotel Co., for more than two years. The splendid Hotel De Soto, of which Mr. Le Beau is now president and manager, was erected in 1907, and is one of the most modern and up-to-date hostelrys of its kind in the South. He is the organizer of the Young Men's Gymnastic club, in which he takes a lively interest, and of which he is now vice-president. He is also a charter member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of New Orleans. Mr. Le Beau is a representative citizen, taking a deep interest in the welfare of his community, and is greatly esteemed for his excellent business qualifications, executive ability, and his courteous and genial nature.

Ledbetter, Benjamin Alfred, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of New Orleans, was born in Claiborne parish, La., Sept. 15, 1868, and is the son of Benjamin Thomas and Mary (Vanderhurst) Ledbetter. The father, a prominent citizen of Claiborne parish, was born in 1833, at Rome, Ga., and with his father, the grandfather of Benjamin Alfred, moved to Scott county, Miss., while yet a boy. He was educated at the University of Virginia, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. He served during the 4 years of the Civil war, enlisting at the outbreak in 1861 under Gen. Forest, and became in succession lieutenant and captain. After the war he was one of the pioneers of Claiborne parish. He built the public school at Summerfield, which is yet standing; he also erected the Baptist church there. Although active in local and state politics, he refused public office until after Cleveland's election, when he was appointed United States surveyor general, the second in importance in the government service, and for which he was notably qualified. He had served only a few months, however, when he died in New Orleans, in 1887. Although on many occasions asked to run for

Congress, he had invariably refused, declining in favor of his friends. He was a warm friend of Sen. Randall Lee Gibson. In addition to being a pioneer in the field of education in his community, he served as general superintendent of schools for his parish. He not only built schools out of his personal funds, but he even paid the teachers out of his own pocket. His wife, who is still living at Homer, La., is a native of Scott county, Miss., born in 1834. The issue of this union was 8 children, namely: Mrs. Emma Talbot of Bernice, La.; W. M., one of the pioneer planters of North Louisiana; Mrs. Alma Kerlin, of Homer, La.; Mrs. Rhoda Knighton, of Homer, La.; Benjamin A., Mrs. Theresa Martin, of Homer, La.; Douglas S., of Goldendale, Wash.; and Black, partner of Douglas S. Benjamin A. Ledbetter was educated in the schools of North Louisiana, in Keatchie, in De Soto parish, and Tulane university, graduating from the latter named school with the degree of M. D., in 1891. He was employed, previous to his graduation, as draughtsman in the office of the United States surveyor general, holding this position for 8 years, under both democratic and republican administrations. Like his father, he has always been a democrat. After graduation, he immediately took up the practice of medicine at New Orleans, where he has been located ever since. His marriage to Amie Seawell, of New Orleans, the daughter of B. W. and Victoria (Isaacson) Seawell, was celebrated Oct. 29, 1897. Mrs. Ledbetter was well-known as a talented vocalist, and is a woman of rare accomplishments and agreeable personality. Five children were born to them: Karl, Gretchen, Ben and Walter (twins), and Victor. B. W. Seawell was the confidential and general manager of the E. J. Hart & Co. wholesale drug house. Mrs. Seawell's brother, Harry, has been captain of Rex, and held an important position in the local sub-treasury. Alfred Isaacson, another of Mrs. Seawell's brothers, held the position of comptroller of New Orleans under the commission government first adopted many years ago. Dr. Ledbetter has been a member of the Orleans parish medical society since his graduation at Tulane and has been its president twice. This society, during his membership, erected, a new \$30,000 home. In 1912 he was president of the Louisiana State Medical society, of which also he has been a member since graduation, and he also belongs to the American and Southern medical associations. Gov. Sanders appointed him a member of the Louisiana state board of health, a position he now holds under Gov. Hall.

Legendre, Joseph Amilcar, well-known New Orleans pharmacist and proprietor of one of that city's popular drug houses, is a son of Joseph and Celestine (Riviere) Legendre, and was born Feb. 18, 1866, at the town of Thibodaux, Lafourche parish, La., where his father, who was also born in that locality, was in mercantile business until the time of his death, in 1879. The father was born in 1828. The mother was born in the same locality as were the husband and son, in the year 1830. The marriage of the parents took place in 1849. Of children born to their union, eight lived to maturity, viz.: Octave, now deceased; Josephine, widow of E. N. Braud; Emile J., now living at Thibodaux; Oscar J., deceased; Louisiana, now Mrs. P. L. Brand; Phillip F., living at Thibodaux;

Joseph A., the subject of this sketch; Veronica, now Mrs. Gomez, of New Orleans. Joseph A. Legendre attended school at Thibodaux college, and after the completion of his academic education, matriculated in the pharmacy department of Tulane university, from which, in due time, he graduated with the degree of master of pharmacy. When his professional education had been completed, he entered the service of W. T. Cluverius, on Canal street, and remained in that position until July 1, 1889, when he purchased a drug business at the corner of Dauphine and what is now Iberville street. In 1895 he bought a second drug store, at the corner of Dauphine street and Lafayette avenue, but in 1902 sold this latter store and purchased that of Alexander Finley, located at 124 Baronne street. In 1908 he moved the first store to the corner of Carrollton avenue and Jeanette street, and finally sold this store in Dec., 1912 leaving him, since that date, with the one store, at 124 Baronne street. Mr. Legendre is a member of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, the American Pharmaceutical, Louisiana State Pharmaceutical and the Orleans Pharmaceutical associations; also of the Chess, Checkers and Whist club, the Knights of Columbus, some carnival organizations, and other fraternal association. Nov. 25, 1895, Mr. Legendre was married to Miss Louise Marie LeGendre, a daughter of Pierre H. LeGendre, of New Orleans. One son, Marion Joseph Legendre, has been born to them.

Leonhardt, Alexander F., merchant and postmaster at New Orleans, was born in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 3, 1860, of German parentage. His father, Ernest W. Leonhardt, came to this country from Germany in 1834, and died in St. Louis in 1896, at the age of 75 years. He was a mere boy when he came to America. In St. Louis he followed, for more than 60 years, the business of a flour miller, becoming a prominent miller of St. Louis. His wife, and the mother of the subject of this personal sketch, bore the maiden name of Frederica Odendahl, and was born in Germany. In St. Louis Mr. Leonhardt was reared, and in the parochial and public schools of that city received his education. He was a high school student in 1878, when he left St. Louis and came to New Orleans to accept a clerical position with the flour and grain commission firm of Glover & Odendahl, which firm was succeeded by Glover & Son. Mr. Leonhardt remained with this firm nearly 25 years, and then, 1902, embarked in the grain and hay business on his own account. In the business he has continued, the present firm name being A. F. Leonhardt & Co. Mr. Leonhardt's business career has been marked with success, and for years he has held a prominent place among leading business men of New Orleans. For several years, Mr. Leonhardt served as a director of the New Orleans Board of Trade; was several times vice-president of the board and once president, declining a re-election to the presidency, because of his appointment as postmaster of New Orleans, which appointment he did receive July 31, 1911. He assumed his duties as postmaster Oct. 2, 1911, and his administration of the office has been distinguished for fairness and efficiency. Mr. Leonhardt has been twice married. In 1884, Miss Mary Maguire became his first wife. She died, leaving him 3 chil-

dren, and in 1909 he married Mrs. Marion Hill Dodge of Baltimore, Md. Residence, 3405 St. Charles avenue, New Orleans.

Leucht, I. L., well-known Rabbi of New Orleans, was born at Darmstadt, capital of the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, Jan. 25, 1844, son of Nehemiah H. and Johanna (Rosenbaum) Leucht, the latter of whom was born at Zell, near Würzburg, Germany. The mother was a daughter of the noted Rabbi, Mendel Rosenbaum, to whose great energy and untiring efforts in behalf of his people is ascribed the emancipation of the Jews in Bavaria. When he had his first interview with King Ludwig I, to whom he represented that on account of the harshness of the laws in their bearing upon the Jewish people hundreds and thousands of them were immigrating to the United States, the king made the historic reply: "I am not Pharaoh, to run after them to the sea." However, the Rabbi lived long enough to witness the complete emancipation of his brethren in Bavaria. I. L. Leucht received his early education in the schools of his native city, and upon the completion of his academic studies, entered the Rabbinical school at Würzburg, where he completed the 4-year course of preparation for his life work. In 1864 he came to the United States and shortly thereafter was installed as assistant to Rabbi Hochheimer of the Eden Street synagogue, Baltimore, Md. July 2, 1868, he came to New Orleans, as assistant to Rabbi James K. Gutheim, whose successor he became 6 months later. In 1882 his congregation in Rampart street joined the Portuguese synagogue, called the "Dispersed of Judah," and Rabbi Leucht was appointed to minister to the united congregation worshipping at Touro synagogue, in Carondelet street, which had been founded by the noted philanthropist, Judah Touro. Ten years later Rabbi Leucht was largely instrumental in building the splendid edifice in which the congregation of Touro synagogue is now housed at St. Charles and Berlin streets, and where he continued to preside as Rabbi. Politically, he was independent, lending his influence and activities to the support of the progressive and reform faction in any movement for the betterment of conditions. In the course of his labors in Louisiana, Rabbi Leucht filled several important and responsible public positions, having been a member of the state school board through 2 terms, president of the prisons and asylums commission several years, and president of the Red Cross association. Throughout the term of his residence in New Orleans, embracing a period of about 45 years, he was always found ready to give aid, encouragement, and hearty coöperation in all charitable undertakings and to every commendable enterprise, and through his beneficent work in this direction, as much as by reason of his professional abilities, he grew into prominent recognition and esteem among the people with whom his lot was cast. He was president of the Kingsley House organization, first vice-president, respectively, of Touro infirmary and the Jewish orphans' home, and officially connected with many other of the city's most useful and active organizations. April 20, 1869, Rabbi Leucht was married to Miss Mathilde Kahn, whose parents formerly resided at Paris, France. To them were born three children, namely: Mrs. Melvil Israel, Mrs. Charles Rosen, and Emile Leucht.

Note.—Since the above was written, Rabbi Leucht has passed on to his eternal reward. His death caused real sorrow in very many homes of his adopted city, where he was universally mourned by all classes of citizens.

Leverich, Watts Kearny, practicing attorney, New Orleans, was born at the city of New Orleans, La., Oct. 13, 1880; son of Henry and Margaret Priestley (Richardson) Leverich, both of whom were born at New Orleans. The paternal grandparents were William Edward, a native of Long Island, and Fanny Hampton (Inskeep) Leverich, a native of New York. The paternal grandfather was accompanied by a brother when he came south. They located at New Orleans about 1830 (in the early days) and continued to reside there, where they became business men of varied interests. They came of an old American family, the progenitor of which was a minister who landed at Salem in 1633. The Rev. William Leverich was a cotemporary of Roger Williams and devoted his efforts largely to missionary work among the American Indians. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Priestley, (the celebrated scientist and discoverer of oxygen) was of English ancestry, but was persecuted and driven from England, and settled in Pennsylvania and became a warm personal friend of Benjamin Franklin. Henry Leverich, father of the subject of this sketch, was long connected with the dry goods business in New Orleans. He was first associated with W. H. Letchford & Co., which firm was later succeeded by A. Lehman & Co., Mr. Leverich thereafter becoming superintendent of the Bradstreet offices at New Orleans. He died in 1895, at the age of 47 years. His wife survives at this time. Five sons and 2 daughters were born to their union. Watts Kearny Leverich, the 4th son, was reared and educated in New Orleans, where he attended the public schools. Later he entered Prof. L. C. Ferrell's select school for boys, where he was prepared for college. Following this, he entered the academic department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B., in the class of 1901. During the succeeding 5 years he filled the position of a teacher in Prof. Ferrell's select school for boys, after which he returned to Tulane university and graduated from the law school of that institution with the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1907. Since the latter date Attorney Leverich has been engaged in the practice of his profession at the city of New Orleans, and, like most men whose records show that they earned the money with which to pay their way through college, is surely building up a substantial and dependable legal clientele, whose circle widens as the years go by, being based upon a reputation for fealty and loyalty to the interests of those represented and an abiding sense of uncompromising integrity. Mr. Leverich is a member of the Vestry of Christ Episcopal Cathedral.

Lewis, John C., ex-mayor, Franklin, St. Mary parish, La., was born at Harrisonburg, Catahoula parish, La., Nov. 29, 1861; the only child; son of John C. and Eliza E. (Mayo) Lewis, the father's life coming to a tragic end when the son was only 1 year old, and the bereaved mother dying 1 year later. In regard to the father, the following article, written by Hon. Thomas H. Lewis of Opelousas, was addressed to Dr. T. F. Frere concerning the life of John

C. Lewis, Sr., whose son is an ex-mayor and a beloved citizen of Franklin. It needs no introduction; the contents are self-explanatory concerning the life of a great man who gave all in the service of his country. It may also be said, too, that the son is a worthy descendant of a noble sire, and inherits many of the sterling qualities of his illustrious father. "Opelousas, La., Feb. 17, 1913. Dr. T. F. Frere, Franklin, La. My Dear Cousin: I enclose herewith copies of a sketch which I wrote during the war concerning the personality of my cousin and foster-brother, John C. Lewis, the father of your John C. Lewis. He was killed in the latter part of the year 1862, in a skirmish with the Federal troops, as narrated in the sketch. He left the town of Harrisonburg, in Catahoula parish, at the beginning of the war, for the army, being at that time associated with me in the practice of law. A short time before leaving Harrisonburg for the front, he married a Miss Eliza Mayo, whose father had been judge of the district, and who was a member of the most prominent family residing in that section. He never saw his wife after leaving for the army. His son being born thereafter, father and son never met. The child, at its birth, was given a different name, but after his father's death his name was changed to that of his father. Though I had several brothers, John and I were closer to each other than was I and any of my own brothers. We slept together from childhood, and were inseparable companions up to manhood. When I settled in the parish of Catahoula to practice law at Harrisonburg, he followed me and became associated with me, because of the strong bonds of affection between us. I think he was as fine a specimen of physical manhood as I ever saw. Over six feet in height, erect, of commanding bearing, with a noble head and strong features, he attracted attention wherever he went. During the brief period that he practiced his profession he evinced such ability that it was predicted by his brother members of the bar that he would attain great prominence in his chosen profession. He was high-spirited and fearless, and warmly espoused the cause of the South. Among the thousands of valuable lives which the South offered up in vindication of what our people believed to be a just cause, there was no nobler sacrifice offered upon the altar of our country than the life which John C. Lewis freely gave in her defense. His surviving son has just cause to cherish the memory of his noble father. Very sincerely yours, Thomas H. Lewis, Sr." From the sketches to which this letter refers, the following brief extracts are made: "Alexandria, La., 1862 Killed in battle near Denmark, Tenn., on the 1st of Sept., 1862, John C. Lewis, aged 27 years and 11 months. The subject of this brief notice met his death in the guise in which he had often been heard to say that he most coveted—there was no mangling of limbs, no lingering bed of suffering; the missile of death went straight to the seat of vitality, and the instant he was struck his spirit fled to his maker. Let us make as fitting a tribute as we may to the dead, for his manly form, his strong arm, and his courageous heart, he voluntarily held up as a barrier between us and the merciless invader, and now, alas, he lies moldering in the grave—the grave of the soldier, the patriot, and the hero. * * * He sought the front

of the battle, and there he fell, within reach of the enemy, his horse in full career and his sword uplifted to strike down the foe. Let us respect his memory; let us cherish the name and deeds of the brave man, the devoted patriot who fell prematurely, striking to hurl back the tide of invasion that has marked its progress with so much of blood and suffering. With this noble purpose he faced the danger and exposure of warfare uncomplainingly, and when the time came he offered up his life courageously, unflinchingly. Among his fellow men he was full of the impulses of generosity, fidelity and truth, and to his relatives and friends he was bound as with hooks of steel." The following extracts are taken from a letter written by a comrade of the deceased, and afford an eloquent and truthful tribute to his memory: "I saw on yesterday, B., 1 of the 6 men of the Tensas cavalry who were at first reported to have been killed in the late battle near Denmark, Tenn. Instead of being killed, B. was captured by the enemy. He was with Dr. Lithman, our surgeon, burying the dead on the 2nd of September, the day after the fight. They found 4 of the Tensas cavalry dead on the field. They were buried and their graves marked. They were Lient. Montgomery and privates Lewis, Briscoe, and Swayze. Private John C. Lewis had been struck by a grapeshot above the right eye. His horse was killed at the same instant, so that horse and rider fell dead together. In communicating to you this melancholy fact, I cannot let the occasion pass without speaking of Mr. Lewis, who was a cavalier without fear or reproach. Every man who has ever been in the Tensas cavalry can testify that his deportment on all occasions was that of the high-toned gentleman, the devoted patriot, and the intrepid soldier. * * * On one occasion I have in mind the enemy came upon us unawares—surprised us completely, and were within thirty yards of us, opening fire, before we were aware of their presence. The officers, seeing that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to form the men in line under fire, ordered a charge, but all remained immovable, no one stirring, until John C. Lewis, driving his spurs into his horse's flanks, and dashing off at the enemy, cried out 'Charge them, boys!' His gallantry had the happiest effect—it was contagious. The entire regiment charged with him, routed the foe and drove him back, with considerable loss to the main body of the Federal army. He was regarded by his whole company as one of the best soldiers in the Confederate army. He served for more than a year, and was never absent from duty but once, and on that one occasion he was confined with camp fever. During the period of his service he was a participant in twelve skirmishes and two battles, and had two horses killed under him, one at Corinth and one at Denmark. He fell within ten feet of the cannon's mouth, and the last words he was heard to utter were 'Charge them, boys!' The South had no braver soldier to die in her behalf. T. H. L." Following the death of his mother, the two-year-old son, John C. Lewis, Jr., was taken by an uncle, Spencer Mayo, to Vidalia, where he remained until eight years old, when he was taken to Franklin to live with his grandmother, Mrs. Mary H. Anderson, formerly Mrs. Lewis, at her sugar plantation home near Franklin. This continued to be the

home of the boy throughout the years of his youth. He attended private schools at the town of Franklin, and later entered Louisiana State university, then under the presidency of Col. D. F. Boyd, where he remained until the senior year. Returning to Franklin in 1879, he was for a time overseer on the Anderson plantation. In 1893 he became established in general insurance business at Franklin, and since that time has successfully conducted that business, under the firm name of J. C. Lewis & Co., Miss Ella M. Johnson, a cousin, being the silent member of the firm. Mr. Lewis affiliated with the democratic party. In 1900 he was elected mayor of the city of Franklin, and for 4 succeeding terms has been reelected without opposition, his incumbency of the office at this time extending over a period of ten years. Mr. Lewis is unmarried.

The Lewis Family.—There were many first settlers of the Lewis family in America, but it is said that they all originally came from the same Welsh stock, showing their descent from Howell, Lord of Nannan, Wales, who in turn descended from Cynfyn, who died in 972, and was prince of Powys and king of Wales, whose ancestor was Howell Dha, king of all Wales, who married Isabel, daughter of Picot de Say, a Norman Baron. The southern Lewis family—the family from which sprang the Lewises of Virginia, is one of the largest American branches, and their genealogies begin with the first settlement in Virginia of the five distinct heads of the Lewis family: first, Robert Lewis, a native of Wales, who sailed from England in 1635, and settled in Gloucester county, Va.; second, John Lewis, of Henrico county, whose name first appears on the records of that county in 1660; third, John Lewis, who settled in Hanover county, Va., in 1675, fourth, Zachary Lewis, who came to Virginia in 1692 and obtained a grant of land in King and Queen county in 1694; fifth, John Lewis, born in Donegal county, Ireland, in 1678, a grandson of William Lewis, of Wales, married Margaret, the daughter of the Laird of Lynne, of Scotland, and with seven children born in Ireland, were the first white settlers in Augusta County, Va., in 1732. They had eight children who were as follows: Samuel, Thomas, Andrew, Alice, William, Margaret, Anne, and Charles—all save Charles were born in Ireland. Samuel was a captain in the French and Indian war, and his brothers, Andrew, William, and Charles fought under him. Andrew served as a major in Washington's Virginia regiment prior to the Revolution, and was with him at Braddock's defeat in 1755. He was taken a prisoner at Fort Duquesne, and carried to Montreal. Later he was exchanged. He was with the future head of the American nation at the surrender of Fort Mifflin, and commanded the Sandy Creek expedition in 1756. He was a member of the House of Burgesses for years, and a delegate to the Virginia convention in 1775, his statue occupying one of the pedestals surrounding the equestrian statue of Washington, in Richmond, Va. Charles Lewis was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, W. Va., 1774. Joshua Lewis, grandson of pioneer John Lewis, known as the first settler of Augusta county, Va., was born in the Valley of Virginia in 1772, and married America Lawson in 1797, a daughter of Gen. Robert Lawson. Her mother was a daughter of Sir John Pierce. Gen. Law-



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HAMPDEN LEWIS, M. D.

son was with Gen. Greene in his memorable southern campaign, and commanded the Virginia contingent with Gen. Stephens. Later he was under the immediate command of Lafayette. His military service terminated at Yorktown. Pres. Thomas Jefferson, because of his personal acquaintance with the different branches of the Lewis family, sent Meriwether Lewis, born in 1774, to the Northwest, and Joshua Lewis to New Orleans. This gentleman, a lawyer by profession, and a graduate of Washington college, had first located at Richmond, Va., whence he had removed to Lexington, Ky., practicing his profession. He was elected to the state legislature of Kentucky. Six children were born to them in Lexington, Ky., as follows: Sidonia Pierce, who married Peter Knight Wagner, a celebrated journalist, personal friend and political advisor of Andrew Jackson; John Lawson, sheriff of Orleans parish, La., mayor of the city of New Orleans, and major general of the state militia at the opening of the Civil war, colonel and brigadier general in the Confederate army; Theodore, major in the Mexican war of 1847, and served in the Confederate army; Eliza Cornelia; Louisa Maria, and Alfred Jefferson. When Louisiana was purchased in 1803, Joshua Lewis was sent to New Orleans by President Jefferson, together with Edward Livingston, and James Brown to receive the purchased territory from the French. In 1806 he was appointed judge of the superior court of the Territory of Orleans, and when the state was admitted into the Union, was made judge of the first judicial district, which position he retained, filling it with distinguished ability, until his death in 1833. He served under Andrew Jackson in the second war with Great Britain, and participated in the night attack on the British, Dec. 23, 1814, as the captain of an organized military company composed of Americans. His brother-in-law, Columbus Lawson, at the head of a troop of mounted men, was mortally wounded at the battle of New Orleans. So prominent a citizen was Judge Lewis that at the second election after the admission of Louisiana to the Union, he was placed in the gubernatorial field against Jacques Villere, who owing to the intense rivalry between the Creole and American elements defeated him, by a small majority. Upon his death in 1833, the members of the bar desired to erect a monument to his memory, but his children declined the honor, because their father had requested that he should rest in the same spot with his wife, who had preceded him to the grave some 3 years, and he was entombed with her in the cemetery just above Madisonville, on the west bank of the Tehefuncta river. The lake front of his country seat in St. Tammany was then sold in town lots, and named Lewisburg, in his honor. John Hampden Lewis, B. A., B. S., M. D., A. M., 4th son and 7th child of the union of Judge Joshua Lewis and America Lawson, was born in New Orleans, Sept. 14, 1810. His twin brother was Algernon Sidney, father of the eminent physician and specialist, Earnest Sidney Lewis. John Hampden Lewis as a boy was a student, and received an education befitting the rank and intelligence of his ancestors, and matriculated in Yale college, where he distinguished himself by his strong mental power, and force of character. He was a leader in the famous Conic section revolt, which prevented him from re-

ceiving a degree. On the death of his mother, in 1830, he left Yale college, and in obedience to the wishes of his father, decided to study medicine. Following a winter course at Cincinnati, he returned to New Orleans to prosecute his studies in the Charity hospital, and was appointed assistant surgeon. In 1832 he went to Paris to complete his studies. After spending 18 months abroad, he returned to this city, and graduated in the first class from the Louisiana Medical college. In the meantime he was in charge of a private infirmary. He returned to Paris with the view of prosecuting the study of medicine as far as the science of the day would permit. He could not enter the Paris School of Medicine, however, without a diploma as bachelor of arts and sciences, so he entered the Sarbonne, received his degrees, and then matriculated in the medical school, from which he graduated in 1839. He then entered into active practice in New Orleans, which was uninterrupted except by the Civil war, until he retired in 1889. As a physician he was honored, as a scholar he was admired, as a man he was esteemed and loved, not alone for his accomplishments and learning, but for his nobility of character and his thorough manliness. During the Civil war, Dr. Lewis was surgeon of Col. Skymanski's La. regiment, which was detailed at the quarantine station near Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson, on the Mississippi river, and when Admiral Farragut captured these forts, he was made a prisoner, but was shortly afterwards paroled. There are 4 children living from the marriage of Dr. John Hampden Lewis and his wife, Annie E. L. DeBritton, nee Von Yettendahl, a native of the island of St. Thomas, viz.: Sidney Francis Lewis, Wranie P. Lewis, who married Gabriel Villere, deceased, the grandson of Gov. Jacques Villere; America Lawson, who married Benjamin Joseph Simms, and Ernestine, who married Edgar White. Sidney Francis Lewis, son of Dr. John Hampden Lewis, and grandson of Judge Joshua Lewis, is descended on his father's side from the Southern branch of the Lewis family, the early settlers in Virginia, all of whom originally came from the same Welsh stock. His mother was of Danish and English parentage. He was born in New Orleans, Jan. 28, 1854. He first attended school, at the opening of the Civil war, at Mrs. Vatinel's, a French school still in existence on South Esplanade avenue, near Chartres street. At the age of 10 he entered the higher class of the public grammar school, on St. Philip street, and was graduated, at the age of 15, at the boy's high school in 1869, with distinction. At times, he had private instructors Edward Rapier, Dr. John I. Meylor, and Ulric Bettison, all prominent educators. In the fall of 1870 he matriculated at the University of Virginia, one of the youngest students who ever entered the portals of this famous institution. He was taken desperately ill in June, 1874, after his final examination in astronomy, in the Natural Science course. He was given up by 4 eminent physicians of the university, and Charlottesville. On the second day of his illness his father was telegraphed that his son could not possibly live, whereupon his father immediately left for Charlottesville, and after 3 months of ceaseless nursing and care, his father saved his life, but he was a living skeleton on crutches for many months



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afterward. The faculty of the university voted him the permission to return and take the last of his examinations when his health would permit. He returned in May, 1875, and passed the final examination on applied chemistry, under Dr. J. W. Mallet, and received his titled degree, dated in his honor June, 1874, having received diplomas in all the branches of the prescribed course of Science and Engineering, as well as certificates of distinction in Latin, Greek, German, and French. Returning to New Orleans during the final troubles of the Reconstruction period, he practiced his chosen profession under difficulties. In 1877, when the Democratic party overthrew the "Carpet-Bag" government, and Gen. Francis T. Nichols became governor of the state, he was employed as draftsman and assistant engineer in the state engineering department. He was appointed assistant state engineer in 1880, by Gov. L. A. Wiltz. From 1880 to 1908 he was a member of the board of state engineers, and in the fall of 1908, he was elected chief engineer of the Orleans levee board, which position he now holds. In 1877 he joined the state militia as a private in Battery C, La. field artillery, and rose to the captaincy of Battery A, of the same regiment, and was then transferred to the staff of Gov. S. D. McEnery, and served as colonel of engineers to 1888. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1881. The first president of the Louisiana Engineering society, in 1898. President of the Alumni society of the Boys' high school, for the years 1900 and 1901. Member of the Knights of Honor since 1881. New Orleans Lodge, No. 30, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks since 1910; member of Camp Beauregard Sons of Confederate Veterans; member of St. Vincent DePaul Society of St. Louis Cathedral; President of the Holy Name society of the St. Louis Cathedral; member of the Young Men's Gymnastic club; member of carnival organizations. In 1880 he married Clara Davis, who died in 1889, leaving 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls, as follows: Sidney Francis Lewis, Jr., who married Alice Villere, who have 5 children; Lillian, professor at Sophie Newcomb high school; John Hampden, U. S. assistant engineer; Clara Rose, married Alfred F. Landry. In 1892 he married Evelina Nicaud, by whom he has 5 children living, viz.: Evelyn Marie, Edna Lee, Mildred Frances, Enid Frances, and Thelma Frances. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States, visiting the principal cities on the Atlantic ocean, the interior, and those on the Pacific ocean; through the south of Canada from ocean to ocean, visiting the principal cities in Canada, and the Republic of Mexico.

L'Hote, Jules C., vice-president of the A. H. Page Co., steamship agents of the Crescent City, is a son of Jules and Zedina (Brillault) L'Hote, and was born in New Orleans, in 1884. He grew to manhood in his native city and acquired his education in the public schools. This was supplemented by a course in Soule's business college. Thus equipped for the business of life, he started in 1899 with George W. Kelley, the predecessor of Arthur H. Page Co., steamship agents and ship brokers. After 8 years of close application to his duties, Mr. L'Hote, in Feb., 1907, was elected vice-president of the Page company. This is the only large steam-

ship firm in New Orleans which confines itself exclusively to full cargo chartering in trans-Atlantic and West India trade. Socially, Mr. L'Hote is a member of the Boston, the Louisiana, the Country and the Gymnastic clubs. In forwarding the general good of New Orleans, he has identified himself with the Chamber of Commerce and is an associate member of the cotton exchange. Mr. L'Hote's grandfather was George L'Hote, who was born at Petit Crois, near Belfort, Alsace, France, in 1812, and died in New Orleans, Dec. 28, 1868. He came to Louisiana when a young man and established the first steam sash, door and blind manufactory in New Orleans, in the year of 1847 at Canal and Carondelet streets, which concern continued in operation until it was absorbed by the L'Hote Lumber Manufacture Co. George L'Hote married Octavie Maillot, who was born at Montanbon, Department of Doubs, France, in 1825, and came to Louisiana at the age of 8 years. Her father, Pune Jean Babbist Maillot, was a wealthy planter in St. Domingo when the negroes revolted and drove the white planters out. He came to Louisiana with his family and a large number of faithful slaves, who assisted him to make his escape from the island, thus saving the lives of all his family. The French government allowed him an indemnity, which was paid until his death. Mr. and Mrs. George L'Hote had 6 children: Augustine L'Hote, married Germaine Leroy; Jules L'Hote, married Zedina Brillault; Emma L'Hote, wife of Joseph Roca; Louise L'Hote, wife of Frederick Tilber; George L'Hote, married Amande Roca, and Katherine L'Hote, wife of George W. Kelley. Jules L'Hote, who married Zedina Brillault, left 2 children; Edna R. and Jules C., both of New Orleans.

Livaudais, Oliver Stanley, well-known New Orleans attorney, was born in Plaquemines parish, La., May 7, 1873; son of Albert Enoul and Octavie (Toca) Livaudais, the former of whom was a native of the city of New Orleans, where he also died in the year 1911, at the age of 67 years. He was a son of Francois Baltazar Livaudais and Estelle (Mortimer) Livaudais, both of whom were natives of Louisiana. The paternal great-grandfather, and his wife, Jean Baltazar and Anne (Miltoner) Livaudais, were natives of Louisiana. The paternal great-great-grandfather, Francois Enoul Livaudais, was a son of Jacques Enoul De Livaudais, whose father was a native of France and an officer in the French army in the early part of the 18th century. The Livaudais family has several branches and many members in Louisiana. Octavie (De Toca) Livaudais, the mother of Oliver Stanley Livaudais, was a daughter of Philip De Toca, who was born in Spain and became the first representative of the family in America. Albert Enoul Livaudais, the father, was educated in New Orleans, where he graduated from the Jesuit college and later took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Louisiana, and thereafter practiced law in the city of New Orleans, following which he removed to Plaquemines parish, where he was later elected judge of the district court, reelected upon the expiration of his term, and continued incumbent of that office through 16 years. In 1898 he returned to New Orleans and resumed the practice of law in that

city. In national politics, Mr. Livaudais was affiliated with the Republican party, but in local contests generally voted the Democratic ticket in coöperation with his friends toward selecting the best available men for the service to be rendered. He was a member of the Catholic church, a planter, and largely interested in orange-growing. There are at this time 5 living children who were born to Mr. Livaudais' first marriage, the subject of this sketch being one of these. He was later married to Miss Alonzine Toca, and to this marriage 4 children were born, the mother of these latter children surviving at this time. Oliver Stanley Livaudais attended the Jesuit college at New Orleans. Later he entered the law school of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in the class of 1896. Since the latter year he has been engaged in the practice of law, in which profession it would seem that his success has been all that could be desired. Mr. Livaudais at this time maintains offices in the city of New Orleans, in St. Bernard, and in Plaquemines parish. He is also largely interested in planting and orange-growing. He is a member of the Catholic church. In 1896 Mr. Livaudais was married to Miss Barbara Castell, a daughter of the late William J. Castell of New Orleans.

Lockett, Andrew Moore, well-known and representative business man, was born in Marion, Ala., Sept. 4, 1865, and son of Powhatan and Martha (Moore) Lockett. His father was born in Powhatan county, Va., about 1832, removed to Marion, Ala., when about 7 years old, grew up there and became a lawyer. Upon the breaking out of the Civil war, he wanted to have a part in it, but, being lame, he could not enlist, so he went to the war as a staff officer, paying his own expenses, and doing what he could. He died at Montgomery, Ala., in 1880, where he had lived only 2 years. Martha Moore was born in Marion, Ala., and was a daughter of Andrew Barry Moore, who was governor of Alabama when that state seceded from the Union. Before secession Gov. Moore had seized the munitions of war within the borders of the state and for this offense, after the war was over, he was imprisoned by the Federal government at Fort Pulaski, in the same prison in which Alexander H. Stevens and other prominent Southerners were confined. In a few months, however, he was released from prison and practiced law in Alabama until he died in 1873. S. H. Lockett, an uncle of Andrew M., graduated at West Point, and at the beginning of the war was captain of engineers in the Federal army, which position he resigned and reported to Gov. Moore. He was first engaged in military operations in the state of Alabama, but afterwards was an engineering staff officer under General Beauregard. As chief engineer for Gen. Pemberton at Vicksburg, he designed and constructed the fortifications there. After the war, this S. H. Lockett became professor of engineering at the Louisiana state university, and was recommended by Gen. Sherman to the Khedive of Egypt. He served in the Egyptian army for several years as an engineering officer, after which he returned to America and was assistant to Gen. Stone in the erection of the Bartholdi statue in the New York harbor. Subsequently he went to the United States of Co-

lumbia and engaged in engineering work there until his death in Bogota, about 1895. A. M. Lockett lived in Marion, Ala., until he was 13 years old; attended private school, also Howard college, and after his father's death in 1880, attended the University of Tennessee at Knoxville for 1 year. Following this he went to Texas and worked for a railroad company for 4 years, after which he attended Stevens institute at Hoboken, N. J., 1 year. In 1887, he entered the service of Henry R. Worthington Co., manufacturers of hydraulic machinery, in New York City. Mr. Lockett served an apprenticeship with that company and afterwards engaged in engineering work for them up to 1893, when he was transferred to the commercial end of the business and put in charge of the St. Louis office. In 1898 he was made assistant sales manager. In 1899 he came to New Orleans and went into business on his own account with some New York people, under the name of A. M. Lockett & Co., which firm was subsequently incorporated under the laws of Louisiana. Mr. Lockett is now president, and active in the business of the company, which is that of machinery merchants and contractors for mechanical installations. This concern has grown from 5 employees in 1899 to about 40, and now has a branch in Houston, Tex. It is still representing the Henry R. Worthington Co., also the Babcock & Wilcox Co. of New York, as well as several others. Mr. Lockett is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the Louisiana Engineering society, having been vice-president of the latter organization. He is a member of the Boston, Chess, Checkers and Whist, Audubon Golf, and the Country clubs, the Auto league, the Association of Commerce, the Hoo Hoos, and the Jovians (an electrical organization). He is also a member of the New Orleans Board of Port Commissioners, the Contractors and Dealers' Exchange, and the campaign committee of the Good Government league. He is president of the New Orleans Well Drilling Co. In 1895, at Little Rock, Ark., Mr. Lockett was married to Miss Anna, daughter of B. B. Waddell, of Memphis, Tenn. To them, 2 children have been born, 1 son, Andrew Moore, Jr., and 1 daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. Lockett is one of the energetic and prosperous business men of his adopted city, and is highly esteemed in both business and social circles.

Loisel, Victor, planter and United States marshal, was born in Thibodaux, Lafourche parish, La., Dec. 28, 1865, the son of Victor and Eliza (Chauffe) Loisel. His father was born in Normandy, France, and died in St. James parish, La., in 1895, at the age of 74 years. He came to this country when about 30 years of age, and married Eliza Chauffe, who was born of German parents in Assumption parish, La. He served in the French army with gallantry in the African campaigns. The subject of this personal sketch was reared in Lafourche and Assumption parishes and educated in private and public schools. He then took up field labor, later becoming overseer and manager of plantations. By reason of his success in this field of endeavor, Mr. Loisel became a planter on his own account in St. James parish, where he now owns and operates a valuable plantation. In 1904 he was appointed United States marshal, a position he has since held, being twice (1908 and



HON. CHARLES LOUQUE

1912) reappointed, which reappointments indicate the acceptability with which he has served in this office. In politics Mr. Loisel is a Republican, and fraternally a 32nd degree Mason. He has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1885, bore the maiden name of Emma Chauffe. She died in 1887, leaving 1 son, Henry J. Loisel, now deputy clerk of the United States district court. In 1893 Mr. Loisel married a second time, Miss Alice Le Deoux becoming his wife. Nine children were born unto this marriage, three of whom died in infancy. The 6 living children are Eve, Sophie, Noëlie, Marcel, Le Deoux and Alice Loisel.

Looney, Frank J., a prominent lawyer and resident of Shreveport, in which city he was born June 4, 1873, is a son of Jeremiah F. and Isabelle (O'Neill) Looney. His father was born in Ireland, and came to the United States an orphan boy. He lived in Philadelphia for a number of years and then in St. Louis. From the latter city he came to Shreveport, where he engaged in the saddlery, harness and wagon business. He was a prosperous business man, and highly esteemed by the people in the community in which he lived. He passed away in 1904, aged 64 years. Soon after coming to Shreveport he married Isabelle O'Neill, who was a native of Alabama. She bore him 3 children that grew to maturity, and died when the subject of this sketch was a mere boy. The father afterwards married a second time, and by this marriage became the father of 4 children. Frank J. Looney was reared in Shreveport and educated at Thatcher's military institute, after which he entered the law department of Tulane university, remaining there for 1 year. After this he enrolled at Washington and Lee university, at Lexington, Va., from which he graduated in law in 1894, and at once began the practice of his profession, in which he has achieved gratifying success. Mr. Looney has long been active in the political affairs of his community, and is a staunch advocate of the principles of Democracy. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1908, and alternate delegate in 1912 at Baltimore. During the Spanish-American war Mr. Looney served as a captain of Company D, Hood's Immunes, which reached Cuba, and after the close of hostilities, he returned to the practice of law. Mr. Looney is a Roman Catholic, in church faith, and in public affairs manifests a commendable public spirit. In 1903, Mr. Looney married Miss Adeline Leonard, of Shreveport. Four children have blessed this union, namely: Josephine, Francis, Frederick and William E.

Louque, Hon. Charles, one of the ablest members of the New Orleans Bar and a well and favorably known citizen, is a native of Louisiana. He was born in the parish of St. John the Baptist, in 1845, Nov. 29, on the plantation of his father, Norbert Louque, who was born in St. James parish, La., in 1808, and was a son of Juan Louque, a native of Venice, Italy, who came to the United States when a boy of 11 years, and located in New Orleans, where he grew to manhood and married a German lady and later became a planter. The name Louque (pronounced L-u-k-e), if spelled as it was in Italy, should be Luca, but its present spelling was given it by a French schoolmaster, a Mr. DeLaneville, in the parish of St.

John the Baptist, a teacher of Norbert Louque. Norbert Louque was thrice married. By his first wife he was the father of 1 child; by his second wife, the father of 7 children; and of 9 by his third wife. The mother of Charles Louque was his second wife. She bore the maiden name of Candide Delhomme, and was a member of an old, highly-respected French family of Louisiana. Charles Louque was reared on his father's plantation, in the parish of St. John the Baptist, until he was 12 years of age. His early education was received under the direction of private tutors, and then, after attending private schools in New Orleans and spending 1 year in Spring Hill college (Alabama), he entered Jefferson college, where he had spent 3 years when the Civil war came on and interrupted his college work. Immediately after the war, Mr. Louque took up the study of law in the Louisiana university, from which he was graduated April 2, 1866, since when he has been in the active practice of the law. For 3 years he was with Edward D. White, now chief justice of the United States supreme court, in the law office of Edward Bermudez, who afterward became chief justice of the supreme court of Louisiana. In 1878, Mr. Louque compiled and published a digest of the decisions of the Louisiana supreme court, which is recognized a necessary work to the practice of law in our state. In politics, Mr. Louque is a Democrat, and for 4 years, from 1892 to 1896, he served as a member of the New Orleans city council, and during Mayor Fitzpatrick's administration he was chairman of the public order committee. He is now serving his third term as state senator, having been consecutively elected to this position, which he has filled with great independence, and as chairman of the city affairs committee of the senate he has won an enviable reputation as senator. New Orleans will ever be under great gratitude to Mr. Louque for the active part he has taken in the matter of reclaiming the swamps surrounding the city and converting an uninhabitable section into tillable lands and property fitted for resident purposes. This was a movement in which Mr. Louque took the initiative as a pioneer and ardent advocate, in 1887, and to which he devoted much time, energy and money. In 1871, Mr. Louque was married to Miss Edna Stewart, and they have 6 children. Esteemed as a public-spirited citizen, and held in highest regard by a large acquaintance, adjudged fair and just in every relation to his fellow man, Charles Louque is truly one of the foremost men of New Orleans. As a lawyer, he has long enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice. In addition to the several courts of Louisiana, he has successfully practiced before the supreme court of the United States.

Louque, George A., D. D. S., New Orleans, was born in St. John the Baptist parish, La., Sept. 21, 1866; son of Norbert and Odile (Boudehan) Louque, the former a native of the parish in which the son was born, and the latter of Iberville parish, La. The father was a sugar planter throughout his life. Both father and mother are now deceased, the father having died in 1899, and the mother in the summer of 1886. The paternal grandfather was born in Venice, Italy, and came to America at an early date, now more than 140 years ago. The paternal grandmother was of German

parentage. They were married in Louisiana. Norbert Louque was married 3 times. By his first marriage, 1 son was born, Louis, by name. By his second marriage, 7 children were born, three of whom are living at this time, namely: Charles, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; Amelia, now Mrs. Dupuy; Amiee, now Mrs. Roth. By the third marriage, 9 children were born, three of whom are living, viz.: John, of New Orleans; George, the subject of this sketch, and Arthur, a traveling salesman, now employed in Canada. George A. Louque attended Jefferson college, and after graduating from that institution, entered Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., from which he graduated with the class of 1886, degree of D. D. S. In 1888 he went to Central America, and there practiced dentistry 1 year. Returning to New Orleans, he established offices there and began the practice of his profession in that city, where his professional abilities have received such recognition as to bring him a constantly-increasing clientele and demand his undivided attention to this time. Dr. Louque affiliates with the Catholic church, and is a member of the Louisiana State Dental society. Oct. 25, 1890, Dr. Louque was married to Miss Carmelit Pons, a daughter of Antonio and Madlane (Carcagni) Pons, both of whom were natives of Spain, and now deceased. To Dr. and Mrs. Louque, 3 children have been born, these being: Odile, deceased; George A., Jr., and Robert E.

Lovejoy, William Cotter, 6725 West End boulevard, New Orleans, was born at Grantville, Coweta county, Ga., Oct. 2, 1877; son of John Fletcher and Mary (Cotter) Lovejoy, both of whom were born in Georgia, the father in Merriwether county, and the mother in Cobb county. The paternal great-great-grandfather, Lovejoy, was born in England about 1640, and emigrated about 1660 to Maryland, with 3 brothers, and later settled in North Carolina. The maternal ancestors were from County Down, Ireland, the family first being represented in this country by John Cotter, one of the king's soldiers in the war of the Revolution, who became a continental soldier and received a grant of land from the U. S. government in North Carolina for services. Wm. C. Lovejoy received his earlier education in the public schools of Grantville and Newnan, Ga., including the high school course. For several years following his graduation, he was in the service of the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency at Birmingham, Ala., but came to New Orleans in 1904, and during the succeeding 5 years was in the service of the Fairbanks Co. Mr. Lovejoy was one of the organizers of the Credit Men's association of New Orleans, with which he has been actively engaged as superintendent. This organization has been active in prosecuting commercial fraud and striving for the betterment of business conditions. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a democrat, and affiliates with the Presbyterian church. Dec. 27, 1904, Mr. Lovejoy was married to Miss Antoinette Bert, a daughter of Frederick and Victoria (Graber) Bert, of Canada. Her father was a Huguenot, native of the Waldersee valley, France, and a son of the mayor of Mt. St. Denis, and her mother an Alsatian. They came to Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, Canada, where the original name of De Bert was changed

to Bert. Three children have been born to them, namely: Helen Louise, Sept. 19, 1906; John Fletcher, Oct. 20, 1907; William Cotter, Jr., Nov. 14, 1911.

Lynch, Robert Clyde, M. D., of New Orleans, was born at Carson City, Nev., in 1880, the son of William Mercer, and Minerva (Maitland) Lynch. Dr. Lynch's father was born at Connersville, Ind., April 23, 1855, son of Isaac and Margaret (Ulen) Lynch. Isaac, a native of Georgetown, O., (1811) was the son of John Lynch, who spent his life in Ohio, where Isaac was reared and became a teacher, self-educated. He had for a pupil, in Georgetown, Ulysses S. Grant, who afterwards was general-in-chief of the United States army during the Civil war, and after the war, president of the United States. After his marriage in Ohio with the daughter of a Methodist Episcopal minister, Isaac Lynch moved to Indiana, and engaged in business in the town of Dunkirk, where, in 1870, he was remembered by his former pupil, then president of the United States, who appointed him to a position in the United States comptroller's office, at Washington, D. C., and he was thus employed until 2 years before his death. William Mercer Lynch received his early education in private schools and in the high school of Hamilton, O., graduating in 1879. He continued his higher studies in Washington City, and at Wesleyan university, Delaware, O.; taking a special course in chemistry, physics and mineralogy. In April, 1875, he entered the service of the United States government at the mint in Carson City, and in 1884 was appointed assistant assayer in the mint, New Orleans. He studied medicine at Tulane university, graduating in 1896. In June, 1899, was promoted to be assayer in the mint at New Orleans. He is affiliated with the Order of Knights of Pythias. In 1879, he married Miss Minerva Maitland, a native of Muncie, Ind. They had 1 child, the subject of this sketch, who came to New Orleans with his parents when 4 years of age, and was educated in the public schools, graduating from the Boys' high school in 1898. The same year he entered the medical department of Tulane university, and graduated in 1902. During his term at Tulane he served 2 years as interne of the charity hospital, having won that position in a competitive examination. After spending 2 years and 8 months in Natchitoches, La., where he established the Natchitoches sanitarium, Dr. Lynch returned to New Orleans, and took a post-graduate course in the study of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases; then went abroad and for 7 months was a student in London and in Vienna, returning to New Orleans and beginning the practice of medicine as a specialist. At the eye, ear, nose and throat hospital he was clinical assistant, and after the death of Dr. Gordon King, was given full charge of the hospital. Since May, 1910, he has been associated with the eminent physician, Dr. A. W. de Roaldes, founder of the eye, ear, nose and throat hospital. Oct., 1910, he was appointed acting professor of oto-laryngology at Tulane, and just 1 year after, was head of that department, a position he still holds. Dr. Lynch is a member of the American Laryngological, Otological, Rhinological societies; the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology; Fellow of the American College of Sur-

geons; the American Medical association, and the Louisiana State and Orleans Parish Medical societies. In 1906, Dr. Lynch married Amanda Genin of New Orleans, and they have 2 children, Mereer Genin and Robert Clyde, Jr.

Lyons, Dr. Erastus J., M. D., successful and prominent physician of Lake Charles, La., now retired, was born in Calcasieu parish, La., March 17, 1849; son of John and Amanda (Stanton) Lyons, both of whom were natives of St. Landry parish; born near Eunice, on Bayou Plaquemine. John Lyons, the father, followed the vocation of a farmer and stock raiser throughout life. He was married in the later '20s, and moved to Calcasieu parish in the early '30s, locating near the Sabine river. His wife, Amanda Stanton, was a daughter of Maliery Stanton, whose wife's maiden name was McManus. The first-named parent was a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Georgia. They became residents of St. Landry parish, where the father followed the business of farming and stock raising. Later they moved to Calcasieu parish, where the same business was continued. John Lyons acquired much repute as a stock raiser, and drove his cattle to cities along the Gulf coast, including New Orleans. He lived an active and busy life in the open, and attained the age of 82 years. His wife survived him until 1907, and died at the age of 92. Erastus J. Lyons, the son, received the usual public school education common to the time of his youth, and following this, he entered a school at Jasper, Tex., where he passed 3 years as a student. His academic education then being deemed complete, he matriculated in the New Orleans school of medicine, from which excellent institution he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1861. Immediately following the completion of his professional education he returned to his home in Calcasieu parish and there began the practice of medicine, which he continued until 1863, when he enlisted in the service of the Confederacy, as a member of a company attached to the 28th La. volunteer infantry, remaining with this command 11 months. He was then recalled to Calcasieu parish by petition of the people of the parish to the Confederate government, asking for his release from service in the army upon the ground that he was at that time the only practicing physician resident in the parish, and that consequently his services were more urgently needed by the people of that locality than were they needed in the army. It is a fact that Dr. Lyons was the first regular physician holding a diploma, to practice in Calcasieu parish. In the army he was an assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain. The chief surgeon wanted him to remain in the army, but he felt that the people of the vicinity of his home needed him more than did the army, where there were a number of other surgeons, and accordingly he returned to Calcasieu parish, locating at that time in the Big Woods settlement, which was so situated as to be within easy access of three other settlements, forming a triangle. Thus situated, he continued his practice until 1879, when he moved into the city of Lake Charles. In this more central location he continued ministering to the requirements of a very large and always increasing practice, until the year 1911, and with most notably successful and pleasing re-

sults from every point of consideration. In the latter year, having completed a term of 50 years and 4 months in constant practice, the doctor felt at liberty to retire from further active work, which he did. At this time he is living in the city of Lake Charles and enjoying a well-earned rest, together with the fruits of many years of conscientious professional endeavor. Dr. Lyons is interested in some oil wells, at Jennings, Vinton, and Toomy, but so far, these have not been at all profitable. The doctor is a member of the Louisiana state and the Calcasieu parish medical societies. He is affiliated, also, with the Confederate Veterans and with the Free and Accepted Masons, Commandery, Council and Chapter. He is a member of the First Baptist church of Lake Charles. May 9, 1861, Dr. Lyons was married to Miss Tobithia Jane Robertson, a daughter of Ralph and Elizabeth (Lyons) Robertson, of St. Landry parish. Ralph Robertson was a farmer and stock raiser throughout his active life. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Ten children, of whom seven are living at this time, were born to Dr. Erastus J. Lyons and wife, as follows: Lillian O., died at the age of 16 years; David E., M. D., now a prominent physician of Lake Charles, and elsewhere referred to in this work; John C., also an M. D., but now deceased; Anna, wife of C. B. Richard, prominent insurance representative and ex-mayor of the city of Lake Charles (Mr. and Mrs. Richard have one child); Albert and Ralph H., both resident at Lake Charles; Jerousa, wife of Harry W. Nelson, of Goosport, and mother of 2 children; Charles B., a Lake Charles electrician; Grace, now resident at the parental home; Maude, died at the age of 4 years. Mrs. Erastus J. Lyons died June 16, 1914, at the family home.

McCaleb, E. Howard, eminent attorney and southern patriot, was one of the most distinguished lawyers of his time. He was a native of Mississippi, and a son of Edwin Harred McCaleb, who was also a native of Mississippi, and a son of David McCaleb, whose father, William McCaleb, came from Scotland to America and located in South Carolina, participated with gallantry in the War of the Revolution and subsequently became a pioneer of Claiborne county, Miss. Through 4 years of severe trial the subject of this sketch followed the fortunes of the flag of the Southern Confederacy, serving with distinction in the Confederate army and winning promotion to the rank of captain, in which capacity for much of the time he headed a company honored with a position as part of the escort of Confederacy President Jefferson Davis. At the close of the war, E. Howard McCaleb was one among the last to lay down his arms, when his command finally surrendered at Washington, Ga. When hostilities had ended, however, and it seemed that nothing further could be done in the service of the lost cause, Mr. McCaleb located at New Orleans and at once turned his attention toward the rehabilitation of the land he loved and in the service of which he had fought. He was a graduate of Oakland college (Miss.), his preceptor in the law being T. Wharton Collens, of New Orleans, whose daughter, Marie Idealie, became Mrs. E. Howard McCaleb. He was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and devoted his exceptional abilities to the practice

of law in New Orleans throughout the remaining active portion of his long and useful life, this period extending from 1866 practically until his death in 1908, at the age of 66 years. In obedience to his high conception of public duty, Mr. McCaleb consented at one time to accept the office of city attorney for the city of New Orleans, but after 2 years in this position, the requirements of his constantly increasing private practice had grown to such an extent that it became evident he must devote his undivided attention to the interests of his clients, and in accord with this, he resigned the office of city attorney. In political affiliation, Mr. McCaleb was a Democrat, but his active participation in politics extended no further than his public spirit and high sense of the obligations of citizenship led him, and though political honors might easily have been his, he preferred to devote his eminent attainments to the practice of his chosen profession, in which his success was markedly great. While himself shunning official honors, he was always especially gratified when these fell upon men obviously fitted to bear them. He was a staunch friend and cotemporary of Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, and enjoyed an extended acquaintance among men of note throughout the nation and beyond its borders. During the dark days of the "reconstruction period" in the South, when duty called true men to the front, E. Howard McCaleb responded and bore a prominent part. As a member of the "White League," he participated in the memorable struggle of Sept. 14, 1874, in New Orleans. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McCaleb, as follows: James F., physician, Insmore, Miss.; E. Howard, of whom brief mention is made in this work; Thomas, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Louis Jonathan, of New Orleans; Francis L., of Indianapolis, Ind.; Joseph A., of San Antonio, Tex., and Marie Idellie, wife of Walter F. McCaleb, of San Antonio, Tex. The mother of these children has reached the 72nd milestone in the journey of life, and is possessed of sterling qualities of heart and mind.

McCaleb, E. Howard, Jr., well-known attorney of New Orleans, was born in New Orleans, Dec. 23, 1868; a son of the late E. Howard McCaleb, elsewhere mentioned in this work. In 1885 he graduated from Spring Hill college (Alabama), then took a special literary course at the University of Virginia, and in 1891 graduated in law from Tulane university, New Orleans. Following his graduation, Mr. McCaleb served as minute clerk of the civil district court, and from 1892 to 1900 occupied the important position of attorney to the tax collector of the city of New Orleans, but on account of increasing demands for his professional advice, he found himself obliged to retire from this position and become associated with his father in the practice of law several years before the death of the latter, this partnership continuing uninterruptedly unto the end of the life of the father, since which time he had handled the large legal business of this firm. In 1891 Mr. McCaleb was married to Miss Elodie Louise Barrière.

McClelland, William Allen, of Crowley, La., a planter and legislator, was born in Acadia (late St. Landry) parish, Feb. 4, 1854, son of Joseph and Louisa Abele McClelland. Both parents were natives

of St. Landry parish; the elder McClelland, born in 1817 was a farmer, and died in 1905; his wife, born in 1827, passed away in 1892. John McClelland, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch removed to St. Landry parish from Kentucky, married Miss Rachel Andrus, of St. Landry, and of their 9 children, not one is living. The maternal grandparents of William Allen McClelland were John, and Rachel (Foreman) Abele. In pioneer times, Mr. Abele came to St. Landry parish from Ohio. The McClellands and the Abeles have been identified with the agricultural interests of St. Landry parish since the beginning of the nineteenth century. William Allen McClelland was the fifth child in a family of eleven children in order of birth as follows: Melissa Ann, died; Tilford, died; Ianah, died; Susan Louisa, died; William Allen; James, died; Joseph and Eharah, twins, the second-named is the wife of Joseph Anding, residing in Acadia parish; Archie, died, and Lawson and John, twins, both dead. Educational advantages being very limited in the country districts 50 or 60 years ago, except such as could be obtained in the few public and private schools, William Allen McClelland went through the primary and grammar studies then offered, meanwhile working on his father's farm. At 20 years of age he was employed in a saw-mill, and after a few years was clerk in a general store. During those years the young man persevered in acquiring knowledge, attending school and studying at home. About 31 years ago, Mr. McClelland made a homestead entry of 160 acres, 6 miles north of where now is the town of Crowley, and later on he added 140 acres, mostly cultivated in rice, but also, on a limited scale in corn, oats, and other cereals. A few acres are utilized for stock-raising. In politics, Mr. McClelland has always shown active interest. He has been a justice of the peace, notary, member of the Acadia parish police jury; member of the state legislature in 1908, re-elected in 1912. Mr. McClelland served on the game commission; also on the committees on agriculture and on claims; and introduced in the house of representatives several laws of general interest, one of which was a bill to prohibit persons interested in oil wells, from pumping salt water into fresh water streams; another was a bill to allow the city judge of Crowley to try minor criminal cases; and a third measure amending section 5 of the "grandfather's clause" so as to permit illiterate white men to vote. He was instrumental in having established an experimental station for rice and all other agricultural products of his district. Mr. McClelland is affiliated with the secret Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a thrifty, painstaking farmer, highly esteemed for his integrity and civic qualities and the interest he takes in the public welfare. Oct. 9, 1879, he married Miss Amelia Laughlin, of St. Landry parish, a daughter of Milton, and Delied (Mache) Laughlin. Her father was a farmer; her paternal grandfather, John Laughlin, was a native of St. Landry parish. The Mache family, of French descent, have been residents of St. Landry parish for several generations. Mrs. William Allen McClelland was the fifth child in a family of 9 children, as follows: Jesse; Sarah, wife of William Davis, residing in Acadia parish; Joseph,

a citizen of Rapides parish; John; Amelia (Mrs. W. A. McClelland); Mary, wife of Odibert Welch; Vina, now Mrs. Jacob Stewart; Andrew, and Georgie, wife of Oscar Thibedoux, of Acadia parish. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McClelland were the parents of 9 children, of whom three died in infancy. The others are, Rufus, Luther, Bessie (now Mrs. Jack Castile), Lillie (wife of Robert Gowe), Nancy (wife of Ellis Welch), and Blanche.

McCloskey, George T., secretary Hibernia insurance company, 305 Camp street, New Orleans, was born in New Orleans, La., Jan. 18, 1880; son of the late George McCloskey. The father was a native of Dublin, Ireland, and came to New Orleans direct from his native land. He engaged in business as a commission merchant and became one of the leading business men of the Crescent City. He died at the age of 42 years. The mother of George T., Kate (Markey) McCloskey, was born in New Orleans, a daughter of Thomas E. Markey, of New Orleans, who came from Cork, Ireland, located at New Orleans early in life and became one of the city's prominent business men. Mrs. McCloskey, his daughter, died when about 25 years old. George T. is the youngest of 3 children born to his parents, these being, in order: Kate, deceased; Virginia, who became the wife of Dr. A. B. Russ, of New Orleans; and George T. His childhood and youth were passed in the city of his birth, where, in the course of his education, he attended the Jesuits' college. Later he graduated from the St. Stanislaus college at Bay St. Louis, Miss., in 1897. Following this he entered the University of Virginia, and after completing a 2-year course at that institution returned to New Orleans and began a business career that has proved most interesting, instructive to those who have been privileged to observe, and eminently successful. The first employment of the young man on his return from college was in the capacity of a cotton sampler. He next advanced to the position of a clerk in the Provident Bank, where he later won promotion to the post of paying teller, serving in that responsible position about four years, after which term the Provident was merged with the Canal bank, he remaining in the service of the consolidated institution as before. Some time after this change, however, he resigned to accept a position with the New Orleans railway & light company, as book-keeper. After about one year with the latter company, in 1910 he was elected secretary of the Hibernia insurance company and has continued the incumbent of that station to this time. Oct. 5, 1909, Mr. McCloskey was married to Miss Iska Murf, daughter of the late E. Murf, of Hot Springs, Ark. One child, Iska, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. McCloskey. Mr. McCloskey is a member of the New Orleans country club and of the Carnival organizations, and has long been numbered among the best-known and most successful of New Orleans business men. Now with the Hibernia department of the Home insurance company, of New York, which recently purchased the Hibernia insurance company.

McCloud, Charles C., D. D. S., of Shreveport, La., proprietor of the Colonial apartments; ex-president of the Louisiana state fair, is extensively interested in the civic and commercial life of Caddo parish. He was born at Raymond, Miss., July 18, 1859. His father,

the Rev. C. S. McCloud, a Baptist minister, was a native of Vermont, and at the age of 15 came to Kentucky, studied for the ministry at Georgetown college; was pastor of Baptist congregations at Versailles, Ky., and at Vicksburg, Columbus, Jackson and Raymond, Miss. In that state, he married Miss Anna Covington, who was born in South Carolina, the daughter of John W. Covington, a native of Tennessee. One of her sisters was the wife of Patrick Tompkins, a prominent politician of Vicksburg, Miss., before the Civil war, and a member of Congress and a colleague of Jefferson Davis and Abraham Lincoln; in the latter part of the '60's removing to San Francisco, Cal., where he attained prominence in politics and was a member of the United States Senate, a colleague of Sen. Sharon. Dr. Charles C. McCloud was educated in the public schools of Raymond, Miss., and when his parents removed to Jefferson, Tex., he was sent to Mississippi college, at Clinton, Miss., graduating after 4 years of study, in 1878. His father died in Shreveport, La., during an epidemic of yellow fever in 1873. Having decided to be a dentist, Dr. McCloud matriculated, at the age of 27, in the dental department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, Md., and graduated in 1890, third in a class of 125. For 20 years he practiced his profession in Shreveport (1890-1910), and retired, to devote himself to the real estate business. In 1909 he erected the Colonial apartments, of which he is the manager and owner. The Louisiana State Fair association honored him with the presidency in 1910, a position he resigned in 1913, after having placed the association upon a firm financial basis, free from all debts, and with improvements worth \$250,000. For 5 years the doctor was president of the Shreveport Progressive union (now Chamber of commerce). He is honorary member of the New Orleans Progressive union (now the New Orleans Association of Commerce); a director in the Louisiana State fair; director in the American National bank of Shreveport, and vice-president American Bank & Trust Co., and in several other corporations; a member of the Elks order, and of the Knights of Pythias (of which he was Chancellor Commander for several years); and a trustee in the Baptist church. In 1885 Dr. McCloud married Miss Beulah Ward, at Waco, Tex., daughter of Artemus Ward, a well-known planter, of Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. McCloud have no children.

McGinnis, Irvin, contractor, and member of the commission council of the city of Alexandria, La., was born in the state of Texas, Dec. 17, 1868; son of J. I and Sallie (Rivers) McGinnis, the former of whom was born in Tennessee and the latter in Georgia. Irvin McGinnis was the first of 6 children born to his parents. He passed his boyhood and youth in Texas. In 1887 he moved to the country in the vicinity of Alexandria, La., and there devoted his energies to the vocation of a planter until 1896, when he moved into the city of Alexandria and took charge of the Exchange hotel, which he successfully conducted during the succeeding two years, since which time he has been engaged, mainly, in the business of a contractor, building railroad work, levees, etc. Mr. McGinnis has served as secretary and treasurer of the board of control of the Louisiana State Hospital for the Insane, and 2 terms as a member

of the board of aldermen of the city of Alexandria. He was elected a member of the first commission council of the latter city under the commission form of government, and is incumbent of that office at this time. Mr. McGinnis is a 32nd degree Mason, member of the Order of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

McGuire, Marion Herbert, New Orleans physician and medical instructor, was born at the family home on "Crescent Place" plantation, in Madison parish, La.; son of Joseph Edward and Henrietta (Madden) McGuire, the father having been born near Hansboro, Miss. The mother's death occurred at Trenton, La., in 1877, at the age of 28 years, and that of the father at Monroe, La., in 1891, at the age of 49 years. The paternal grandparents, Nimrod and Elizabeth (Toomer) McGuire, were natives of South Carolina, and moved to Mississippi about 1835, later removing to Trenton, La., where they resided until the death of the grandfather, his wife surviving him for a period and her death occurred at Monroe, in the same state. At the beginning of the Civil war the father, Joseph Edward McGuire, enlisted in the 17th Louisiana infantry as regimental adjutant and served until the close of hostilities. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, was with Gen. Stephen D. Lee at the siege of Vicksburg, and in the vicinity of Forrest's fighting. He received his only wound at Shiloh. After the surrender he returned to Louisiana and took charge of his father's sawmill and mercantile business at Trenton. Following his father's death he removed to Richland parish, and later to Madison parish, and there acted in the capacity of overseer on plantations. Later he was elected sheriff of Ouachita parish and continued to serve in that capacity for 12 years, his death occurring shortly after the termination of this long incumbency of the sheriff's office. He was affiliated with the democratic party. The early education of Marion Herbert McGuire was obtained in the public and private schools of Monroe. Later he entered Tulane university, through a scholarship, taking a 2-years academic course. Following the death of his father he obtained employment as clerk in a drug store at Monroe, and was thus engaged about 3 years. In the fall of 1894 he entered the medical department of Tulane university and graduated in May, 1898, having in the meantime served 2 years as interne in the New Orleans Charity hospital. At the beginning of hostilities of the Spanish-American war he enlisted and was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 1st Louisiana volunteer infantry. He served with this command at New Orleans, Mobile, Miami, and Jacksonville, and after about 6 months of service was mustered out. Following his return he was engaged in the general practice of medicine in the city of New Orleans about 18 months, after which time he entered the New Orleans sanitarium (now the Presbyterian hospital) as resident physician for a term of 4 years. At the expiration of this term he resumed general practice in the city. Since 1905 Dr. McGuire has been clinical assistant to the chair of general surgery in the New Orleans polyclinic, which is now the post-graduate department of the Tulane school of medicine. In 1907 he also became junior assistant demonstrator of anatomy, and

served in this post to the end of the term 1911-12. During the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans in 1905 he was placed in charge of the 11th ward of the city under the direction of Dr. J. H. White. Feb. 1, 1905, Dr. McGuire was married to Miss Josephine May Wooten, daughter of William L. and Josephine (Blanks) Wooten of New Orleans. They have 2 sons—Cyril and Russell. Dr. McGuire is a member of the Orleans parish, Louisiana state, and American medical associations; also, the New Orleans charity hospital alumni association, Kappa Sigma fraternity, Woodmen of the World, and Knights of the Maccabees.

McHardy, George Gordon, superintendent Metropolitan insurance company, offices 701 to 710 Maison Blanche building, New Orleans, was born in Scotland, Nov. 22, 1858; son of Alexander and Helen (Forbes) McHardy, both of whom were natives of Scotland, where they lived and died. George Gordon is the seventh child and eldest son of 10 children born to his parents, 8 of whom were daughters and 2 sons. He was reared in his native land and educated in the country schools of Scotland, but at the age of 11 years he was put to work on the farm. After one season at this, however, he was apprenticed in the baking business, and remained in this employment until 17 years old. At this time, in the year 1875, he went to the south of Scotland and there found employment as an office boy with a firm of timber merchants and sawmillers. He remained with this firm something more than seven years, advancing in the business from time to time until he had reached the position of traveling salesman. Shortly after this, however, he was attracted to the insurance business, and after some investigation decided to enter that business as an agent, which he did at Alloa, Scotland. After one year in the insurance business at that location he decided to go to America, and as a sequence to that decision landed at New York in 1884. Shortly thereafter he entered the service of the Metropolitan insurance company, being stationed in New Jersey as an assistant superintendent. From the latter date to the present time, embracing a period of about 30 years, he has been continually in the service of the same corporation, advancing and being transferred from one location to another from time to time but always moving up. He became located at New Orleans in 1893 as superintendent of the business of the Metropolitan insurance company in that city, and retains that position at this time. Mr. McHardy is well-known in all circles throughout the city and adjacent regions and has long since become thoroughly identified with the best interests of the locality that has for so many years been his home. He is a member of the Young men's gymnastic club, and the Knights of Columbus. In 1881 Mr. McHardy was married to Miss Margaret Cunningham of Alloa, Scotland. To Mr. and Mrs. McHardy 12 sons have been born, 9 of whom are living, viz.: Alexander, George Gordon, Jr., William, Joseph, James, Norman, Colin, Donald, and Robert.

McHugh, Thomas E., clerk of the District court, East Baton Rouge parish, was born Dec. 1, 1861, in East Baton Rouge parish; son of John A. and Amanda (Bridges) McHugh. His father, native of East Baton Rouge parish, died at the age of 60; and his mother,

who was born in St. Helena parish, passed away in her 78th year. They had 6 children, 4 now living, of whom Thomas E. is the youngest son. He was educated in private schools, and farming and mercantile business engaged his attention until the year 1900, when he became deputy clerk, and filled that position for 4 years. In 1904 Mr. McHugh was elected to his present office, and was re-elected two successive times, the last time without opposition. Among the progressive citizens who organized the town of Zachary, none showed more energy and public spirit than Mr. McHugh, whose reward for patriotic assistance in that civic improvement was his election as the first mayor of Zachary. In 1889, occurred his marriage to Miss Nettie Brown, daughter of Thomas B. and Sarah (Wilkins) Brown, of East Baton Rouge parish. One son, Thomas J., and one daughter, Doris, have been born to them. The son is a graduate of Tulane university, medical department, class of 1914. Mr. McHugh is a master and royal arch Mason, a member of the B. P. O. E., and the Woodmen of the World. Philip McHugh, great-grandfather, and John McHugh, grandfather, of the subject of this sketch, settled in the northern part of East Baton Rouge parish in the early days of Louisiana. Mr. McHugh is a staunch member of the democratic party and is always foremost in all movements affecting the public welfare.

McNeese, John, of Lake Charles, was born in New York City, July 4, 1843, a son of William and Mary (Beechum) McNeese, both natives of Scotland. His mother died when he was an infant, and his father when he was 9 years of age. He was reared at Baltimore, Md., by relatives. At the age of 18 he enlisted in the Union army, in answer to the first call for volunteers. He served to the close of the war, and then went to Texas, and located in Menard county, where he merchandized, and served as county clerk, and about 1870 came to Louisiana. He had received a good literary education, and on coming to Louisiana engaged in school teaching, and about 1885 graduated in law from Tulane university, and was engaged in practicing law at Lake Charles, when he was appointed superintendent of public schools in Calcasieu parish, which position he held for many years, retiring about one year before his death, which occurred June 2, 1914. His life work was that of an educator, and he accomplished much for the cause of education. He married Susan Bilbo, a daughter of William Bilbo, a pioneer of southwest Louisiana. Unto the marriage were born 5 sons and 2 daughters. Of the family, the second oldest is Oswald W. McNeese, adjutant-general of Louisiana.

McNeese, Oswald W., of Baton Rouge, adjutant-general of the state of Louisiana, was born Oct. 18, 1880, in Lake Charles, La.; son of John and Susan (Bilbo) McNeese, the former having been reared in Maryland, and the latter, in Lake Charles, daughter of William Bilbo, one of the pioneer settlers of that section of the State. Gen. McNeese's father came to Louisiana about 1870, located in Calcasieu parish, in the practice of law, was appointed superintendent of public education. His wife is still living in the city of Lake Charles. Two daughters and 5 sons were born to their union. The subject of this sketch is the second of the family, and

was educated in the high school of his native city, and at Louisiana state university. In 1902 he engaged in the banking business, and was assistant cashier of the Lake Charles National bank until appointed adjutant-general of Louisiana, by the governor. That change in profession necessitated a removal of residence to Baton Rouge. In early manhood Gen. McNeese showed a lively interest in military matters, for which he had a natural aptitude. He served as 1st lieutenant of Company K, 1st infantry; was promoted to captain and next major, serving till June 3, 1912. In the year 1910, he married Miss Grover Cleveland Dupré, daughter of Laurent Dupré of Opelousas, La. Gen. McNeese is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon; also of the Knights of Pythias; and is affiliated with the democratic party of which he is a staunch and loyal supporter, always taking the greatest interest in public affairs.

McShane, Augustus, M. D., New Orleans, was born in New Orleans, La., Jan. 31, 1861. In the course of his education he first attended a private school, then St. Mary's college, and later the Boys' high school. His medical education began in 1879, when he entered the medical department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane). He graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1882, after having served 2 years as interne in the New Orleans charity hospital. For 10 years he served as assistant demonstrator of anatomy at Tulane university, and was quarantine officer for the Louisiana state board of health, at Port Eads in 1884, and at Pass al' Outre for the following 2 summers. He was connected with the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal (the oldest in the South) for a number of years, during 5 of which he was sole editor and publisher. He was for 3 years secretary of the New Orleans parish medical society, and by reason of his connection with the journal and with the medical society, was able to greatly increase the membership of the latter. Among his professional activities may be mentioned; 12 years as first assistant surgeon at the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital, established by Dr. A. W. de Roaldes. For the past 6 years he has been visiting laryngologist at the New Orleans charity hospital. He is at this time demonstrator in the laboratory of hygiene, tropical medicine, and preventive medicine at Tulane university. He was one of the creators, and took an active part in upbuilding, of the New Orleans polyclinic, organized in 1888, which now constitutes the post-graduate department of the school of medicine of Tulane university. Dr. McShane is a member of the Orleans parish, the Louisiana state, and the American medical associations. Politically, the doctor says he is independent. He has enthusiastically entered into every reform movement organized, and always worked for clean politics. He and his family are members of the Episcopal church. July 28, 1903, Dr. McShane was married to Miss Harriet Kenney Butler, of New Orleans, a daughter of James Taylor Butler and Mary Dennis. To Dr. and Mrs. McShane, four children have been born, namely Edward James, Edith Frances, Rudolph Matas, and Nell Keitz. On his father's side of the family, Dr. McShane descends from Shane O'Neill of Shane's Castle (Edenduffearrick), County Antrim, Ireland. Jeremiah Chapman (1813) the maternal grand-

father, was born and educated in Boston, Mass., where he was at one time editor of "The Investigator." He was also a lecturer. His father, also named Jeremiah, the maternal great-grandfather, died when the son Jeremiah was only 8 months old, and the death of the maternal great-grandmother occurred when Jeremiah was 13. At 19, however, Nov. 29, 1832, the young man was married to Miss Mary Ann Provost, and to them were born 2 daughters. He was widowed in 1836, and in 1837, with these daughters, removed to New Orleans. The stay at the new location was of short duration, and the family removed to Texas, there acquiring a large tract of land on Buffalo bayou—1 mile square—where the city of Houston now stands. Jeremiah again returned to New Orleans and was stricken with smallpox, as was the younger of the daughters also, both dying June 4, 1838, the eldest daughter, Lydia Ann (1833-1875), who became Dr. McShane's mother, surviving. She was cared for by lifelong Boston friends of the family, Mr. and Mrs. Adnah James, who had also moved to New Orleans. Mrs. James was widowed in 1838, and she became Lydia Ann Chapman's guardian the same year. Lydia Ann was educated at St. Mary-of-the-Woods convent, Terre Haute, Ind. Following her graduation, she returned to New Orleans, and in 1856 married Edward McShane, a native of Liverpool, England, born in 1824, who first came to America in 1847, but returned to England the same year. In 1848, he returned to this country and became a permanent resident of New Orleans, where he passed the remainder of his life. He became a naturalized citizen in 1853, and was employed for a period of about 5 years in the U. S. custom house. He afterward became a contractor and real estate dealer. At the close of the Civil war, he was appointed one of the appraisers of the N. O., J. & G. N. R. R., which was afterward merged with the Illinois Central. He entered the service of the last-named road and so continued until his death in 1886. To Mr. and Mrs. McShane were born 7 children. Mrs. Lydia Ann McShane died May 1, 1875. Edward McShane later married Rosa Bianca Fick, and to them were born 2 children. The first representative of the Chapman family to come to America was Edward C. (1639), who married Mary Symonds. The generations from which Dr. McShane is descended were, in order, as follows: Simon Chapman, 1643-1735; Edward Chapman, 1669-1740; Daniel Chapman, ———; Daniel Chapman, Jr., 1740-1779; Jeremiah Chapman, 1770-1814; Jeremiah Chapman, Jr., 1813-1838; Lydia Ann Chapman (Dr. McShane's mother), 1833-1875—married Edward McShane—1824-1886. Jeremiah Chapman (1770-1814) was a soldier, a captain in the 21st U. S. infantry, and died in camp at French's mill, in 1814. The original site of the Chapman family was at Hull, England. After coming to America, they became identified with the New England states, and since that time, the family name has been intimately associated with the history of that region, principally the State of Massachusetts. Daniel Chapman (1740-1779) served as a soldier in the Revolutionary army. He located at Boxford, Mass., in 1764, and resided there until the time of his death. He served the municipality as a member of the school board, and twice rep-

resented his district in the Massachusetts legislature. Several members of the Chapman family served in the Revolutionary army. Dr. McShane is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

McVea, Charles, M. D., prominent physician and surgeon, and former state senator, residing at Baton Rouge, was born at Clinton, East Feliciana parish, La., Feb. 2, 1869. His parents were Charles and Robert Lucy (Hilliard) McVea. His father was born at Bayou Sara, La., March 4, 1832, and was a son of John McVea, a native of Ireland, who came to America, in 1820, and located at Bayou Sara, La., where he became a prominent merchant. His son, Charles McVea, graduated from Centenary college, then located at Jackson, La., and then he took up the study of law at Clinton, La., where he practiced law with success, followed by an election to the district court as judge. He served several years, with distinction, as district judge, and then for 16 years as judge of the state court of appeals. He was serving in this latter position when he died in 1886. He won the reputation of an able jurist, and was highly esteemed as a citizen. Judge McVea married Miss Robert Lucy Hilliard, who was born in Petersburg, Va., and moved with her parents to Louisiana, when she was a mere girl. Her father, Dr. Robert Cargill Hilliard, was of English and Irish lineage, and a native of Nash county, N. C. He came to Louisiana about 1845, and settled at New Iberia. Unto Judge Charles McVea and wife were born 4 children, one of whom died in infancy. Those living are: Dr. Charles McVea, the subject of this sketch; Mary, the wife of Dr. Edward Dunbar Newell, a prominent physician of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Dr. William Walker McVea, a dentist, of Baton Rouge. The mother died, in 1875, at the age of 34 years. The home of the family was in Clinton, La., and there Dr. Charles McVea was reared. At the age of 13 he entered Magruder's institute, Baton Rouge, and was a student there till 1885, in which year he became a student in the Webb school, Culleoka, Tenn., where he spent 1 year. In 1886 he entered the Louisiana State university, whence he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of bachelor of science. Predilection led him to the study of medicine, and entering Tulane university, he completed the medical course there, graduating in 1893, with the degree of M. D. Dr. McVea began his professional career as a practitioner in Baton Rouge. He rose very rapidly in his profession and soon gained a large and remunerative practice. As a physician and surgeon, Dr. McVea has held the following positions: Assistant superintendent of the state insane asylum at Jackson; surgeon for the Louisiana state university, Baton Rouge; surgeon for the state school for the deaf, and surgeon, for 10 years, for the state school for the blind. He has been honored by an election to the presidency of the East Baton Rouge parish medical society, and also to that of the Louisiana State medical society. Besides being a member of these medical societies, he is also a member of the American Medical association, of the Southern medical society, of the Mississippi Valley medical society, and the association of Military Surgeons of the United States. In politics, Dr. McVea has been honored by election to both branches of the Louisiana legislature. From 1900 to 1904 he served

in the lower house, and from 1908 to 1912 in the state senate. His record in the legislature met the most sanguine hopes of his many friends, and gave him rank among the ablest legislators, who have served the state. As a staunch Democrat, Dr. McVea has long been closely identified with the interests of his political party. In fraternal relations, he is a Master Mason, being a Past Master of the "Blue Lodge;" he is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the United Workmen. Feb. 5, 1894, Dr. McVea married Miss Pearl W. Lobdell, of Lobdell, La. Unto the marriage were born 3 children, namely: Pearl, Charles, Jr., and Bena.

Maher, Thomas Francis, editor, attorney, jurist, humanitarian, was born in the city of New Orleans, La.; and is a son of Thomas F. and Catherine (Bride) Maher, both parents having been born in Ireland, but not united in marriage until after their arrival in America. His father served as a soldier throughout the Mexican war, and again enlisted in the Confederate army at the beginning of the Civil war, doing valiantly the duties of a southern citizen and finally laying down his life in the cause of the Southern states. Young Thomas Francis was thus early thrown upon his own resources, and how well he utilized those resources with which nature alone endowed him can only be properly appreciated by those whose privilege and pleasure it has been to watch his steady progress upward to a position of exceptional security in the esteem and affections of his contemporaries and his fellow man. Typically representative of the best among those hardy and sterling characters commonly denominated "self-made" men, "Tom Maher," as he is popularly known to most of those with whom he comes in contact, has persistently refused to allow self-interest to dominate his actions toward his fellow man. Large of heart and generous in thought, the milk of human kindness so permeates the fiber of his being that it appears his chief concern has always been to see that justice is served and that the needy, the weak, and the defenseless are nurtured, sheltered and protected against the cruel blasts that assail the less fortunate on life's pilgrimage. It is always interesting and profitable to observe the progress and development of such characters, though within the space available in a work such as this it must necessarily be more or less unsatisfactory. In his early boyhood days young Maher was a protege of Gayarre and Dimitry, the Louisiana historians. He was reared in New Orleans and graduated from the Brothers' college, following this with a course in stenography, in which he rapidly developed unusual proficiency and soon opened a school for instruction in shorthand. From this institution were graduated many of the most proficient stenographic writers of that time. Finding his inclinations to lead in other directions, the young teacher secured a position as a newspaper reporter, where his expert knowledge of shorthand writing could be utilized to large advantage, and in this capacity he successively served on the staff of various New Orleans newspapers, later becoming editor of the *Algiers Press*, and still later founding the *Southern Economist*, the latter publication being especially designed to aim at redressing the wrongs

of the laborer. During the period of his editorial incumbency he became a leading spirit in the memorable fight of that time against the Louisiana state lottery, emerging from this contest a winner as usual. In spite of the varied activities of his newspaper life, "Tom" yet found time for further preparation for advancement toward the goal he sought, having taken up the study of law in connection with his editorial work, and in 1886 he was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of the United States. His law practice has been eminently successful, and in the course of his interesting experience he has handled alone some of the most important civil and criminal cases that have come before the supreme court of Louisiana. An important feature of his life as a lawyer, however, and which it is highly probable he considers the most important feature, is the fact that it is commonly said that he has never refused to give his professional advice, without pay, to any person, male or female, of any color, faith, or creed, who might be in need of his services and unable to pay. It is said that he has assisted practically every fraternal order and railroad man in Algiers (now a part of New Orleans, where he resides) in making up the proof of death so as to assist the beneficiaries—widows and orphans—in the collection of insurance policies. In these cases no charge was made nor has there been any in the preparation of pension papers for Federal and Confederate veterans, or civil service papers for any citizen in need of help. He has also served as attorney for the society for the prevention of cruelty to children and the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and has been a liberal contributor to all charities and to churches, without regard to creed. The sum of the benefactions of this man will never be known. Thomas Francis Maher is at this writing serving his fourth term as judge of the second city court, Algiers, but "Tom" is still ready, as ever, to step into any breach where the services of a man or councilor are needed among his neighbors, believing firmly in the golden rule, and "practicing what he preaches." In political affiliation Judge Maher is independent, or, in other words, in the middle of the road. In 1889 he was married to Miss Annie Ruperts. At this writing he is about 60 years of age.

Mainegra, Robert James, Jr., M. D., New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, La., Dec. 8, 1882; son of Robert James and Caroline Mary (Broderick) Mainegra, the former of whom was born at Castle De Aro, Spain, 1842, and the latter at New Orleans, and now deceased. The father came to America when a young man, and located at New Orleans. His literary or academic education had been completed in Spain before his departure from that country. Shortly following his arrival in New Orleans, he entered the New Orleans school of medicine, now the medical department of Tulane university, and graduated from that institution in 1870. From that date until the time of his retirement from general activities he was engaged in practice in New Orleans, this period embracing more than 40 years of professional service. He was employed by the U. S. government in the work of stamping out yellow fever at Vera Cruz, Mexico. Robert James, Jr., received his early educa-

tion in the public schools of New Orleans, later entering Dyer military academy, from which he graduated in 1900. The same year he entered the medical department of Tulane university, and in the course of his medical education served 1 year as externe at the New Orleans charity hospital, and 1 year as interne at the Shreveport charity hospital—1903-04—graduating in 1906. Following his graduation he visited the hospitals of Washington, Chicago, New York, Boston and Cambridge. After completing this tour of observation and study he returned to New Orleans, where he has since been continuously engaged in practice. He has been visiting surgeon at the charity hospital since 1910, and from the time of the reorganization of the institution has been assistant to Dr. Chassagnac in the genito-urinary department, being also connected with the genito-urinary service of the outdoor clinic. The work done in the genito-urinary department of the charity hospital is under the auspices of the polyclinic of Tulane university. Dr. Mainegra is a member of the Orleans parish, the Louisiana State and the American medical associations. Politically, he is affiliated with the Democratic party. Nov. 24, 1908, Dr. Mainegra was married to Miss Louise Merz, daughter of Valentine and Anna Merz, of New Orleans. They have 1 child—Cyril Merz Mainegra.

Manson, James J., of Manson Brothers, salt importers, was born in New Orleans, Oct. 19, 1859, the son of Charles Manson, a native of Ballymena, Ireland, who came to America, first locating in Philadelphia, and removed to the Crescent City about 1846. At the time of locating here, he took up the salt business and remained in it until his death in 1880. His wife, née Anna Jackson, had come to New Orleans with her brothers, in her early womanhood, and here the remainder of her life was spent. Her death occurred in 1879. James J. Manson is the third of 6 children, three of whom are living. He was educated at Belleview college, near Lynchburg, Va., and graduated there in 1876. On his return to New Orleans, he entered Soule college and completed the commercial course, which also included bookkeeping. After that, he became a clerk with a cotton firm, where he remained for about 2 years. Upon the death of his father in 1880, he severed this connection and entered the employ of Jackson & Manson, uncle and brother, in the salt business, as cashier and bookkeeper, continuing in this capacity until 1887. In that year he bought out Mr. Jackson's interest and formed a partnership with his brother Robert, under the firm name of Manson Bros. Upon the death of Robert, in 1892, another brother, David J., was taken in as a partner, and the business continued as before under the same name of Manson Bros., which today is one of our oldest and best-known salt firms. Mr. Manson has come to be one of the influential figures in the commercial life of the city and among the many activities that receive his attention, besides that already mentioned are, a directorship in the New Orleans National bank, and large interest in real estate companies. He married, in 1893, Miss Adrian Campbell, daughter of Mr. William Campbell, of New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Manson have 1 son, James J. Manson, Jr., and 1 daughter, Lucille. Mr.

Manson is a member of the Country club, the Southern Yacht club, and the Mystic organizations.

Louis H. Marrero, of Amesville, La., the present efficient sheriff of Jefferson parish, was born near Kingston, Adams county, Miss., July 17, 1847, and is a son of Bastian A. and Lydia Ann (Swayze) Marrero, who were born in St. Bernard parish, La., and Adams county, Miss., respectively. Bastian A. Marrero was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools, after which he followed overseeing for some years in St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes. While yet a single man, about 25 or 26 years of age, he went to Adams county, Miss., where he married a Miss Phipps, who bore him 1 child, a girl, both mother and child dying in less than 2 years. He engaged in merchandizing in Natchez until 1855 when he removed to Concordia parish, La., and followed cotton planting until 1862, when he removed to Franklin parish; later to Ouachita parish, near Monroe, and finally, in 1867, to his native parish. He removed to the parish of Jefferson in 1881 with his son, the subject of this sketch, where he died in 1884, at the age of 76 years. His parents were Spaniards, who many years ago came to America and settled in St. Bernard parish, La., where they spent the remainder of their lives. The mother of the subject of this sketch died in Concordia parish, in 1857. She was the eldest daughter of Lewis H. Swayze, a cotton planter of Adams county, Miss. The union of Mr. Marrero and Miss Swayze, which took place in 1846, resulted in the birth of 5 sons: Louis H., Alonzo, William F., who died in childhood; Eugene C., Dr. Frank G. Louis H. Marrero received the principal part of his education in Potter's private school and the preparatory department of Centenary college at Jackson, La. In 1862, when but 15 years of age, he joined Company C, 25th La. infantry, and fought at Farmington, Corinth, was with Bragg's army in Kentucky and Tennessee, Murfreesboro (where he was wounded), Jackson, Miss.; Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, being captured in the last-named engagement on the 25th of November, 1863, and until March, 1865, was imprisoned at Rock Island, Ill., when he was taken to Richmond and paroled. In 1867, he came to St. Bernard parish, and in 1869 was married to Miss Elodie, daughter of Antonio and Eugenia (Serpas) Marrero, natives of St. Bernard parish. They have 3 sons, named Leo A., William Felix, and Louis H., Jr. They have given their sons every advantage and have the satisfaction of knowing that these advantages have been appreciated and improved. Mrs. Marrero's father, Antonio Marrero, was a prominent planter at the time of his death, in 1878. He was sheriff of St. Bernard parish for some years, and was a member of the Secession convention. Upon the opening of the war he organized a regiment, of which he was made colonel, but did not enter the service. Since the war, Louis H. Marrero has devoted his attention to planting and merchandising and since 1881 has followed this calling in Jefferson parish. Always a faithful and consistent Democrat, he has been active in behalf of his party, and as a reward of merit has been chosen by those who know him best to the following offices: Member Jefferson parish police jury, 1883-1896; president from 1884-

1896, with exception of year and a half; member of state senate, 1892-1896; member Lafouche levee board, 1892-1896; elected sheriff in 1896, and now serving fifth term of 4 years each, which expires in 1916; member of constitutional convention of 1898. In addition to his many other activities, he is president of the Jefferson Commercial & Savings bank, Gretna, La., and president of the Marrero Land & Improvement association, limited, which has done great work in the upbuilding of Jefferson parish. He is a Catholic in his religious faith, and is a member of the soldiers' organization known as the "Army of Tennessee." Mr. Marrero has long been one of the conspicuous and dominant figures in the public life, not only of his parish, but also of the state, and his counsel is sought on matters of importance by those who know the value of his advice and appreciate the equality of his judgment.

Martin, Edmund Denegre, M. D., F. A. C. S., the son of the Hon. John Massie and Emma (Denegre) Martin was born March 23, 1863, at the old family plantation home in St. Landry parish, La. With the exception of a few years in Missouri and in Europe while a child, and 6 years at college, his early life was spent on the plantation. There were no schools in his district and he had no educational advantages until he was 12 years of age. While a boy he learned the blacksmith and carpenter trades from the mechanics on the plantation, and at college equipped himself as well as possible for the profession of mechanical engineer. His education was received at St. Charles college, Grand Coteau; Spring Hill college, and the University of Louisiana, now Tulane university. From 1881 to 1885 he assisted his father on the plantation, not having the means to continue his studies. In the spring of 1885 he secured a position in the railroad shops at Meridian, Miss., where he served his apprenticeship as a machinist. This was a mere form, for with his previous training and college education, he was soon raised to the rank of journeyman, and at the end of 6 months was made assistant to the foreman in the machinery department. This promotion was of short duration, as he was called home to take charge of the plantation owing to the ill health of his father. The old home now lost its attractions on account of overflows, which had ruined the country and rendered it unhealthy, and in 1887 the family removed to Lafayette. While there he formed the acquaintance of the late Dr. Francis S. Mudd and began the study of medicine. In Oct., 1887, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisiana. In Nov., 1888, he was appointed to fill a vacancy for 2 months on the interne staff of the charity hospital. He entered the competitive examinations in Feb., 1889, and was one of the successful candidates, serving until April, 1891. In January of that year he was offered the position of resident physician of the Women and Children's Hospital and Training School for Nurses. This institution had just been organized for the purpose of training young women in the profession of nursing. The position of resident physician was created at the suggestion of Dr. F. W. Parham and through his influence, Denegre Martin, not yet a graduate, was appointed to fill it. Through the courtesy of Dr. Miles, house surgeon of the charity hospital, he was allowed to

perform such duties as were required of him at the new institution until he graduated in April. The Women's hospital was short-lived. In 1892 it failed and was bought in by a stock company of physicians organized by Dr. Martin and the medical staff of the Women's hospital. It then became the New Orleans Sanitarium and Training School for Nurses. Jan. 11, 1894, Dr. Martin married Miss Emma Butts, granddaughter of Dr. Warren Stone, and the daughter of the late John F. Butts, to whom 7 children were born. Through the friendship of Dr. Parham, he was appointed to the chair of minor and clinical surgery in the New Orleans Polyclinic, and in 1906, on the resignation of Dr. Parham, was elected to the chair of general surgery. In 1906 a partnership was formed between Dr. Parham and Dr. Martin, and since that time their practice has been confined exclusively to surgery and gynecology. Dr. Martin is also chief surgeon for the Queen & Crescent lines south, including the New Orleans & Northeastern, the Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific, and the Alabama & Vicksburg R. R. He has always taken an active part in the advancement of his profession. In 1901 he was elected president of the Orleans parish medical society, in 1908 president of the state medical society, and is also a member of the charity hospital alumni association, the association of railroad chief surgeons, the American medical association, the Southern surgical and gynecological association, the Southern medical association, and the Louisiana railway surgeons' association. He is also one of the charter members of the American college of surgeons. June 21, 1913, the degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. Martin by St. Charles college.

Martin, George Armand, M. D., mayor of the city of Lafayette, parish of Lafayette, La., is a distinguished member of a family that has been identified with the best interests of the parishes of Lafayette and of St. Martin, since the latter part of the 18th century, when Claude Martin, paternal great-great-grandfather of Hon. George Armand Martin, emigrated with a large company of Acadians from Nova Scotia to southwestern Louisiana, and settled on the Bayou Teche. He married Marie Babin, in St. Martin parish, and they were the forbears of a long and honorable line of descendants who have made their mark as farmers and planters, many of whom occupied public positions of trust and prominence. The records of the Martin family show that an ancestor, great-great-great-grandfather of Hon. G. A. Martin, emigrated from France to Acadia, Nova Scotia, in 1632, with 40 families; that because of eminent services rendered the French government, he was given a title of nobility, and large concessions of land, and was thereafter known under the name of Mathieu de St. Martin, and died in Acadia. It was his son, Claude, who came to St. Martin parish with the Acadian exiles. Valery, son of Claude, was the father of Placide, whose son, Omer, was the father of Hon. George Armand Martin, the subject of this sketch, who was the fourth of 9 children, six of whom are living: G. W. Martin, M. D., of Arnaudville, La.; Dr. F. R. Martin, a physician, of Crowley, La.; Mrs. Eva Horace, Mrs. Theolinde Gillard, Dr. J. A. Martin, a dentist, all three residing at Lafayette; and Hon. George Armand Mar-

tin, who was born in St. Martin parish, April 23, 1861, the son of Omer, and Elise (Estilette) Martin, both natives of St. Martin parish. He was educated in the private and public schools of his native parish, and at Hiwassee college, Tenn., (1879-1881) graduating with the degree of bachelor of science. In 1885, he entered Tulane university, as a student in the medical department, and graduated in 1887. Immediately after receiving his diploma, Dr. Martin began the practice of his profession at Arnaudville, parish of St. Landry. He was a member of the Louisiana state legislature of 1888, that provided for the abolition of the Louisiana lottery, reduced passenger railroad fares from 5 cents to 3 cents, and enacted the law compelling separate accommodations for negroes on railroad trains. In 1891, Dr. Martin took a course in pharmacy at Tulane, and returning to Arnaudville, practiced medicine, and operated a drug store in partnership with his brother, Dr. G. W. Martin. He removed to Lafayette City in 1893, where he has ever since been engaged in general practice, but devoting himself more particularly to obstetrics. Dr. Martin soon acquired a reputation in his profession in Lafayette parish, and won the esteem and confidence of the people through the active interest he took in public affairs. Always a Democrat, he was often elected to prominent public offices—3 times a member of the city council, 3 years on the parish school board, and in 1909, elected mayor of Lafayette City by the largest majority ever received by any candidate for that office. Dr. Martin was a candidate for the legislature in 1908 against Maj. Paul de Clouet, the vote resulting in a tie, in the primaries, but the contest did not go beyond, as Dr. Martin withdrew in favor of the election of Maj. de Clouet. In 1913 the election for mayor terminated in the unanimous popular selection by the people of Hon. George Armand Martin to succeed himself in a public office which he had so ably filled. During his administration (1909-1913) many important public improvements were made in the city of Lafayette, such as the laying of cement sidewalks, and it was while he was a member of the city council that the high school, the industrial school and the municipal power house were constructed, and that the main street of Lafayette was widened. In religion, Dr. Martin is a Catholic, and in fraternal orders he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Elks. July 16, 1892, occurred the marriage of Hon. George Armand Martin and Miss Eliza Martin, of Lafayette parish, the daughter of Valsin Martin, a cousin of Omer Martin. From that matrimonial alliance 3 children were born, Michael, Dora and Stanley.

Martin, Dr. John G., M. D., successful physician and president of the Louisiana state board of medical examiners, was born at Toronto, Canada, Dec. 12, 1863; son of Prof. John W. and Grace (Morgan) Martin, both of whom were natives of Ireland and were there married. Prof. Martin, the father, went from Ireland to Canada as professor of mathematics at the University of Toronto, in the year 1858, and there remained in that capacity until the time of his death in 1865. He was a graduate of the University of Dublin, from which institution he received the degree of LL. D. After the death of the father the mother returned to Ireland, where she

passed the remainder of her life. She died in 1907. To Prof. and Mrs. Martin 8 children were born, namely: Dorothy, who now makes her home in Rome, Italy; William J., resident at Lake Charles, La.; Thomas Morgan, M. D., a practicing physician of Sidney, Australia; James A., died in West Australia; Ann, now the wife of Frank Leet, assistant secretary of the Bank of Dublin, Ireland; Grace, wife of W. H. Yeates, district inspector in the Royal Irish Constabulary stationed at Athlone, Ireland; John G., the subject of this sketch, and Charles, who died in Hong Kong, China, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine. John G. Martin received his earlier instruction in private educational institutions of the locality in which he was born. After the death of his father, he returned with his mother to Ireland, in 1865, where he attended the University of Dublin during 3 years. He then returned to America, but after about 6 months' residence went to Australia with a brother, remaining in that country until 1886, when he again returned to America and became a student at Dartmouth college, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1890. Shortly thereafter he came south and located at Lake Charles, La., where he has since resided and devoted his abilities to the practice of medicine, and with results in every way most pleasing. The doctor is a member of the Calcasieu parish and the Louisiana state medical societies, the American medical association, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Knights of Honor. He is affiliated with the Episcopal church at Lake Charles, is president of the Louisiana state board of medical examiners, and holds a commission as first lieutenant Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A. Aug. 6, 1887, Dr. Martin was married to Miss Lydia Smith, a native of Australia and a daughter of Lieut. Smith of the 99th regiment of the British army. Lieut. Smith was a native of England. His wife's maiden name was Letitia Ross. Both are now deceased. The father died in New Zealand of typhoid fever contracted in the course of the operations of his command. To Dr. and Mrs. Martin 6 children have been born, namely: Thomas William, a student of Tulane university; Allen, now a student of the medical department of Tulane university; Charles, Grace, Sarah and John G., Jr. The four last-named are now resident at the parental home.

Martin, Wade O., sheriff of St. Martin parish, La., was born at Arnaudville, St. Landry parish, La., March 4, 1885. His father, Dr. Gregory William Martin, was born at Breaux Bridge, St. Martin parish, La., in the year 1856, and was educated at the parish public schools. Later he took an academic course at Louisiana state university, and following his graduation from that institution, entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which, in due time, he graduated with the degree of M. D. After the completion of his medical education he began practice at Arnaudville, and has continued in that locality throughout the activities of his professional life. He has, however, not allowed his professional duties to obscure his vision as to his duties as a citizen. He was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1898, and previous to this, in 1896, served as captain of one of the com-

panies of "Regulators," organized for the purpose of purifying the suffrage, preventing unintelligent misuse of the ballot, and wholesale voting of negroes. The doctor also served for a number of years as president of the St. Landry parish medical association. The subject of this sketch was the third of 10 children born to his parents, these, in order of their birth, being as follows: Hermine C., William G., Wade O., Jeanne E., who died in 1909; Edwin J., Frank T., Eveline J., Ida, Georgia and Lennard. The mother of these children, Ida (Guilbeau) Martin, was a native of the locality in which her husband was born. Her father, Honore Guilbeau, was born in Lafayette parish, La., while his father, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Adolph Guilbeau, also was born in Lafayette parish. The Guilbeau family was Acadian. The family ancestors came to Southwest Louisiana from Nova Scotia at the time they were exiled, and have been intimately identified with the agricultural interests of that part of the state in which they live, ever since. Honore Guilbeau has only recently retired from a life-long practice as a physician. Ida Thomas, maternal great-grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was the grandmother of Margaret Miller, who was captured by the Indians at the time of the Jamestown massacre and brought to New Orleans, where she was sold to a hotel proprietor. Later she married a Mr. Guidry, of St. Martin. She was the first child born at Jamestown, and later owned most of the land upon which the town of Jamestown was ultimately built. Wealthy relatives in England left the heirs of Margaret Miller seventeen millions of dollars, but the family has been unable to establish positive relationship through records. Wade O. Martin, the subject of this sketch, received his earlier education at the public schools of St. Martin parish. In 1900 he matriculated at Louisiana state university, Baton Rouge, and graduated with the degree of B. S. in the class of 1905. Following this he entered the agricultural department of the university, and upon graduating from this, entered the service of the Federal government as an entomologist, and during the succeeding year was engaged in this work in Louisiana and Texas as special field agent. At the termination of that period he resigned to accept a position with the Louisiana industrial institute, at Lafayette, as professor of agriculture and chemistry and commandant of the military department. After 1 year in this connection, he resigned to accept the management of a large cotton, cane and rice plantation in upper St. Martin parish, where he remained until 1912, in which latter year he was elected sheriff of St. Martin parish for a term of 4 years, being at this time incumbent of that office. In April of 1907 Sheriff Martin was married to Miss Alice Mills, a daughter of Patrick L. Mills, of Lafayette, and 3 children have been born to their union, the children being: Leona Alice, Wade O., Jr., and Virgil Murphy Martin. Sheriff Martin is an active member of the Democratic party, and has been so since he first began voting on election days. He is also a member of the state Democratic central committee, and of the executive committee. He affiliates with the Roman Catholic church, and fraternally, is identified with the Woodmen of the World, Columbian Woodmen, Kappa Sigma fra-

ternity and Knights of Columbus. For more complete details as to ancestry, see reference to Dr. G. A. Martin, elsewhere in this work.

Martin, Whitmell P., of Thibodaux, Lafourche parish, judge of the 20th judicial district court, was born in the parish of Assumption, Aug. 12, 1867; the son of Robert Campbell and Margaret (Littlejohn) Martin. The judge's father, a native of Assumption parish, was the son of Robert Campbell Martin, who came from North Carolina to Assumption when a young man and engaged in sugar planting. His son enlisted in the Confederate army at the outbreak of the Civil war, in 1861, as lieutenant in the 26th La. volunteers; and at the end of the struggle between North and South, studied law, practiced his profession for a few years, then took up sugar planting, in which he is still engaged. Margaret Littlejohn, his wife, a native of Texas, died several years ago. Whitmell P. Martin studied in public schools and under private tutors until he entered the Louisiana state university at Baton Rouge, from which he graduated in 1888, with the degree of B. S. After taking a special course in sugar chemistry for 3 years, and filling the position of professor of chemistry (1892-93) in the Kentucky military institute, under Col. D. F. Boyd, and studying law in the University of Virginia for 1 year, he passed an examination before the courts of Virginia and Louisiana, and was admitted to the bar. In Assumption parish, Judge Martin practiced his profession for a few months, and then took up his residence in Thibodaux. From 1894 to the present time, Judge Martin has been prominently identified with the public affairs of Lafourche parish and of the town of Thibodaux. He was superintendent of schools (1894-1900), district attorney (1900-1904); was reelected and still occupying that office; became candidate for the district judgeship made vacant by the resignation of Judge L. P. Caillouet, who had been elected judge of the circuit court of appeals. By the unanimous votes of his fellow-citizens of the district, Judge Martin secured his election as presiding magistrate, and was reelected in 1908 and 1912. When the people of Louisiana went to the polls in Oct., 1913, to vote for members of the constitutional convention that was to sit at Baton Rouge in November of that year, Judge Martin was the choice of his constituents for the important trust of directing the framing of the laws of the state. That the people of Lafourche are inclined to bestow higher honors upon the distinguished magistrate, it is made evident by their attitude and their high endorsement of the judge's candidacy, should he enter as candidate for the U. S. house of representatives. One of the leading newspapers of Thibodaux, the "Comet," supporting Judge Martin as a suitable and popular candidate, said: "Conservative thought is gradually centering upon the possibility of Judge Whitmell P. Martin becoming a candidate for the nomination, believing that if he can be induced to give up the office of judge of the 20th judicial district, which he has held with marked distinction during the last 6 years, and enter the arena of politics, he would easily win the nomination. A careful analysis of the political situation in the 3d district shows that Martin would be an easy winner, should he



RUDOLPH MATAS, M. D.

choose to enter the race for the Democratic nomination. He would be the only candidate with the solid support of a senatorial district behind him." In 1896 Judge Martin married Miss Amy Williamson, of De Soto parish. They have 4 children: Amy Williamson, Whitmell P., Jr., Marshall Leigh and Robert Campbell. The judge is a member of the Episcopal church and vestryman in Thibodaux, and is affiliated with the Masons (32nd degree), the Shriners, the Elks, the Order of Eagles and the Louisiana state bar association.

Mason, Sam W., prominent abstractor of land titles, real estate operator and civic leader, Shreveport, La., was born in Fulton, Mo., Feb. 2, 1883, and is a son of W. W. Mason and Elizabeth Wherritt Mason, both of whom are members of prominent Kentucky and Virginia families. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of 6 children, all of whom reside in Shreveport with their parents, except 1 son in Texas. Mr. Mason received his education in Harrisonville and Kansas City, Mo., and shortly after completing same, became interested in the land title business. He studied law in Independence, Mo., specializing on real property and abstracts of land titles, later becoming connected with the title department of the Fidelity Trust Co. of Kansas City, where he remained until June, 1907, resigning to become secretary and manager of the Caddo Abstract Co., Ltd., of Shreveport, being advanced to the presidency of the same company in the spring of 1909, which position he still holds. He is also president of the Bossier Abstract Co. and the Hanszen Mason Realty Co., and is secretary-treasurer of the Shreveport Country Home association, and has large interests in the Caddo oil field. Mr. Mason also takes an active part in the civic affairs of his adopted city, being a director and member of the executive committee of the chamber of commerce. He is vice-president of the Shreveport golf and country club, president of the Rotary club, and of the State Line fishing and hunting club and an active worker in Masonic circles, being a member of both York and Scottish Rites and the Shrine, and while primarily a business man, he is always willing to lend his support to any worthy movement looking to the upbuilding of his state and city.

Matas, Rudolph, eminent physician, surgeon, and author professor of surgery of the Tulane university of Louisiana, was born at Bonnet Carre, St. John the Baptist parish, 28 miles from New Orleans, La., Sept. 12, 1860. He is the son of Dr. N. Heren and Theresa Jorda (Ponsjoan) Matas, both natives of the province of Girona, Spain, and descendants of old Catalonian families. Dr. N. Heren Matas was a graduate of the University of Barcelona, a licentiate of Madrid and of the New Orleans School of Medicine. He devoted himself to ophthalmology, and studied this specialty in Paris, where he was a pupil of De Wecker and Galezowski. When about 4 years of age, the son accompanied his parents to Spain and France, and in this way obtained his elementary education in Europe. Returning with his parents to America, his English education began in 1868 in the public schools of Brownsville, Tex., where his father had established himself in practice. Subsequently he took a 3 years' course in the literary department of Soulé col-

lege, New Orleans, returning again to the Mexican frontier, where he was graduated with honors from the Institute of St. John, Matamoros, Mexico, in 1876. He matriculated in the medical department of Louisiana state university (now Tulane university) in 1877, and was graduated M. D. in 1880. He served 2 years (1878-80) as an interne in the charity hospital of New Orleans. While an undergraduate he was appointed medical clerk to the Yellow Fever Commission appointed by the National Board of Health to investigate yellow fever in Cuba in 1879, this commission consisting of Dr. Stanford E. Chaille, George M. Sternberg, John Guiteras and Col. W. J. Hardee. In 1882 he was called by the city authorities of Brownsville, Tex., and Mier, Mexico, to aid in suppressing the yellow fever epidemics that prevailed on their frontier. Dr. Matas was appointed medical inspector for the National Board of Health in 1881 and was given charge of the quarantine station at Vicksburg, Miss. He since has held the following commissions: Visiting surgeon to the Charity hospital of New Orleans since 1880, demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of Tulane university from 1885 to 1894, professor of surgery in the same institution since 1894, professor of operative surgery and applied anatomy in the New Orleans polyclinic (now the graduate department of Tulane university) from 1888 to 1895, and subsequently Emeritus professor in the same school, professor of anatomy in the New Orleans training school for nurses from 1889 to 1894, lecturer at the post-graduate school and hospital in Chicago in 1893, senior surgeon to the Touro infirmary, New Orleans, since Dec. 9, 1906; consulting surgeon to the eye, ear, nose and throat hospital since 1895. He is a member of the New Orleans medical and surgical association (president in 1886), merged since into the Orleans parish medical society; Louisiana state medical society (president 1894-5); American medical association (chairman of the section of surgery and anatomy 1907-8); association of American Anatomists; Fellow of the American surgical association (vice-president 1901, president 1910); Fellow of the American society of clinical surgery (vice-president 1909); Fellow of the Southern surgical and gynecological association (president 1911); association of Military Surgeons; Societe Internationale de Chirurgie (Brussels); honorary president surgical section of the first Pan-American medical congress, held in Washington, D. C., 1893; vice-president for Louisiana second Pan-American medical congress, Mexico, 1896; member and director of the national association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis (chairman of the section of surgery, Washington, D. C., 1909); member American society of Tropical Medicine (vice-president 1908 to 1911, inclusive.); editor New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, 1883 to 1895; Jerome Cochran lecturer, Alabama state medical association, 1911; first lieutenant U. S. army reserve corps since 1909. In New Orleans he is a member of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, Boston and Round Table clubs, the Art association, the Louisiana Historical association, etc., etc. Dr. Matas is at this time vice-president of the American College of Surgeons, which was organized in 1913 at Washington, D. C., and was one of the speakers (by invitation of the

surgical section) at the session of the International Medical Congress held in London, England, in Aug., 1913, at which he also submitted a special report on the "Surgery of the Vascular System." Dr. Matas is an extensive contributor to medical and surgical literature, his articles appearing in such standard works as "Buck's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," "Sajous' Annual of the Medical Sciences," Keating's "Cyclopedia of the Diseases of Children," Hare's "System of Therapeutics," Morrow's "System of Genito-Urinary Surgery and Dermatology," Dennis' "System of Surgery," Park's "Text-Book of Surgery," Warren & Gould's "International Text-Book of Surgery," "Keen's Surgery" (vol. V., Vascular Surgery), etc. Among the exhaustive monographs that have been written by Dr. Matas, the following may be mentioned: "Traumatism and Aneurisms of the Vertebral Artery," "The Surgical Peculiarities of the American Negro," "The Surgical Treatment of Congenital Ano-Rectal Imperforations," "Surgery of the Chest," "Artificial Respiration by Intralaryngeal Insufflation, with Special Apparatus" (the Matas-Smyth Positive Pressure Pump), "Methods of Local and Regional Anesthesia," "Studies in Fractures, Comparative and Statistical," "The Radical Cure of Aneurism (by the method of Intrascapular Suture—Endoaneurismoraphy)," "The Suture in the Surgery of the Vascular System," "Testing the Efficiency of the Collateral Circulation as a Preliminary to the Occlusion of the Great Surgical Arteries," "Occlusion of Large Surgical Arteries, with Removable Metallic Bands to Test the Efficiency of the Collateral Circulation" (in collaboration with Dr. C. W. Allen), which have been contributed to the transaction of various societies of which he is a member. Apart from his earlier studies in yellow fever and other tropical diseases, in anatomy, and in experimental surgery, Dr. Matas has devoted his best energies to the teaching and practice of surgery, which he has expounded continuously since 1894 in the medical department of Tulane university. In recent years he has devoted special attention to the problems related to the surgery of the vascular system, more particularly the radical cure of aneurism, with which his name is especially identified, and to the methods of testing the efficiency of the collateral circulation. His original procedures and methods in this field are now familiar to students of surgery.

Mathews, Charles S., planter, Mathews P. O. or New Orleans, La., was born in West Feliciana parish, La., May 5, 1852; son of Charles Lewis Mathews, who was born in New Orleans, and whose father, George Mathews, was a native of Virginia, born near Staunton. He came to Louisiana under commission of Thomas Jefferson as a judge of the Territorial Court of Orleans. After the admission of Louisiana to the Union of States, he became a justice of the supreme court. His father, Gen. George Mathews, of Revolutionary fame, was born near Staunton, Va., and died at Augusta, Ga., while en route to Washington on official business. He was governor of the State of Georgia after the Revolutionary war, and also served 2 terms as a representative from Georgia in the national congress. The Mathews family is of Irish and Welsh origin. Charles Lewis

Mathews, father of the subject of this sketch, was married to Miss Penelope Stewart, a daughter of T. J. Stewart, of Wilkinson county, Miss., who was a prominent man in the affairs of Mississippi at that time, having served as a member of the state senate. The Stewart family is of Scotch ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lewis Mathews became the parents of 5 children, who grew to maturity, three of whom survive at this time, and of whom Charles S. was the second born. His boyhood days, of course, were passed at the plantation home of the family. In the course of his education he attended the Virginia military institute, at Lexington, and after leaving that institution returned home to assist in the management of his father's large estate, known as the Georgia plantation, and upon which Mathews postoffice is located. This plantation, embracing about 10,000 acres of land and affording residence and employment to about 1,300 people, has been the home of the Mathews family about 100 years. These fertile acres are devoted to the growth of sugar cane and the conversion of that product into sugar, of which many cars are shipped from the Georgia plantation with each recurring year. Charles S. Mathews is now the owner of this great estate, is also vice-president of the George S. Kausler Insurance Co., Ltd., and has various other business connections and associations—a man of large affairs and extensive operations. It should be stated here that Justice George Mathews, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the first chief justice of the Louisiana supreme court, and a cotemporary of Justice Hall of that time. Afterwards his associates were Judges Martin and Porter. Judge Mathews was born in Augusta county, Ga., Sept. 21, 1774, and died at his home in West Feliciana parish, La., in 1836.

Mayo, Augustus Mixer, U. S. commissioner and abstractor of titles, Lake Charles, La., was born in St. Landry parish, La., Nov. 4, 1859; son of Claudius and Susan A. (Mixer) Mayo, both of whom were born in the same locality as was the son. The father followed the profession of a pharmacist. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the 18th La. volunteer infantry, and served throughout the war. After the surrender he returned home and operated a drug business at Opelousas until 1892. While living in St. Landry parish, too, he served for a time as minute clerk of court. In the latter year he located at Lake Charles and there engaged in the fire insurance business. In 1897, he was appointed U. S. commissioner, by Judge Alexander Boardman, and served in that capacity until the time of his death, April 17, 1905. His wife died in 1877. The paternal grandfather, William Mayo, was born at Norwich, Conn., and came to Louisiana when a young man. He married Eliza Smith, at Washington, La., and afterwards engaged in the service of the U. S. government in dredging Bayou Lafourche, making his headquarters at Donaldsonville. He later operated a steamboat. His wife was a daughter of John Smith, of Pennsylvania, who moved from that state to Louisiana and married Elizabeth Lee, of Washington, the latter state. The maternal grandfather, Ezekiel Mixer, was born in the vicinity of Franklin, La., and was a son of Ezekiel Mixer, a native of Chertershire, N. H., whence he moved to Cincinnati, O., and from there went by

barge to Franklin, La., where he married Celeste Prudhomme, whose ancestors were Acadians. The maternal great-grandfather, Ezekiel Mixer, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary army. Augustus Mixer Mayo is the only survivor of 6 children born to his parents. He received his earlier education at a private school conducted by Calvin A. Frazer at Opelousas. Later he passed 4 years as a student in the Polytechnic school of St. Louis, Mo. While in the latter city he also studied pharmacy, with the idea of following that profession. March 1, 1880, he went to Lake Charles, La., looking for a business opening. Here he accepted a position under his uncle, Thaddeus Mayo, then clerk of court and recorder of deeds and mortgages, as deputy, and went into the office with the idea of remaining only a short time. However, he remained incumbent of that position until Sept., 1887, in which year he founded his present business—Mayo Title Co.—doing abstract business, and which has been successful from the start to the present time. In April, 1910 there was a conflagration in Lake Charles, which destroyed the parish court house with almost all of the public real estate records. Mr. Mayo had copies of all of the records in his vault at his home, having taken them off in the course of business; most of the abstract records having been taken by rectigraph process, which is a photographic reproduction of the original records, thereby having a verbatim copy of the court house records. The confidence of the public in the records of the Mayo Title Co. has been universal and many of the largest financial transactions have been passed since the fire and the title came from the Mayo title abstract records. Dec. 15, 1887, Mr. Mayo was married to Miss Maria Knapp, who was born in the State of New York, but had been resident at Lake Charles 3 years at the time of her marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Mayo 3 children have been born, namely: Seman A., Claudius H. and Helen. Mr. Mayo is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He affiliates with the Democratic party. From 1898 to 1901 he served as a member of the Lake Charles school board, and while serving in that capacity, he, with his co-director, L. W. Kinney, planted the live oaks about the school grounds that have since grown to be very ornamental, and for which Mr. Mayo has continued to care, keeping the trees properly trimmed and pruned. In 1905 he was appointed by Judge Aleck Boardman as deputy clerk of U. S. court for the western district of Louisiana, and has remained incumbent of that office to the present time. At the time of his father's death, in the last-mentioned year, he was appointed by Judge Boardman to succeed his father as U. S. commissioner, and he has discharged the duties of that commission to the present. He is a member of the Lake Charles chamber of commerce, and was the first secretary of the Lake Charles board of trade (now defunct), serving 10 years in that capacity. He is a stockholder in the Lake Charles building and loan association, and in the Lake Charles Trust & Savings bank, and is the owner of a rice farm at Lake Arthur. In March, 1907, Mr. Mayo was appointed by District Judge Miller as probation officer of the juvenile court, and in June, 1908, he was appointed to the same office by the city court of Lake

Charles. In Aug., 1907, with representatives from 16 states, he assisted in the organization of the American Association of Title Men. In May, 1909, he participated in the organization of the abstractors of Louisiana into the Louisiana Association of Title Men, and was elected president of the association at the time of its organization, remaining incumbent of the office to this time. Mr. Mayo is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and counts his greatest work that done in connection with his church and Sunday school. He has occupied the position of a steward and trustee of his church at Lake Charles continuously since 1883, and during all of that time has been officially connected with the Sunday school work. Since 1892 he has filled the position of superintendent of the Sunday school. In 1898-99 he was president of the Louisiana state Sunday school association, and did active field work during that time in visiting Sunday schools and holding conventions in different parts of the state. In 1904 he was delegate from Louisiana to the World's Sunday school convention, held in Jerusalem, and while abroad made a tour of Palestine and of Europe. At the annual conference of the M. E. church, South, in Dec., 1907, he was elected delegate to the first conference under the Laymen's Missionary Movement, held at Chattanooga, Tenn., in April, 1908. In Dec., 1913, he was elected delegate to the general conference held in Oklahoma in 1914. He is vice-president of the State Prison Reform Association, the purpose of which is to assist freed convicts and improve conditions in prisons. He is councilor of the national committee on Prison Labor.

Medlenka, Joseph George, attorney-at-law, Crowley, Acadia parish, La., was born at Houston, Tex., Jan. 11, 1870; son of Anton W. and Christina (Bohn) Medlenka, natives, respectively, of Austria and Germany. Joseph George Medlenka attended the public schools of Houston, Tex., until 12 years of age, when he entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Co., at Houston, as a messenger boy. At the age of 15 years he became a telegraph operator, and 1 year later was made operator at the station of Rayne, La. In the following year he was sent to Crowley, La., as agent at that station, for Louisiana Western R. R., remaining at this latter post about 5 years. From 1892 to 1896 he was engaged in merchandise business at Crowley, and in the latter year was elected a justice of the peace. During his business career he had applied his spare moments to the study of law, and later studied under the direction of P. J. Chappuis. March 23, 1899, he took an examination before the Louisiana supreme court, and passed very satisfactorily. Immediately following his admission to the bar he began the practice of law at Crowley, where he has since remained in legal practice. Mr. Medlenka is a member of the Roman Catholic church and is affiliated with the Democratic party, in which connection it may be mentioned that he has served the people of Crowley as a member of the city council. In 1893 he took an active part in the organization of the Crowley building and loan association, and since 1895 has occupied the office of secretary of the association. In 1899 he also participated in the or-

ganization of the Bank of Acadia, at Crowley, and has been a member of the board of directors of this bank from the time of its organization. At this time he also is second vice-president of the Bank of Acadia. Mr. Medlenka has taken a very active interest in all matters concerning the public welfare of Acadia parish, and Crowley in particular, and is now president of the Crowley board of trade, which office he has held since 1907. In addition to these various connections, Mr. Medlenka is interested in farming. He is a member of the Louisiana State Bar association, and of the Commercial Law League of America; also, a member of Louisiana Council of American Judicature society for Louisiana, being one of 7 attorneys selected to represent the state of Louisiana in this important connection. Nov. 12, 1889, Mr. Medlenka was married to Miss Leonie Fremaux, of Acadia parish, and 2 children have been born to their union, these being Leonie and Leon. Mr. Medlenka may properly be termed a self-made man, and very distinctly so. All he has accomplished—and his achievements are by no means small—has come about as the logical result of his own unaided efforts, and this, too, with the serious handicap of meager educational advantages in his youth. He is a worthy member of that splendid and dependable fraternity of American citizens who have blazed their way through the wilderness of the multitudinous distractions of youth and early manhood with their faces determinedly set toward the goal of honorable achievement. Mr. Medlenka is now senior member of the law firm of Medlenka & Bruner, Mr. Howard E. Bruner, elsewhere referred to in this work, being the junior member of the firm, which is generally accorded recognition as one among the most able in that part of Louisiana. The firm has offices at Crowley, La.

Bruner, Howard Edwin, attorney-at-law, Crowley, Acadia parish, La., was born in Acadia (then St. Landry) parish, La., Aug. 4, 1881; son of Edwin O. and Lena (Hampton) Bruner, the former of whom was born in St. Landry (now Acadia) parish, La., Sept. 23, 1859, and the latter in Greenville, Ala. Both parents are now living and the father occupies the position of Louisiana state commissioner of agriculture. The paternal grandfather, Francis J. Bruner, was a native of the state of Virginia, and came to Louisiana previous to the Civil war, while yet a young man. He located in what is now Acadia parish, and followed the vocation of a planter. His wife's maiden name was Lyons, and they were married while living in that part of the state of Louisiana. The wife died during the Civil war. Edwin O. Bruner, father of the subject of this sketch, was educated at Pontiac, Ill., and following his graduation returned to Louisiana and was shortly afterward married. He was long engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits at Rayne, Acadia parish, and is at this time interested in these properties. He served the people of his locality during 21 years as a justice of the peace and 6 years as a representative in the Louisiana state legislature. Following the death of Col. Schuler, in 1911, he was appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned as commissioner of agriculture and immigration, and upon the expiration of the term for which he was appointed, in April, 1912, he was elected to succeed himself for a term of 4 years, and is now

incumbent of that office. Howard Edwin Bruner was the only child born to his parents. In boyhood he attended the schools of Convent and Rayne, and later Acadia college, at Crowley. In 1899 he matriculated at Louisiana state university, and graduated with the degree of B. A. in the class of 1903. In the autumn of the same year he entered the law department of Columbia university, New York City, and did post-graduate work in political science. He received his M. A. degree in 1905 and LL. B. degree in 1906. Previous to his graduation, in May, 1906, he took the bar examination before the New York State bar examiners, and was admitted to practice in the State of New York. Following his graduation and return home, he was examined by 2 district judges and admitted to practice in Louisiana. Shortly following this, he began the practice of law at Crowley, in 1906, in partnership with Judge Robert Montgomery. This first professional association continued during 2 years, and was terminated only because of the removal of Judge Montgomery to Virginia. Mr. Bruner then formed a partnership with Shelby Taylor, but this continued only a few months, following which he practiced alone until Oct., 1912, when the present law firm of Medlenka & Bruner was formed. This firm represents some banks, and other important clients, and enjoys a substantial and thriving legal practice. Mr. Bruner is affiliated with the democratic party, and has filled the position of district attorney through appointment by Gov. Sanders. He has served the municipality of Rayne, where he resides, as a member of the city council during some years, and as city attorney since the time of his admission to the bar. Though living at Rayne, Mr. Bruner's law firm has offices at Crowley. He is a member of the M. E. church, South, and is affiliated with the Masonic order and the Woodmen of the World. In 1905 Howard Edwin Bruner was married to Miss Elizabeth Stewart, of Greenville, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Bruner have 1 daughter, Elizabeth, born 1906.

Meraux, Dr. L. A., M. D., successful and well-known practicing physician, now health officer of St. Bernard parish, was born in Plaquemines parish, La., March 27, 1881; son of Jules and Valentine (Corne) Meraux, the former of whom was a native of Salin Jura, France, and the latter of Plaquemines parish, La. Jules Meraux came to America in the year 1854, and at once located in Plaquemines parish, where he became engaged in mercantile business. He later removed to St. Bernard parish, but there continued in the same lines of business until his death in 1909. He is at this time survived by his wife, who resides at Merauxville, St. Bernard parish, La. To their union the following children were born, these being, in order of their birth, as follows: L. A., the subject of this sketch; Phillip, of the city of New Orleans; Charles, Julia, Emilie, Antoinette, now the wife of Henry Percy Yates; Claude Jules, now a member of the senior class, academic department of Tulane university, and Anatole, deceased. With the exception of the first and second-named, all are now resident at Merauxville, St. Bernard parish, La. L. A. Meraux attended the public schools of his birthplace and later entered the Boy's high school (Tulane) at New Orleans, from which in due time he graduated. Upon the



JUDGE EDWIN T. MERRICK

completion of his academic education at the latter institution, the young man became a student in the medical department of Tulane university, from which he later graduated with the degree of M. D. After some length of service as visiting physician at New Orleans charity hospital, he went to London, England, and there put in 1 year of work in the Guy hospital of that city. Upon his return to New Orleans he became resident physician at the Hotel Dieu hospital, but after 1 year in that capacity, he removed to Arabi, St. Bernard parish, and was appointed health officer of that parish, of which office he has remained incumbent to this time. Dr. Meraux is a member of the Catholic church and is affiliated with the Orleans parish medical society and Acorn Camp, New Orleans, Woodmen of the World. In Feb., 1912, Dr. Meraux became a member of the medical reserve corps, U. S. army, and May, 1914, was brought into the active list, with rank of first lieutenant, hospital corps, which means that he is in active service now, and subject to transfer at any time. In Feb., 1908, Dr. Meraux was united in marriage with Miss Anita Maumus, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Soulé) Maumus, of St. Bernard parish, La. Mrs. Meraux's father is president of the Bank of St. Bernard and is largely interested in real estate. No children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Meraux.

Merrick, Edwin Thomas, lawyer and jurist, was born at Wilbraham, Mass., July 9, 1808, and died at New Orleans, La., Jan. 12, 1897. He was one of 3 sons of Thomas and Ann (Brewer) Merrick. His brothers were William W. Merrick, who lived to an advanced age on his farm at Wilbraham, and Dr. Daniel D. Merrick, who, after a brilliant professional career in the State of Louisiana, died in New Orleans of yellow fever during the fearful epidemic of 1853. In tracing the ancestry of Judge Merrick, we find that his earliest American ancestor was Thomas Merrick, who was born in Wales in 1620 and came to America in 1636 and became one of the original settlers and proprietors of Springfield, Mass. He died in 1704 and was buried in the cemetery at Springfield. He was twice married, his second wife bearing the maiden name of Elizabeth Tilley, by whom he became the father of Thomas Merrick, born in 1663 and dying in 1690, who married Hannah Dumbleton and became the father of David Merrick, who married Mary Colton, who bore him among other children a son whom they named Jonathan. Jonathan Merrick became a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war and assisted in the capture of General Burgoyne and his army. He married Mary Merrick, who bore him 6 children among whom was Thomas Merrick, the father of Judge Edwin Thomas Merrick. Judge Merrick's father died when he was but a child, and he was reared by his uncle, Samuel Brewer, of Springfield, New York, where he received his preliminary education. He graduated from Wesleyan academy at Wilbraham, Mass., in 1832. He studied law at New Lisbon, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1833. He practiced law in Ohio until 1838 when he came to Louisiana, and established himself at Clinton, whence he came to New Orleans. In 1854 he was elected judge of the 7th judicial district, and in the following year was nominated by the Whigs for the ex-

alted position of chief justice of the supreme court. He was elected for a term of eight years, and was serving on the supreme bench when the war of secession came on. He opposed secession, but when Louisiana seceded he recognized the right of the people so to decide, and cast his lot with the state of his adoption. He was anxious to leave the judiciary and enter the field as a Confederate soldier, but yielding to the views of the bar that he was needed on the bench as much as in the field he continued in the discharge of his duties as chief justice and was re-elected in 1863. On the close of the war Judge Merrick was admitted to membership in the firm of Race & Foster, of New Orleans, the firm name becoming Race, Foster & E. T. Merrick. A few years later the firm name was changed to Merrick, Race & Foster, as a tribute to Judge Merrick, and subsequently became in turn Merrick, Foster & Merrick, on the death of Col. Race, and finally Merrick & Merrick in 1886, Judge Merrick being in partnership with his son, Edwin T. Merrick, Jr. In 1871 Judge Merrick published a treatise on the "Laws of Louisiana and their Sources," which was extensively copied and favorably commented in the United States and Europe. As chief justice of Louisiana Judge Merrick has been ranked as the equal of the great Louisiana historian and jurist, François Xavier Martin, the first chief justice of the state. His was a singular career, illustrious alike for its spotlessness, its lofty idealism, its great activity and its masterly learning, both literary and legal. His work is more than the lesson of a beautiful life scanned for a moment and then forgotten. Within volumes 10 to 16 inclusive of Louisiana annual reports he has bequeathed to the bar of this state a permanent and priceless legacy. In 1840 Judge Edwin T. Merrick married Miss Caroline E. Thomas. Unto them were born four children, namely, David Thomas, Laura Ellen, Clara and Edwin Thomas Merrick.

Merrick, Caroline E., was a daughter of Capt. David and Elizabeth (Patillo) Thomas. She was born at Cottage Hall, parish of East Feliciana, La., Nov. 24, 1825, and died in New Orleans, March 29, 1908. Her father was a native of South Carolina and a soldier of the war of 1812, settling afterward in Louisiana where he became a prominent planter. Mrs. Merrick was secretary of the board of St. Ann's Asylum for Widows for 12 years, and in the constitutional convention of 1879 she with Mrs. Saxon petitioned the convention to remove those disabilities which restricted the independent action of women, and to grant them a vote in educational matters, since many were large tax-payers. The convention gave them a public hearing, at which Mrs. Harriett Keating, of New York, and Mrs. Saxon spoke, and Mrs. Merrick made the concluding address. Her husband encouraged her to the undertaking which resulted in the concession which enabled women of 21 years and older to hold any managerial position under the school laws of the state. Another constitutional convention was held in 1899 and another opportunity was afforded Mrs. Merrick and her associates to plead their cause. They begged for power to sign notarial acts, to witness wills; to own their own wardrobes, to draw their own money from banks without writ-



Caroline E. Merrick



EDWIN T. MERRICK, JR.

ten authorization from their husbands, and to exercise municipal suffrage. But the convention revoked the concessions granted in 1879, and gave in its place only the small privilege of voting when a question of imposing taxes came up, a privilege restricted to tax-paying women. Mrs. Merrick continued to work for the enfranchisement of women in her own state and elsewhere. She was made honorary vice-president for life of the Woman's Suffrage association of Louisiana when she resigned the presidency in 1900. For 10 years she was president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Louisiana, and was one of the first Southern women to enter the general society of which she became honorary vice-president. She was the author of published stories of pronounced literary merit and of a volume of recollections of her own times entitled "Old Times in Dixie Land." She was a notable example of what a woman may do when actively interested in public and private benevolence, and at the same time maintain her position as a leader in domestic circles.

Merrick, Edwin Thomas, son of the late Judge Edwin Thomas Merrick, was born Oct. 27, 1859, at Merrick, La., and was reared in New Orleans. He was educated at Vanderbilt university and studied law in the office of his father. He was admitted to practice in 1882 and became a member of the firm of Merrick, Foster & Merrick, which continued until 1886 when it was changed to Merrick & Merrick, the firm name now being Merrick, Lewis, Gensler & Schwarz. Mr. Merrick is author of Merrick's Civil Code and is one of the most prominent attorneys of the South, having lately been made chairman of the committee of Southern lawyers appointed by the United States circuit court of appeals for the 5th district to undertake a revision of the equity laws. He was twice elected president of the Louisiana bar association, first in 1905 and again in 1906. In politics Mr. Merrick is an independent democrat, but has never taken any prominent part in politics except in the anti-lottery campaign in 1890, when, with a number of other earnest citizens he was instrumental in helping to free Louisiana from that octopus. May 13, 1889, Mr. Merrick married Miss Katherine, daughter of Col. E. H. Lombard, of New Orleans, and they have had four children born unto them, namely, Laura, Edwin Thomas, Susan and Katherine.

Mielly, Edmond Francis, C. P. A., educator and proprietor of Mielly's business college, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 3, 1872. His father, Vincent Mielly, was born near Lyons, France, in 1841 and came to America at the age of 9 years, remaining in New York a short time and then removing to New Orleans where he continued to reside until the time of his death in January, 1890. Mr. Vincent Mielly taught in the public schools of New Orleans for 25 years, studied law and was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Louisiana; was a highly educated man, proficient in Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese and had the reputation of being unusually well informed. He was a member of the Masonic order. His wife's maiden name was Anna E. Ferguson, daughter of Charles Ferguson a prominent architect in New Orleans before the Civil war.

From this parentage Mr. Edmond F. Mielly, the subject of this sketch, was born. His youth was spent in New Orleans and his instruction was received from his father until he entered Tulane high school in 1886, from which he graduated in 3 years. He soon entered commercial life in accounting work, in which capacity he served as chief accountant and office manager for a number of large concerns in New Orleans. An interim of 5 years 1895-1900 was spent in business college work, afterward returning to commercial life, in which he continued until he organized the present Mielly's business college about Jan. 1, 1909. He is now (1914) president of the corporation known as Mielly's business college, and is a certified public accountant holding a certificate from the Louisiana state board of accountants. Also he is a member and fellow of the American Association of Public Accountants and a member and fellow of the Society of Louisiana Certified Public Accountants and was 1st secretary of the latter. He organized the Associated Accountants of New Orleans, of which he is past president and past secretary. As to Mr. Mielly's school, it has grown from the first until it now has an attendance of 300 students a year. A course in this school will average about six months. Mr. Mielly is a member of the Coliseum Place Baptist church; a democrat in local, but independent in national politics.

Miller, Capt. Charles Sumner, commanding officer of Second Separate Troop, Cavalry, Louisiana National Guard; also city attorney of Jennings, Jefferson Davis parish, La.; was born April 16, 1886; son of Nelson L. and Katherine (Schmidt) Miller, who moved to Cameron parish in 1891. During some time after having located in Cameron parish, Nelson L. Miller, the father, published the "Lakeside Review," a weekly newspaper. In 1896 the father removed to Jennings, La., and there began the publication of the "Jennings Record," which later became, and is now, "The Jennings Times-Record," a daily and weekly newspaper, and the only paper published at Jennings, and of which Nelson L. Miller is now editor and publisher. At the age of 5 years Charles Sumner Miller located with his parents at Lakeside, Cameron parish, but later removed to Jennings. He received his earlier education in the public schools of Lakeside, and later of Jennings, La. After graduating from the high school he passed one year in the preparatory department of the Louisiana State university, following which he matriculated in the College of Arts and Sciences, Louisiana state university, from which he graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts in the class of 1909. Having substituted many law subjects during the junior and senior years in the academic department, he received from the law department of the same university the degree of bachelor of laws about one year following his graduation from the academic department, June 1, 1910. June 7, of the same year he was licensed and admitted to practice as attorney and counselor at law in the courts of Louisiana. During his senior year in the College of arts and sciences of the university, he was president of his class and editor-in-chief of the university weekly, *The Reveille*. He also was senior captain and ranking cadet officer of the corps of cadets at

the university during that year. He was a member of the Garig literary society, of the track team, and of the board of publishers of *The Gumbo*, the university annual. With the exception of some few months' teaching at Louisiana state university, where he held a fellowship during the terms of 1909-1910, Capt. Miller's only employment prior to taking up the practice of law was on his father's newspaper, *The Jennings Times-Record*, above referred to, where he learned all departments of practical newspaper work, serving in the capacity of editor during 2 years prior to entering the State university—that is, from June 10, 1903, until Sept. 15, 1905. In June, 1909, he was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in the Louisiana National Guards, and on June 14, 1910, was commissioned captain commanding troop B, 1st squadron cavalry, Louisiana national guard, which organization is now known as the 2nd separate troop of cavalry of the Louisiana national guard. Capt. Miller practiced law at Jennings, La., prior to Dec. 14, 1911, at which time he removed to Lake Charles, which was at that time the parish site. He then practiced at Lake Charles until the new parish of Jefferson Davis was formed and Jennings made its parish site, when he returned to Jennings, Jan. 1, 1913, where he has since been in practice. May 6, 1913, he was elected city attorney of the city of Jennings. The election being by the Commission Council. He is at this time incumbent of the office of City Attorney. Capt. Miller enjoys a wide acquaintance and general personal popularity, and is regarded as one of the rapidly-rising young attorneys of that part of Louisiana.

Miller, William Hugh, principal Lockport high school, Lockport, Lafourche parish, La.; was born at Woodville, Miss., Nov. 27, 1888; son of J. D. and Martha (Newman) Miller, the former of whom was born in Louisiana and the latter in Mississippi. The father was a planter. He served in the Confederate army, Longstreet's division, Twenty-first Mississippi infantry, from the beginning to the close of the war. After the surrender he returned home and resumed the supervision of his plantation. Some years later he removed with his family to Pointe Coupee parish, La., where he now resides. William Hugh was the youngest of 5 children born to his parents, all of whom are living at this time. He was educated at Jefferson college, Convent, La., graduating in 1909 with the degree of A. B. Sept. 1 of that year he became assistant principal of the Thibodaux high school and instructor in mathematics in that institution, in which capacity he continued until 1911. Being familiar with the French people and their customs, he was in 1911 elected principal of the Lockport high school and assumed the duties of that position in September of the same year. At that time the school building was a frame structure with only 3 rooms, 3 assistant teachers, and an attendance of about 150 pupils. Immediately following his installation as principal at Lockport he began advocating the erection of a new school building, and in Jan., 1912, the tax was voted for a new high school building to cost \$17,000. The erection of the building was begun in May, 1912, and the structure was completed and occupied in Jan., 1913. There are 12 class rooms and an auditorium, besides ample provision for a commercial department. Formerly the institution was a grammar school. It is

now a high school, with 9 instructors, including the principal, and an attendance of about 250. The new building is modern in every detail, having steam heat and lighting equipment. In the arrangement of this building particular care was exerted to give as much light as possible to each room. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 250. July 27, 1910, Prof. Miller was married to Miss Annie Roberta Evans, of Peoria, Ill., a graduate of the Peoria conservatory of music. They have 2 children, William H., Jr., and Annie Roberta. Prof. Miller is a member of the Louisiana State Teachers association and of the Roman Catholic church. He is entitled to much credit in connection with voting the tax for the Lockport high school building, and also with the planning and erection of the structure, which is in every way most admirably adapted to the purposes for which it was designed, and will so serve for many years.

Mims, Samuel S., lawyer and resident of Alexandria, was born in Webster parish, La., July 30, 1885, the son of David Samuel and Eleanor (Stewart) Mims. His father is a native of South Carolina, and joined the Confederate army as a private when but 15 years old. After the war he came with his father to Louisiana and became a planter. He is now retired and resides at Minden. The grandfather, David Mims, was also a native of South Carolina, and a planter of Louisiana. The Mims are of English descent, and Fort Mims in South Carolina is named in honor of the family. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born in Alabama, the daughter of Douglas Stewart, a native of Scotland, and is living at this time. She bore her husband 8 children, all of whom grew to maturity, and one is now deceased. Samuel S. Mims is the sixth child of the family, and was reared in his native parish. His first schooling was obtained in the country schools, and was supplemented by a course at the Louisiana industrial institute, Ruston, La., where he graduated, in 1904, in the commercial course. From there he went to the Louisiana state university, and there graduated in the law department, in 1908, and immediately after located in Alexandria and began the practice of his profession. He married May 14, 1913, Miss Rita Lisso, daughter of the late Paul Lisso, who was president of the First National Bank of Alexandria, and died Nov. 9th, 1911. Mr. Mims is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Mioton, Sidney Fitzhugh, M. D., leading ophthalmologist and well known citizen of New Orleans, was born Feb. 25, 1874, son of John Stevens Mioton, and Georgiana Lanaux, born Oct. 3, 1846, both natives of New Orleans. The Mioton family is of French nationality and has been in Louisiana since the year 1742. Pierre Mioton, the first of the name to come to America, was a native of Viers, France. He married Miss Jeanne Auclair, of Rochelle, France, and they had four sons, Jean Baptiste, Aug. 13, 1754; Jean, July 15, 1755; Genevieve, 1756; Jean Pierre, Jan. 3, 1759. Jean Pierre married Catherine Bernard Jan. 23, 1785, and one of their children, Nicholas, born Dec. 15, 1791, married Marie Emilie Daram, Jan. 4, 1810. Nicholas Mioton served as brigadier of foot dragons, at the battle of New Orleans, in 1815, when the British invaders were defeated by Gen. Jackson. A son of Nicholas and Marie Emilie Mioton was Eugene Francois Mioton, born Feb. 14, 1824, who married Odile Malochee, and their

eldest child was John Stevens Mioton, born Dec. 10, 1845, who married Georgiana Marie Lanaux, June 3, 1867. The latter are the parents of Dr. Sidney Fitzhugh Mioton. The doctor's father served in the army of the Confederacy. He enlisted June 3, 1863, in the Donaldsonville artillery, commanded by Capt. Victor Maurin. He was at Gettysburg, with Henderson's brigade, and A. P. Hill's division. At the battle of Fort Gregg, near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865, he was made prisoner and sent to Point Lookout, Md., from which he was released June 24, 1865. Dr. Mioton is the fourth of the 6 children. The others are, Albert J.; John Stevens, Jr., Odile M., James C., and Georgiana. Dr. Mioton was educated at the Jesuit's college and Durel's college, New Orleans; entered Tulane university in 1890, and graduated in medicine in 1895. He became first assistant pathologist at the Charity hospital in 1895-1901, and was assistant and acting coroner of the Parish of Orleans, 1901-1909. He took special courses in 1897, in ophthalmology, at Philadelphia, and after post-graduate studies, went to Paris, France, for additional instruction in that subject, at the Ecole de Medicine. Since finishing his studies in France, Dr. Motion has been devoting himself to the exclusive practice of ophthalmology. In his chosen calling Dr. Mioton has achieved a pronounced success, due to his broad professional attainments and to his agreeable personality. He is a member of the Orleans parish, and the Louisiana state medical societies and the American Medical association.

Mire, George J., D. D. S., of New Orleans, was born in St. Mary parish, March 13, 1880,, the son of John B., and Emily (Bourgeois) Mire, who were both natives of the parish of St. James. John B. Mire is a sugar planter, in which business he has been engaged since early manhood. Mrs. Mire died in 1898. Dr. George J. Mire is the youngest of the family of 3, namely, Henriette, wife of Edward Feitel, living in Harvey, La.; Emile, a planter, residing at McCall Ascension parish, La.; and George, J., the subject of this sketch. Dr. Mire is a graduate of Jefferson college Convent, St. James parish, La., of the class of 1899. He began the practice of his profession of dentistry after having followed the courses of study at the New Orleans college of dentistry in 1902. The doctor is a member of the First and Second Districts Dental society; the Stomatological society of the New Orleans College of Dentistry, and he is affiliated with the Roman Catholic church. November 5, 1902, occurred the marriage of Dr. Mire and Miss Alice Annie Rouyer, daughter of August P. and Marie (Barthelemie) Rouyer. Mr. Rouyer began his business life as a carpenter and later engaged in boat building and cistern manufacturing, in which he did a considerable trade. Dr. Mire and wife have 2 children, Lucile and George J. Mire, Jr.

Modisette, James O., successful and prominent attorney, Jennings, Jefferson Davis parish, La.—Was born at the farm home of his parents in Webster parish, La., July 27, 1881; son of Henry Harrison and Anne Eliza (Vaughan) Modisette, both of whom are natives of Georgia, which state they left at an early age with their respective parents, the Modisette family at that time locating in northern Louisiana and the Vaughan family in southern Arkansas, the families being only a short distance apart. Henry Harrison Modisette, the father, has followed the vocation of a planter in Webster parish throughout his

active life. The paternal grandparents, were Judge Samuel and Elizabeth (Harrison) Modisette. Judge Modisette was a successful lawyer and served as county judge of Franklin county, Ga. After locating in Webster parish, La., however, he devoted his energies to the vocation of a planter, and, previous to the Civil war, in which his fortune was depleted, was a large land and slave owner. The maternal grandfather, William Henry Vaughan, followed the business of a planter in Georgia and so continued after having located in southern Arkansas. James O. Modisette was sixth of 12 children born to his parents, 9 of whom survive at this time, and his education and success in life have been brought about entirely through his own unaided efforts. He for a brief time attended a country school in Webster parish, La., and again, in Columbia county, Ark., he for a similar time attended a like school, but so small was the aggregate result of these transitory terms of instruction that at the age of 14 years the boy was not able to read or write with practicable facility. At this time he made resolutions to get an education, and studied at home unaided and attended short terms of country schools taught by Jerome Taylor, Jesse Barnard, Bonnie Davis, and Dr. J. C. Walker, until he reached the age of 18, when he began, after a time, to sell books, and made some money, and soon thereafter he went to Oklahoma to work in his uncle's store in Wynnewood, Okla., where he remained but a few weeks. Later he managed to enter the high school at Ravia, Okla., and there eagerly pursued his studies until he had graduated from that institution, following which he became a missionary teacher to the Indians in Oklahoma, in the service of the U. S. government. After some time in this work he became an instructor in a public school in Arkansas during one year, and then entered the state normal school at Natchitoches, La., from which he graduated in 1905. Following his graduation from the normal school, during the school term of 1905-06, he occupied the position of principal of the high school at Cheneyville, La., and during the succeeding term, 1906-07, was principal of the Campti, La., high school. During the time he was engaged in teaching he was also taking a correspondence course with the University Extension law school and studying law under a private tutor as opportunity was afforded. In 1907 he entered the third year senior class of the Illinois college of law at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1908 with the LL. B. and LL. M. degrees. In 1909 this last mentioned institution conferred on Mr. Modisette the degree of D. C. L., a distinction which he may properly highly appreciate. In 1908 he began the practice of law at Little Rock, Ark., but after two months in that location removed to Shreveport, La., and was admitted to practice in the latter state. After a few months at Shreveport, in the summer of 1908 he removed to Jennings, La., where he has since been continuously engaged in legal practice, with the exception of eight months passed in Los Angeles, Cal., 1912-13, where he was admitted to practice in the courts of California. During the time of this stay in California he maintained his office at Jennings, La., to which he returned in June, 1913. Mr. Modisette is married to Miss Zada McDowell, a daughter of M. J. McDowell of New Orleans, and one son has been born to their union, namely, Marion Harrison Modisette, born Dec. 27, 1911. Mr. Modisette is affiliated with the Democratic party, but has never sought

or desired public office. He is a member of the Unitarian church. During some time past he has been serving as a member of the Jennings school board. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a member also of the Rebekah degree; the Masonic fraternity—Blue lodge and Royal Arch, and the Order of the Eastern Star, of which latter he has been Worthy Patron during the past three years. Also, he is a member of the Jennings chamber of commerce, the civic league, and the Men's Fellowship society of Jennings. Mr. Modisette has taken post-graduate work at Louisiana state university. He has a large and constantly increasing legal practice, and enjoys a most substantial and desirable clientele, being generally recognized as a leading and able member of the bar of the new parish of Jefferson Davis. As has already been stated in different words. Mr. Modisette is distinctly a self-made man, having acquired not only his professional education without aid, but even his academic knowledge. Among the people of the locality in which he lives he is regarded as a man of sterling traits of character—as being not only a capable lawyer, but also a citizen both able and willing to acquit himself with conspicuous fidelity in every eventuality involving integrity and a sane perspective of the obligations of manhood.

Moise, Hon. Harold A., successful attorney and representative of the twelfth district in the Louisiana state legislature—was born at Natchitoches, La., Aug. 23, 1879; son of Judge James Campbell Moise, an eminently successful lawyer and jurist of the criminal district court of Orleans parish, who was born in the same locality as was the son, and who was a son of Theodore S. Moise, a talented portrait painter whose work was known throughout the south. Judge James Campbell Moise is elsewhere referred to in this work. Harold A. Moise, the son, received his earlier education in the schools of New Orleans, where his father was at that time a practicing attorney. Later he attended St. Louis (Mo.) university, from which institution he graduated with the degree of B. A. in the class of 1899. Following the completion of his academic education, in the year 1900 he matriculated in the law school of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of LL.B. in the class of 1902, and with the honor of president and salutatorian of his class. Shortly after the completion of his professional education he established himself in offices at New Orleans and there began the practice of law, to which he has since devoted his undivided attention, and with well-merited success. During some time Mr. Moise occupied the position of assistant district attorney, but found it desirable to resign from this connection in order that he might more adequately serve the interests of his constantly-increasing clientele in private practice. In 1908 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Louisiana state legislature, as representative of the twelfth district, and served his constituents with distinguished ability. In 1903 Mr. Moise was married to Miss Leigh Bres, a daughter of Edward Bres.

Moise, Judge James Campbell, eminently successful attorney and jurist, now deceased; late residence: 1825 Berlin street, New Orleans, La.—was born in Natchitoches, La., Jan. 20, 1849; and was a son of Theodore S. Moise, a talented portrait painter whose work made him

known throughout the south. The son inherited the father's artistic temperament, and was himself an amateur portrait painter of no mean ability. James Campbell Moise, the son, was educated at the Christian Brothers' colleges in New Orleans and at Pass Christian, Miss. The outbreak of the Civil war seriously interfered with the progress of his studies, and during four years his pupilage was of the most desultory nature. During the progress of the civil strife, however, he made use of his time by taking up the study of law, in the office of Judge Campbell. At the age of 15 years he entered the service of the Confederacy as a draughtsman in the engineering department, under the supervision of Capt. John L. Randolph. After the surrender he resumed his studies at the Christian Brothers' college, from which in due time thereafter he graduated. In 1866 he began commercial life in the auctioneer and real estate agency of Nelligan & Nash, at New Orleans. During the interim between the latter date and 1875, he successively served in various capacities connected with mercantile business, but in the latter year ill health compelled his retirement to the country. He then took up his residence in the parish of his nativity, devoting his time to the study of law and to painting. While in Natchitoches he became identified with local political activities, and from 1876 to 1880 occupied several minor public positions. In 1880 he was appointed by Gov. Wiltz as assistant adjutant general of the fifth district of the state of Louisiana, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. In 1884 he was made a clerk in the office of the attorney general of Louisiana, his superior being Hon. M. J. Cunningham. In this connection he conducted several important suits in behalf of the state, and was brought prominently to the notice of leading attorneys. When his term in this office had expired he engaged in the private practice of law at New Orleans, and during this period was associated in partnership practice with some of the most brilliant attorneys of the time. He served as one of the referees appointed during the historic contest between Governors McEnery and Foster, in 1891-92, representing the Foster faction on the committee of seven which canvassed the returns of that noted primary election and declared the result. Soon after the inauguration of Gov. Foster he appointed James Campbell Moise to the bench of the criminal district court of Orleans parish, vice Judge Joshua G. Baker, whose term had expired. The term for which Judge Moise was appointed expired in 1900, and in the meantime a new constitution had been adopted, by which the office was made an elective one. Judge Moise was unanimously nominated, on the democratic ticket, to succeed himself, in the state election of April, 1900; he was elected as a judge of the criminal district court for a term of twelve years, this term beginning in Nov., 1900. While incumbent of this office, Judge Moise died very suddenly, at his home, 1825 Berlin street, Feb. 11, 1901. He was taken suddenly ill while at breakfast, about 7 o'clock in the morning, and died a few minutes later. During his service on the bench, Judge Moise presided at the trial of a number of cases of absorbing interest, and rendered many decisions of far-reaching effect. He was one of the judges commissioned to collaborate a criminal code for Louisiana. In addition to his distinguished attainments as a lawyer and jurist, Judge Moise was a man of literary talents, a student and scholar, and his decisions

were exceptionally strong and clear. His reasoning was sound, and he was gifted with the facility, somewhat rare among members of his profession, of clothing his logic in strong, clear, and terse language. He was a finished Shakespearean critic, and especially admired the play of "Hamlet," which he had committed to memory so perfectly that he could quote it from beginning to end. With all the plays of the great dramatist he was thoroughly familiar, his cultivated mind turning to the fountain head of English literature for stimulation and recreation. In the year 1873 Judge Moise was married to Miss Aline Sompayrac, of Natchitoches, La., and 6 children born to their union survive the father, these being, in order of their birth, as follow: Marie, James, Allyn, Harold, (elsewhere referred to in this work), Garner, and Mathilde. Judge Moise was a devout Catholic, and a regular communicant at the Jesuit's church in New Orleans. His sudden and untimely death was a distinct shock to the people of the city, of all classes, but especially to the most intellectual element of the population, among which he was held in peculiarly high esteem as a man possessed of the rarest gifts of mind and heart.

Montagne, Hon. R. J., member Louisiana state legislature, member tax commission, 1913, member of the contracting firm of Montagne Bros., Abbeville, Vermilion parish, La.—was born in Vermilion parish, La., July 22, 1881; son of Ernest and Sarah (Creswell) Montagne, the former of whom was born in Iberia parish, La., and the latter in Woodville, Miss. The paternal grandfather, Eli Montagne, was a native of France, and came to America as a young man. He located in Iberia parish and there engaged in mercantile business, later marrying Miss LeBlanc, a descendant of Acadian ancestors who came from Nova Scotia in 1765. The paternal grandfather was a resident of Iberia parish throughout the active portion of his life, and died in that locality. Two of the father's brothers, Hypolite and Eli, Jr., were engaged in the service of the Confederacy during the Civil war. The former was killed and the latter wounded. Ernest Montagne, the father, enjoyed exceptional educational advantages for the time of his youth, and when his education had been completed he engaged in farming in Vermilion parish. Later he took up the profession of civil engineering, and is at this time surveyor for Vermilion parish. R. J. Montagne attended the public schools of Vermilion parish. In 1901 he began business as a general contractor, and has so continued to the present time. He took a prominent part in the organization of the People's Bank and Trust Co., Jan. 1, 1912, and became a member of the board of directors of the bank, so remaining to this time. In Dec., 1912, Mr. Montagne took one of his brothers into partnership in his contracting business and since that time the firm name has been Montagne Bros., general contractors. Hon. R. J. Montagne also is extensively interested in farming. Oct. 28, 1901, Mr. Montagne was married to Miss Elodo Broussard, a daughter of Alexander Broussard, and 4 children have been born to their union, namely: Evelyn, Marion, Emily, and Ernest. Mr. Montagne is a member of the Woodmen of the World and Knights of Pythias. He is affiliated with the democratic party, and has served the people of his part of the state in various official capacities. During 1908-09 he filled the position of a member of the Abbeville city council. In Nov., 1912, he

was elected a member of the Louisiana state legislature, and at the succeeding session of the legislature was appointed on the following committees: Appropriations, health and quarantine, and railroads. He also is serving as a member of the state tax commission. At this session of the general assembly Mr. Montagne introduced a measure to prohibit parish officials dealing in parish claims, and this became a law. Representative Montagne is a member of the Good Government league and is a strong supporter of the present state administration. Mr. Montagne believes in good government for Louisiana because he believes that Louisiana is one of the very best places on earth in which to live—that the resources and natural and acquired advantages of Louisiana are such as to afford greater opportunities for the proper exercise of the talents and endowments of honest and industrious men and women than any other section of country on the globe, and this being so, it is a sacred duty of those having the power to provide such governmental machinery as to enable the people to exercise their talents in industry in a free and untrammelled manner. Representative Montagne himself has given and is giving a most profitable exhibition of the doctrines he advocates. He has, entirely through his own efforts, always, of course, allowing full credit to the mother for her important part in shaping the life of her son, risen from a position of practical obscurity to one of prominence and large influence among the people who have known him from childhood. He may be properly denominated among those valuable characters commonly classed as self-made men—verily and truly, the salt of the earth. These men believe in intelligently applied industry and utilization of the advantages the creator has placed within their reach, and the fruits of their labors are the substantially good and desirable things of this life.

Montgomery, George, of New Orleans, was born in this city, Dec. 3, 1870. His parents were Charles Augustus Montgomery and Eleanor (Fitzgerald) Montgomery. His father was born also in New Orleans and died at the age of 35 years. He was a son of a Virginian, who was the first of his family to come to New Orleans and who was a captain of Confederate infantry and killed at the battle of Manassas. The mother of the subject of this personal sketch was born in New Orleans and she died here in 1909 at the age of 65 years. She bore her husband three children, namely, George, James T., and Joseph C. Montgomery. George Montgomery was reared in New Orleans, educated in the public schools, and quit the school room at the death of his father to begin the battle of life in earnest. For about three years he was employed by a druggist, and at the age of 14 he became an office boy for Mr. Benjamin Ory, one of the leading lawyers of New Orleans, with whom he remained until he became a clerk in the law office of Mr. Felix J. Dreyfous, with whom he remained ten years, or till about 1901, since when he has been alone in business. He was commissioned a notary public in 1895, and in 1896 graduated from the law school of Tulane university. During the administration of Gov. Sanders Mr. Montgomery was a member of the state board of education, from the first congressional district, and he is at present attorney for the recorder of mortgages of the parish of Orleans. Mr. Montgomery has been active in politics as a democrat since early

manhood. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church. Beside enjoying a constantly increasing practice in the civil law, he has a large business as a notary public. He was married in 1899 to Miss Alice Gertrude Donovan, a daughter of James H. and Catherine Donovan, of New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery have 4 children as follows: George, Jr., Milton James Henry, Charles Nicholas, and Alvin Gerard Montgomery.

Mooney, Henry, lawyer, was born at Hammond, La., Nov. 2, 1874, and is a son of the late Henry Clay Mooney and Harriet V. A. Waterman. He was educated in private and public schools at Hammond, and Tulane university, New Orleans, graduating from the law department of Tulane in the class of '98. He recruited a company for service in the Spanish-American war, and this company being consolidated with Co. C. of the seventh battalion, afterwards Co. F., second Louisiana volunteers, he was commissioned a first lieutenant, serving in this country and in Cuba until his regiment was mustered out of service at the close of the war. In January 1900 he was appointed assistant district attorney for the parish of Orleans, resigning that office March 1, 1908 to take up the general practice of law. He was elected and served as a member of the state constitutional convention of 1913. In politics, he is an unswerving democrat. Following the teachings of a devoutly religious mother, Mr. Mooney is a member of the Episcopal church and deeply interested in its work. In Nov., 1905, he married Miss Clara Keppler, daughter of Christian L. Keppler of New Orleans, and they rejoice in 3 splendid children, 2 daughters and a son.

Mooney, Henry Clay, was born in Gilmanton, N. H., April 16, 1835, and died at Hammond, La., Aug. 19, 1890. Coming south in the early 50's he made New Orleans his home, and when the Civil war came on, he went to the front as a member of the gallant Crescent regiment, as a private non-commissioned officer, and finally as a commissioned officer, he fought in every important battle in which his regiment took part, including Shiloh, and that series of brilliant skirmishes in north Louisiana under General Dick Taylor. He was parolled at Shreveport, La., in the summer of 1865. As a staunch democrat he stood shoulder to shoulder with the white men of his state during the perilous days of reconstruction. Shortly after the close of the war, he established a general merchandise business at Hammond, La., which he conducted up to a short time before his death. He was also postmaster at Hammond for more than 20 years. No more public spirited citizen lived in that community than he, and when the prosperous and growing little city was incorporated, he was unanimously chosen as its first mayor. Mr. Mooney was a son of Judge Ira Mooney of Belknap county, N. H., and a direct descendant of Col. Hercules Mooney, who served conspicuously with Gen. Gates at the battle of Saratoga in the War of the Revolution. In 1868 Mr. Mooney was united in marriage to Miss Harriet V. A. Waterman, a daughter of one of the oldest New England families, the Perrys, and a lineal descendant of Miles Standish. She died at Hammond, La., Jan. 19, 1913. Of this union 3 children were born, Susan Waterman, now Mrs. George C. Neelis, of Hammond; Caroline, now Mrs. Frank E. Neelis, of Hammond, and Henry Mooney, of New Orleans.

Morgan, Henry Gibbes, well-known attorney of New Orleans, was born at Baton Rouge, La., in 1843; son of Morris Morgan and Caroline Hickey, the former of whom was born and raised in the state of Pennsylvania, and who, when a young man, came with his brother Thomas Gibbes Morgan, to Louisiana, and located at Baton Rouge, where they practiced law, both becoming distinguished in that profession. Morris Morgan died when his son, Henry Gibbes, was only 1 week old, leaving the following children: Morris B., Aurore Hortense, Mary, and Henry Gibbes. The wife, and mother of these children, was a daughter of Col. Philip Hickey, who married Ann Mather, of English descent. Col. Hickey was a pioneer in the sugar industry of Louisiana in the first decade of the eighteenth century, and bore a prominent part in the affairs of his state at that time. At his death, which occurred in 1859, he left two large sugar estates in the parishes of East and West Baton Rouge. Upon the death of her husband, in the year 1843, Mrs. Morgan returned to her parental home, Hope Estate, situated about 5 miles below the city of Baton Rouge, where her son, Henry Gibbes Morgan was reared. In the course of his education he attended Springhill college near Mobile, Ala., but left before the end of his collegiate course, and returned to his home in time to take part in the battle of Baton Rouge, under Gen. John C. Breckinridge, and was one of the 5 who carried the shattered frame of General, afterwards Governor William Henry Allen, from the battlefield; thereafter he enlisted in Fenner's Louisiana battery of field artillery, and served to the close of the war. After the surrender, Mr. Morgan studied law in New Orleans under the preceptorship of his cousin, the late Judge Philip Hickey Morgan, and was admitted to the bar in the year 1866. Immediately following his admission, he began to practice as an attorney at New Orleans, and has so continued to this time, standing high in his profession. In 1883, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. For many years Mr. Morgan was engaged in sugar planting in the parish of St. Charles on the Fairview plantation, where he manufactured sugar until the year 1908. In 1871 Mr. Morgan married Laura Frelsen, a daughter of Henry Frelsen, a leading merchant of New Orleans, in which city their wedding was solemnized. Two children were born of this union, Henry Gibbes Morgan and Marie Louise Morgan.

Academy of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Thibodaux Lafourche parish, La.—The school was organized and erected by Father Charles Menard, who for more than 55 years had charge of this parish. Mother St. Bernard was the first Superior, and remained in charge of the institution for more than 30 years. The school first opened Oct. 2, 1857, as a day and boarding school. Unlike many other similar institutions, it continued in operation throughout the Civil war. The original bell is still in use. During the war Union soldiers on one occasion encamped near the school, and shortly following their arrival the strokes of the academy bell resounded throughout the vicinity. The officers of the Federal troops suspecting that this was done to warn the citizens of the presence of the enemy, demanded an explanation, and were told that the ringing of the bell at that hour was customary, but the Sisters were obliged to furnish a

statement indicating the hours at which the bell would ring, and for what purpose. Thereafter during the stay of the Union troops the academy bell was not allowed to ring except according to the statement rendered. In those days the Sisters made their own bread, and one evening, just as they had completed this task, a regiment of Texas troops appeared, tired and hungry, on their way to the battlefield at Lafonreche Crossing, and the entire day's baking was turned over to the grateful soldiers. Throughout the days of the war the Sisters of Mount Carmel cared for the sick soldiers, and during yellow fever epidemics they have always volunteered as nurses. The new portion of the school building was erected about 1903, but a portion of the original old structure is still in use, having been added to and modernized. The academy is still conducted as a day and boarding parochial school, the attendance usually being about 350 pupils, boys and girls, with a corps of Sister teachers numbering from 12 to 15. Prof. E. Chol, a graduate of the Paris Conservatory of Music, has been the musical instructor, as well as organist in the church, since the opening of the institution in 1857. The school has a fine auditorium, and is provided with hot air heating apparatus throughout. The institution is modern in every respect. The educational course comprises every useful and ornamental branch suitable for young ladies, and is similar to that pursued in the select female schools of Louisiana, viz.: Reading, writing, grammar, literature, history, geography, arithmetic, the elements of geometry and natural philosophy, botany, chemistry, algebra, book-keeping, and stenography. Music, singing, painting, wax flowers and fruits, paper flowers, fish-scale flowers, plain and fancy needlework, embroidery, lace-making, crochet work, and tapestry are also taught. Differences of religious faith are not regarded in the admission of pupils who are willing to conform to the general regulations. Mother Superior Aloysia is in charge.

Mouton, Felix H., secretary of the Lafayette Building association, city of Lafayette, Louisiana, was born in that city, April 6, 1873, son of Edward Eugene, and Athenais (Vavasseur) Mouton, the former a native of the parish of Lafayette, and the latter born in Convent, parish of St. James, Louisiana. The Moutons were Acadians, from Nova Scotia, who emigrated to Louisiana in 1765, fleeing from British persecution, and settled in Lafayette parish. Edmond Mouton, paternal grandfather of Felix H. Mouton, was born in Lafayette parish, and was a resident during his whole life; and Eulalie Voorhies, paternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch, was also a native, and life-long inhabitant of the same parish. The Vavasseur family have been dwellers in St. James parish for many generations. Edward Eugene Mouton was educated at Kentucky college. He enlisted in the Confederate army during the Civil war in the 18th Louisiana volunteer infantry; was wounded and made prisoner at the battle of Gettysburg, released after 12 days of captivity and sent home. The invalid soldier studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1879 he was appointed to the district judgeship comprising the parishes of Lafayette and Vermilion, and was occupying the bench at the time of his death in 1881, aged 44 years. His widow is living at the present time in Lafayette parish with her son, Felix H. Mouton, whose biography is here presented, and who was the

fourth in a family of 8 children, of whom 5 are living: Francis V., Edward E., Adolph A., Rose Irma, now Mrs. W. J. Bienvenu, of St. Martinsville, La., and Felix H. Mouton. The latter was educated at Mount Carmel convent, in Lafayette parish, and in Sept., 1890 was employed by the Texas Pacific railroad Co. as car checker in various cities, New Orleans, Plaquemine, Lafayette and Alexandria, remaining with the railroad company 6 years. When he left the service he had worked his way up to the responsible position of joint ticket agent at Alexandria for 3 railroads. Mr. Mouton had begun work in New Orleans with the disadvantage of insufficient knowledge of the English language, either in speaking or writing, but he persevered in studying until he was able to acquire and hold good positions. Returning to Lafayette in 1896, he busied himself in looking about for some occupation, and in Aug., 1897, formed a copartnership with S. R. Parkerson, in the general insurance business under the name of Parkerson & Mouton, doing a large amount of underwriting and being considered one of the most reliable and prosperous in their line at the present time. When, on Feb. 12, 1900 the Lafayette Building association was organized, Mr. Mouton, one of its promoters, subscribed largely to the stock and aided in the expansion of its business, and in Sept., 1912, was elected secretary, a place he is still filling with much ability. In politics he has always supported the democratic party, and from July, 1905 to July 1910 served as secretary of the police jury; from 1910 to 1912, was member of the city council. The Knights of Columbus, the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, claim him as one of their prominent members. With the Knights of Columbus, Mr. Mouton is affiliated as a member of the Fourth Assembly degree, New Orleans council. In Nov., 1900, took place the marriage of Mr. Mouton and Miss Adele Young, the daughter of M. P. Young, a former druggist of Lafayette.

Mouton, Hon. Fernand, member Louisiana state senate from 13th senatorial district, director and vice-president People's Bank and Trust Co., Lafayette; Pres. and Gen. Mgr. Consumers' Cold Storage and Canning Co., Lafayette, director Home Building and Loan association, Lafayette; member of the military staff of the governor of Louisiana, with rank of major; largely interested in the planting industry in Lafayette parish; distinguished in connection with the insurance business, and prominently mentioned as a candidate for congress; residence, Lafayette, Lafayette parish, La.—was born at Breau's Bridge, St. Martin parish, La., Oct. 18, 1878; son of Thomas and Anais (Babin) Mouton, the father a native of Lafayette parish and the mother of St. Martin parish. The father served as a Confederate soldier throughout the period of the Civil war, and after the surrender returned to his farm home in Lafayette parish, La., where his death occurred Aug. 15, 1910, at the age of 68 years. The mother died in 1884. The paternal grandfather, Louis Mouton, was a native of Lafayette parish, a planter and a large land and slave owner previous to the Civil war, In 1765 the ancestors of the Mouton family in Louisiana came with the Acadians from Nova Scotia and located in Lafayette parish, La. The family has been identified with agricultural pursuits and interests throughout its history in Louisiana. On account of straightened circumstances resulting from the depredations of the Civil war, Fernand

Mouton was deprived of early educational advantages, and when he attained his 20th year he was unable to speak English and was employed as a farm laborer. At that time the young man awoke to a realization of his situation, and determined to make use of his native abilities in improving his station in life. He went to the town of Lafayette and there found employment as a clerk in a mercantile establishment at a very modest salary, but he gladly accepted the place, and after some time in this position, during which his slender income was handled with the utmost frugality, he was enabled to enter Draughn's Business college, at Nashville, Tenn., from which he later graduated in the complete commercial course. He then accepted a position as a fruit tree salesman, and to this business devoted his best endeavors during the succeeding two years, following which he located in Lafayette and there engaged in the life insurance business. From the time of his embarkation in this business his progress was phenomenal, and within a brief time his sales of life insurance were exceeding those of any other agent in the South, and his unusual success had centered upon him the attention of the heads of the insurance business. In 1903 he was selected by the New York Life Insurance Co. as superintendent of agents at Paris, France. He immediately assumed the duties of this responsible position, and after 1 year at Paris returned home and was married to Miss Sadie Mouton. In 1904 he went back to Paris, France, as agency director at a very handsome salary, but 1 year later he was obliged to give up this position, which held such brilliant future possibilities and return to Lafayette, La., on account of his wife's health. In the latter part of that year he resumed residence at Lafayette and there reentered the general insurance agency business, in which he has since continued to the present time, his business growing and expanding constantly at a most surprising rate. In 1910 he, with others, organized the People's Bank and Trust Co., at Lafayette, Fernand Mouton becoming a member of the board of directors of the bank. In 1912 he was elected vice-president of the bank, and has remained incumbent of that position to this time. In the meantime Mr. Mouton alone organized the Consumers' Cold Storage and Canning Co., at Lafayette and was elected president of that corporation, the purpose of which is to manufacture and sell ice, to can fruit and vegetables, to maintain and operate a cold storage plant, and to engage in general mercantile business; capital stock \$50,000. Senator Mouton is the largest stockholder in this company and has filled the position of president since its organization. Also, he took a leading part in the organization of the Home Building & Loan association at Lafayette, and is a member of the board of directors. In addition to these various important connections, Senator Mouton is largely interested in planting. Politically he has been affiliated with the democratic party since the time of casting his first ballot, and already has served the people of his locality and of the state of Louisiana in various capacities, the first of these having been as a member of the city council of Lafayette. In 1912 he was elected a member of the Louisiana state senate, and during the ensuing session of the senate; served on the following committees: Finance; agriculture, commerce, and levees; health, quarantine, drainage, and charitable institutions; public roads and highways; state banks and banking; and-

iting and supervising expenses of the senate; Old Basin and Carondelet canal. He has the distinction of having served on a larger number of committees than did any other member of the senate. During the session Senator Mouton introduced and succeeded in having enacted into law the following measures: Bill No. 161, proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to taxes and maintenance of public roads; Bill No. 79, to regulate the manufacture, storage and sale of matches, and to provide penalties for violations. Bill No. 179, to prevent fire insurance companies, and associations and partnerships doing business in this state as agencies of said companies, associations, or partnerships, from entering into combinations to control or make rates for fire insurance on property situated in this state, and providing punishment for the violation of this act, provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing Act 189 of 1904. Senate Bill No. 57, to repeal Act 219 of the general assembly of the state of Louisiana for the year 1910, entitled, an Act to provide conditions, additional to those now imposed by law, upon which insurance companies issuing policies of fire, tornado, or windstorm insurance on property located in this state shall transact business in this state; to create a state insurance rating board, provide for their appointment, and to fix their qualifications, powers and compensation; to make the fire marshal a member of and secretary of said board, etc., etc. Senator Mouton succeeded in having each and all of these bills enacted into law. In 1913 he was appointed a member of Gov. Hall's military staff, with the rank of major, and is at this time the only member of either the house or senate holding such a position. In this capacity he accompanied Gov. Hall to Washington, D. C., and participated in the ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of President Wilson. Three children have been born to Senator and Mrs. Mouton, namely: Welton Paul, born in 1905; Maurice Thomas, 1906; and Heloise, 1909. Senator Mouton is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Woodmen of the World. Senator Mouton is being urged by the newspapers of his district, as well as by others all over the state of Louisiana, and by citizens of all classes, including those in highest stations and commanding largest influence, as the logical candidate to succeed Hon. R. F. Broussard, senator elect, as a member of the national house of representatives. As an evidence of this general appreciation of the availability of Senator Mouton, the following extracts are made from articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers: From the New Orleans Item: "Senator Fernand Mouton, of Lafayette, was a strong administration man in the recent legislature, the Louisiana statesman having voted on all the reform measures promised by Gov. Hall. Sen Mouton is a colleague of Sen. Walter Burke, one of the strongest men, politically speaking, in Louisiana. When Sen. Mouton went before the people of his district he told them that if elected to office he would uphold his platform pledges. So great was the faith the voters of his district had in him that he was elected over all the candidates in the field for his office by an overwhelming majority. He kept his promises. He proved to be a strong foe to the state rating board. Mr. Mouton is one of the substantial business men of his district. The Mouton family has taken a

leading part in the affairs of Louisiana, and the senator gives promise of keeping up the family traditions." From the New Orleans Times-Democrat: "Sen. Mouton's fight to abolish the fire rating board and reform the fire prevention bureau was one of the biggest things of the session, although obscured by events of greater political importance. The effort was entirely successful; the rating board is no more; the bureau is restricted to promulgating a cost rate, and the statute books are given an act forbidding rate agreements or combinations of any sort. Sen. Mouton is one of the administration leaders, and his fight has the sympathy and assistance of the governor." Although a representative of many of the largest insurance companies, Sen. Mouton, as a representative of the people, supported measures which were for the best interests of his constituents regardless of how these measures might affect his own private business interests. He was strictly conscientious in all his actions, and it is probably due more largely to that fact than to any other reason that he is being so prominently mentioned for congress to take the place of Hon. Robert F. Broussard, senator elect. It seems entirely conclusive that there is no man in the district, or in the state, for that matter, better qualified for this distinguished honor and service than is Sen. Mouton, and he has the solid and unqualified backing of the portion of the state in which he resides. As a candidate for state senator he received 2120 votes out of 2300 votes cast in his home parish, and every vote cast in his home precinct.

Muller, Capt. Anthony Nicholas, district attorney, New Iberia, Iberia parish, La.—was born July 5, 1871, at the family plantation home, "Belle Place," on Bayou Teche, Iberia parish, La.; son of Nicholas and Felicie (Hebert) Muller, the former of whom was born in Alsace Lorraine, France, 1826, and died at his plantation home in Iberia parish, La., July 19, 1892. He came to America in 1842, with an older brother, Jean. Each of the brothers had learned the tanner's trade previous to coming to this country, and during a number of years following their arrival were employed at various occupations connected with plantation work in southern Louisiana. Nicholas Muller became permanently located in Iberia parish about 1856, and opened a tanning and cotton ginning business in connection with the operation of a plantation purchased about this time. He became a naturalized citizen July 13, 1873. His undertakings prospered, and he remained resident on this plantation, located on Bayou Teche, in Iberia parish, and conducted the enterprises before mentioned throughout the remainder of his active life. Felicie (Hebert) Muller, the mother, was a daughter of Edouard Athanas Hebert and Aspasie Babin. The maternal great-grandfather, Edouard Hebert, came from Nova Scotia to Louisiana, accompanied by two brothers at the time of the general immigration of Acadians. He at that time located in Iberia parish, which has since been the home of his descendants. Ex-Gov. Hebert was one among the ancestors of the subject of this sketch. The Babin family came with Acadians and settled in St. Martin parish, where many representatives of the family now reside. The paternal grandfather, Jean Paul Muller, died at the age of 98 years, and his wife at the age of 103. The maternal grandfather died at the age of 75 years, and his wife at the age of 97 years. Capt. Anthony Nicholas Muller, the subject of this sketch, was ninth of 9 children born to

his parents. Two of these children died previous to the birth of the last, and a third, the oldest brother, died Feb. 15, 1914. The remaining 6 are all living at this time. In his earlier education Anthony Nicholas was instructed by his sister, Mrs. Broussard. Afterward, Sept. 3rd, 1886, he entered the Jesuit college at Grand Coteau, from which he graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1890. June 21, 1891 he received the degree of B. A. from the same institution, and in 1912 the same school conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. In 1891 he became a clerk in the seed house of Richard Frotscher, and later entered the service of A. Baldwin & Co., limited, hardware merchants at New Orleans. During all of the time he passed in the service of these firms he was engaged in the study of law, at night, and on April 18, 1893, he was admitted to the bar. In June of that year he left the service of A. Baldwin & Co. to take up the management of his brother's plantation near New Iberia, and Nov. 23, of the same year opened law offices at the latter city in the same building in which he is now located, but naturally in much less commodious quarters than he now occupies. He gave his undivided attention to his law practice until 1898, when, upon the beginning of hostilities in the Spanish-American war, being at the time captain of the local militia company, he enlisted with his company in the service of the government, which became Co. C., 1st Louisiana volunteer infantry. The regiment to which this company was attached was in camp at New Orleans May 1 to June 1, 1898, when the regiment was transferred to Mobile, Ala. June 5 it was moved to Miami, Fla., and Aug. 10 transferred to Jacksonville, Fla., remaining at this latter station until mustered out of service Oct. 3, 1898. At the time of being mustered out, Capt. Muller was presented with a gold-headed cane, given by the entire regiment, as a token of esteem. Capt. Muller has served 14 years as a member of the Louisiana national guard. As soon as discharged from military service at Jacksonville, he returned to New Iberia and resumed his law practice, to which he has since devoted his abilities, and with most pleasing results. Capt. Muller is affiliated with the democratic party, and from 1896 to 1904 he served as a member of the democratic Congressional committee. He also has served almost continuously to the present time as a member of the New Iberia Democratic executive committee. In April, 1900, he was elected district attorney, but resigned Sept. 1, 1903. In 1908 he was again elected district attorney, and in 1912 was reelected to succeed himself in that office, which he holds at this time. April 27, 1905, Capt. Muller was married to Miss Leocade LeBlanc, eldest daughter of J. G. LeBlanc, clerk of court. Capt. and Mrs. Muller have 3 living children, namely: Marie Marcelle, Anthony Nicholas, Jr., and Maude Marguerite. Mrs. Muller died June 26, 1911. Capt. Muller is a democrat and his democracy is of the Jeffersonian, tariff-for-revenue-only kind. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Columbus, and Knights of Honor; also with the Spanish Lake club, the Attakapas club, and the Mutual Benevolent association, i. e., Societee Bienfaisance et d' Assistance Mutuelle. Capt. Muller is deservedly popular with the people among whom he lives. All that he has accomplished—and this is much—has been brought about entirely through his own unaided

efforts. While studying law he was necessarily otherwise employed throughout a long working day as a clerk, and then diligently pursued his studies at night, instead of giving his time to amusements and diversions. To men of this stamp justly belong the best of those substantial rewards which come to those who have patiently labored on in the full discharge of their duties and obligations, confident that the results will be logical and fully compensative for all intelligent endeavor expended in the legitimate and honorable direction of their ultimate attainment. Capt. Muller's maternal ancestors were among the residents of Louisiana at earliest times. Joseph G. LeBlanc, Mrs. Muller's father, now clerk of court at New Iberia, was born in St. Martin (now Iberia) parish, La., July 9, 1852; son of Edmond and Locade LeBlanc, the former of whom was born in Bayou Lafourche, 1808 and died in Iberia parish 1897. The mother, Locade LeBlanc, also was born on Bayou Lafourche and died in New Iberia at the age of 90 years. Joseph G. LeBlanc was fourth of 13 children born to his parents, only two of whom are living at this time, these being Joseph G. and E. Homer. The ancestors of the LeBlanc family came with the Acadians from Nova Scotia and located in Louisiana at the time of the general exodus from Acadia, Nova Scotia. Joseph G. LeBlanc attended both public and private schools in Iberia parish, and upon the completion of his education engaged in farming in Iberia parish until 1883, when he removed from the farm to New Iberia and there entered the sawmill business, to which he devoted his energies until 1896, in which year he was elected clerk of court of Iberia parish, to which office he has been successively reelected since his first term, his present term expiring in 1916. In 1873 Joseph G. LeBlanc was married to Miss Angele Deenir, a daughter of J. Aleide Deenir, who was born and reared on Bayou Teche. To Mr. and Mrs. LeBlanc 12 children were born, of whom 7 children are living at this time, these being: J. G., Jr., Agnes, Edward, Irma, Lucile, Aline, and Robert. Mr. LeBlanc has been a life-long democrat. He is affiliated with the Roman Catholic church and is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the French Benevolent society. Edmond LeBlanc, the father, was a large plantation owner and, previous to the Civil war, owned upward of 100 slaves. He devoted his ability to the vocation of a planter throughout life. Louis E. LeBlanc, a brother of Edmond, served in the Confederate army as a lieutenant of the 8th Louisiana volunteer infantry, and was killed at Richmond. Gervais, another brother, also was a member of a Louisiana regiment during the Civil war. The LeBlanc family is one of the oldest in the parish of Iberia, and the name is intimately connected with the history of that locality.

Murphy, James Cross, president New Orleans Sugar and Rice Exchange—was born at Thibodaux, Lafourche parish, La., May 17, 1850; son of Edward and Josephine (Cross) Murphy. Edward Murphy, the father, was born and reared in Ireland. He came to America about the year 1845, and shortly thereafter located at Thibodaux and established a mercantile business there. Later he removed to New Orleans and became a member of the firm of John I. Adams & Co., wholesale grocers. This business prospered and he continued actively associated with it until the beginning of the Civil war, when, in 1861, he

enlisted in Co. B., Louisiana Guards, Capt. Girardy belonging to the 1st La., regiment C. S. A. under Col. Blanchard. He was soon promoted to the rank of 1st Lieut., but was killed Aug. 9, 1862, at the battle of Cedar Run, being, it is said, the first man killed in his company. Previous to the war, however, he had become prominent in commercial circles in New Orleans and elsewhere through his well-known successful management of mercantile enterprises, and enjoyed an extensive acquaintance among capitalists and business and professional men of that period. The mother died in 1853, when James Cross was only 3 years old. He is the only child born of his parents that grew to maturity. His childhood was passed at Thibodaux, the place of his birth, but at the age of 14 years he was sent to New Orleans to attend school. When his education had been completed he entered the service of the John I. Adams Co. as a clerk and continued with that firm about 3 years. About 1869 he became a clerk in the sugar and molasses brokerage business of Richard Milliken, and continued in that capacity until this firm retired from business, when he became associated with Harry B. Farwell under the firm name of Murphy & Farwell. This latter business was successful, and enjoyed increasing prosperity until the death of Mr. Farwell, when the firm of J. C. Murphy & Son was formed and has continued in business to the present time. It is especially worthy of note here that Mr. James Cross Murphy, the present president of the sugar and rice exchange, has been successively elected to that position for 19 terms, holding the office much longer than any other official who has previously occupied it. In April, 1871, Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Flora Beasley, daughter of James W. Beasley, an extensive sugar planter whose plantation is situated near Napoleonville. To Mr. and Mrs. Murphy 4 daughters and 3 sons have been born, namely: Edward, Josephine, James, Richard, Flora, Viola, and Irving. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Pickwick club of New Orleans and he and his family are well and extensively known in business, financial, and social circles of the city of New Orleans, the state of Louisiana, and the larger cities of various other states.

Murphy, Wiley J., clerk of court, Arcadia, La., was born at Liberty Hill, Oct. 2, 1876, a son of George W. and Frances R. (Rix) Murphy. The father was a native of Louisiana, and resided on his plantation in Bienville parish until his death in 1880. The paternal grandfather was a farmer, and lived in the same parish. After her husband's death, the mother married James W. Snelley, of Bibb county, Ala., who is now deceased. There are 5 children in the family. Wiley J. Murphy, the immediate subject of this review, was reared by his step-grandfather, Dr. Cornelius Shively, of Liberty Hill, a native of Baden, Germany, who came to America in his early youth. After availing himself of the advantages of the schools of his community, Mr. Murphy secured employment in a drug store in Bienville, for 2 years, and for the next 8 years he was a salesman for a general merchandise store. Jan. 31, 1910 he became deputy clerk of court at Arcadia, and filled this office for 5 years, and in 1912 he was elected clerk of court, entering upon his new duties June 12, 1912, which he has discharged most satisfactorily ever since. He is a Royal Arch Mason, secretary of the "Blue Lodge" at Arcadia, a member of the Eastern Star, Woodmen of the World, Columbian Woodmen, and

Woodman Circle, Jan. 3, 1900, he was united in wedlock to Miss Mary E., a daughter of Henry M. and Sarah (Pearce) King. Her mother was a daughter of Ex-Lieut. Gov. Benjamin Pearce of Louisiana. Her father, also a native of Alabama, is now living in Bienville parish. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are the parents of 6 children, namely: W. King, Earnest and Emmett (twins), Ruth, Christine, Elizabeth.

Naquin, Ozeme, formerly of Thibodaux, Lafourche parish, La., was born at the old Naquin plantation home, on the line separating Lafourche and Assumption parishes, Louisiana, Jan. 28, 1843, and his long and active life closed at his home in Thibodaux Sept. 15, 1912. He was a son of Maximillian and Azilie (Richard) Naquin, both of whom were born in Lafourche parish. The death of the father occurred at the plantation home Sept. 1855, and that of the mother at Thibodaux April 15, 1901. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Naquin, married Celeste Pregrant. Both were natives of Louisiana. The paternal great-grandfather, Naquin, came from France directly to Louisiana and located in Lafourche parish. Following the death of the father, the mother, in 1856, moved with her children to Thibodaux, and it devolved upon Ozeme and his brothers to seek employment by means of which to keep up the household, and thoughts of a higher education for the time being had to be abandoned. Ozeme, however, managed to so contrive, with the aid of his mother, as to enable him to attend public school for a few terms, and in this manner acquired sufficient education to enable him, resourceful as he was, to launch forth and assist his mother in providing for the home. He possessed the qualities of self-perfection in an unusual degree, and his efforts at acquiring knowledge, therefore, did not cease with his departure from the public school. He secured employment at the Thibodaux foundry, where he remained three years. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the 26th Louisiana infantry, at the age of 18 years, and served the cause of the Southern Confederacy with distinguished valor for 4 years, during which time he participated in several notable engagements, including the memorable siege of Vicksburg. At the close of the war he went to New Orleans and succeeded in finding employment at the Leeds foundry at one dollar per day. He remained in this position until he had saved some money, and also found a more remunerative place, as clerk in the house of Theodule Picou, of Schriever. After some time spent in this clerkship, he embarked in mercantile business with A. L. Naquin. Later he and Felix Delatle became partners in a mercantile business in Lafourche parish, but after some time he determined that merchandising did not meet his requirements, and decided to resume his trade as a mechanic. He was employed on various plantations until 1879, when in the course of his employment an accident befell him that came near terminating his life. While at work on the Ardoyne plantation a gas machine exploded and he was so severely burned that he was confined to his room for nearly eighteen months, and while he ultimately otherwise recovered, he never regained the free use of his hands, which were drawn up and terribly seared. This misfortune proved a terrible blow, but his indomitable will came to his aid and he determined that he would learn the business of sugar-boiling. He did so, and in this vocation was eminently successful.

This also prompted him to acquire a small plantation in the upper portion of the parish, where for years he was a successful planter. In 1881 Mr. Naquin bought a half interest in the Thibodeaux boiler works, and in 1887 he became sole owner of this business and conducted it alone. Later the business was converted into a joint stock company, with Ozeme Naquin as president and treasurer, and he continued at the head of this corporation up to the time of his death. Previously, however, he had decided to go more extensively into the sugar business, and furthering this idea, he purchased the St. Bernard plantation, which he developed to a high state of efficiency and an exceptionally valuable property. The Waverly Sugar Planting & Manufacturing Co. came into existence partly through his efforts, and as a recognition of his abilities he was made president of this corporation. As time went on he acquired a controlling interest in the Waverly properties, and later added to these the Ridgefield plantation, all of which holdings he continued to control throughout the remainder of his life. Mr. Naquin was a life-long democrat, but while he was a public-spirited citizen and man of large affairs, always in the forefront of every movement for the upbuilding of his town, parish and state, he never sought elective office, the honors and emoluments of which afforded no attractions for him. Through a sense of obligation he was induced for a time to occupy a position on the board of aldermen of the city of Thibodaux, and for similar reasons he was a member of Protector Fire Co., No. 2. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, and of the Young Men's Benevolent association, and a charter member of Braxton Bragg Camp, No. 196, United Confederate Veterans. At the time of his death he was a member of the staff of Maj.-Gen. T. J. Shaffer, with the rank of major and assistant inspector. Mr. Naquin was a stockholder, director and vice-president of the Bank of Thibodaux from the time of its organization in 1891 to his death. He was a member of the Roman Catholic church. Mr. Naquin was first married to Miss Amelia Naquin, and 2 children of this marriage survive, namely: Joseph, now secretary of the Thibodeaux boiler works, and Mrs. Arthur Bethancourt, of Houma. His second marriage was to Miss Leone Brand, and 4 daughters born of this union are Edna, Agnes, Pauline, and Lucile. May 8, 1883, Mr. Naquin was married to Miss Marie Bergeron, daughter of Valfroid Bergeron, the father having been born in Lafourche parish and the daughter in Terrebonne. Her grandfather, Seymore Bergeron, was born in the same parish as that in which the birth of his son, her father, occurred. Mrs. Naquin's great-grandfather originally came from France to America and located in Lafourche parish. To Mr. Naquin and his third wife were born 5 children, four of whom survive, they being Jules, Eugene, Beatrix, and Isabella.

Neild, Edward Fairfax, architect, Shreveport, La., was born at Shreveport, Dec. 3, 1884; son of Geroge F. and Bettie Woodredge (Moss) Neild, the former of whom was born, reared and educated in the city of Liverpool, England, whence he came to America and located at Shreveport in the '80's, engaging in business at the latter place as a cotton broker, which he has continued to the

present time. The mother was born in the State of Kentucky. Edward Fairfax Neild is the only child born to his parents. He was educated in the city of his birth. After the completion of his academic education, he matriculated at Tulane university, from which institution he graduated in architecture with the class of 1906. Shortly following his graduation, he opened offices at Shreveport and began the practice of his profession, which has since engaged his undivided attention and talents. In 1907 Mr. Neild was married to Miss Ethel Land, a daughter of David Land, of Shreveport, La. They have 1 son, Edward F., Jr. Mr. Neild is a 32nd Degree Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and sustains other fraternal connections.

Nelson, A. J., 428 Lowerline street, New Orleans, was born in Jefferson parish, La., Sept. 17, 1866; son of John M. and Eliza Jane (Edwards) Nelson, the former of whom was born in the city of Carlisle, Cumberland county, England, and the latter at Cincinnati, O. John M. Nelson, the father, was an English architect, and a descendant of the noted Nelson family of England, whose history is too well known to be repeated here. The mother is a descendant of the Edwards family of Wales. From a volume published in 1795 by an ancestor, the following extract is made: "My son may boast of being 25th in descent from Tudor Trevor, Earl of Hereford, A. D., 924," where, for brevity's sake, it is said, the pedigree is taken up, as otherwise it might reach to the renowned Kourda Wledig, after having passed through 5 most celebrated descents. Tudor Trevor was grandson of Karadoc Vreichvras, of the time of Prince Arthur, and one of the Knights of the Round Table. "It is from Tudor Trevor that the Tudor family of England descended." "The Trevors were the pater familias, or head of the whole line." In 1644, a member of the Edwards family was Knighted by Charles the First, and his descendant, Sir Herbert Edwards, was one of England's famous general in the 19th century. In 1679 an Edwards was Lord Mayor of London. Daniel Edwards was a member of the King's Council for the Colony of Connecticut. Timothy Edwards, born 1679, was chaplain of the troops in the Canadian expedition of 1709. Capt. James Edwards served with the Pennsylvania troops in the Revolutionary army, and entertained the greatest affection for Gen. George Washington, saying on his deathbed: "I shall soon meet my dear old general, Washington." Ninian, son of Chief Justice Ninian Edwards, the first and only territorial governor of Illinois, married a sister of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. The most famous member of the family was Jonathan Edwards. Mary, his daughter, married Timothy Dwight, and became the mother of a president of Yale college, and her daughter, Sarah Edwards, was the mother of Aaron Burr. The maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, Daniel Edwards, married Ann Green, in Everton, parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, England, in the year 1831, and, coming to America, lived in Pittsburg, Pa., for a time, removing thence to Cincinnati, O., where his mother was born. Col. James Daniel Edwards, an uncle of the subject of this sketch, served with the Washington artillery of New Orleans throughout the Civil war, that command

forming a part of the Confederate army. Mrs. Nelson, wife of A. J. Nelson, is descended on her mother's side from the Camerons and Pinneys of Scotland, and on her father's side from the Landers, of Portsmouth, N. H. The following extract is taken from "Rambles About Portsmouth:" "In 1640, 17 years after the first settling of Portsmouth, John Lander, with 19 others, the principal inhabitants of Portsmouth, made a deed of 50 acres of land in Portsmouth for a glebe, or parsonage. In 1693 the Selectmen drew up a set of rules to regulate the seating, and by name mentioning the location of each member of the Meeting House. The Hon. Judge Hill, of South Berwick, Me., was one of this family, and later, we find, a Chief Justice." The arms of the Nelson family are described: "He Beareth, argent between three boars' heads, a cheveron sable, with 'Hwy Perry Clod Na Cyfoeth' as the motto. ('Fame Lasts Longer Than Riches.') Crest: A Boar's head impaled, tusks, or with dagger argent." A. J. Nelson received his early education from private tutors, followed by attendance at the public schools, after which he entered Tulane university, taking an engineering course, and after having completed his term there, again took up his studies under private tutors. Beginning his career in his grandfather Edwards' foundry, he later became interested in orange culture and was for a while engaged in that industry, afterward going into sugar planting and manufacture. He finally returned to New Orleans and to his profession of civil engineering. It was at this time that he erected a number of buildings in various cities of the South and became interested in architecture, and while successfully managing some large manufacturing plants, he began studying architecture, in connection with managing his various interests, and when he had advanced to a satisfactory degree in this science, began his professional career as an architect. Mr. Nelson enlisted as a private in Company C, Washington artillery, Nov. 16, 1892; became captain of Battery "B" May 27, 1907; adjutant of the battalion May 9, 1908, and is now on the retired officers' list. He is a member of the Louisiana Engineering society, and affiliates with the Episcopal church. March 19, 1902, Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Ethel Hill Lander, daughter of Col. Charles H. and Glendora Cameron (Pinney) Lander, of Columbus, O. To them 2 children have been born, viz.: Aline Glendora and Eleanor Lander.

Newman, Isidore, financier and philanthropist, was a potent factor in the upbuilding of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana. He was born in Kaiserslautern, Rhenish Bavaria, Feb. 28, 1837, and when 16 years of age landed from a sailing vessel at New Orleans, then a penniless youth. He began his business career as a clerk at Harrisonburg, Catahoula parish, La. Soon after coming to America, Mr. Newman sent back to Germany for his two eldest brothers, Charles and Henry, providing for them. He established the firm of Newman Brothers, at Harrisonburg, but the business venture was interrupted because of the Civil war. Mr. Newman then returned to New Orleans and accepted a position with Mr. Henry Stern as bookkeeper. In 1868 Mr. Newman commenced in a modest way to establish himself in the private banking and

brokerage business at No. 27 Camp street. He sent for his youngest brother, Hartwig Newman, who joined him in the Camp street business, and later visited his native land, where he died in 1875. Mr. Newman prospered in the banking business and soon became a source of great assistance to the community financially. In those days both city and state finances were in a deplorable condition. In 1873 he became a power in Southern finances. The banks were tied up and refused to pay cash, but Mr. Newman managed to have plenty of currency on hand, and proved a great benefactor to the city by cashing paper and otherwise tiding over the unfortunate. In 1877 he removed to Carondelet street and became a leader in that financial center and an organizer of the stock exchange, of which he was president for many years. Particularly were Mr. Newman's activities extensive in the various issues of city bonds, and when the levee board districts were organized throughout the state, it was mainly through his confidence in the validity and soundness of their bonds that these issues were marketed. In this he rendered inestimable service to the state at a time of great need. Mr. Newman took a deep interest in the reorganization of the State of Louisiana, and the placing of the state on a sound financial basis. He was the father of the sound credit system for both city and state. One of his hobbies was to take up worthless state and municipal securities and work out some plan for putting them on a sound basis. Starting back in the constitutional convention of 1879, Mr. Newman was instrumental in inducing the State of Louisiana to care for its floating indebtedness of about \$1,000,000. Later on he was influential in arranging for and settling the interest of the state bonds, by which act the state was again put on a cash basis. In 1880 to 1885 Mr. Newman rendered great service in the settling of New Orleans city bonded indebtedness by proposing an issue of 10-year bonds known as 10-year certificate bonds. Whether floating an issue of state levee bonds or financing a great street railway merger like the American City Railways, Mr. Newman exercised the same shrewd business insight which finally won for him an immense fortune and enabled him to do great good for others in commensurate portions. He was a leader in the philanthropy that knows no creed, but recognizes humanity. He was a good citizen, and no one will ever know how many were beneficiaries of his goodness. He was a faithful friend to many charitable and public institutions in which his home city was vitally interested. His giving was genuine charity; there was never any display, and if he could prevent it, there was no publicity surrounding his gifts. He lived as a father to all orphans, irrespective of creed or religious denomination. In Feb., 1903, he was awarded the Picayune Loving Cup as the citizen who had rendered the greatest public service during the previous year, being the 2nd person to be thus awarded in New Orleans. It was in that year that Mr. Newman founded and established the Isidore Newman Manual Training School, the pioneer institution in New Orleans for industrial education. In his active days, Mr. Newman projected and carried to success some of the largest financial deals ever executed in the South. He was recognized in every financial

center in the whole country as one of the greatest financiers the South has produced. From a poor boy he rose to the rank of a millionaire; he was the head of the Isidore Newman & Son banking firm; owner of large holdings in street railway systems in several large cities of the South, and the organizer of the great Maison Blanche department store of New Orleans. Mr. Newman was never actively engaged in politics, but was a staunch democrat and always close to the leaders of his party. In 1868 Mr. Newman married Miss Rebecca Kiefer, and unto their marriage were born 4 sons: Jacob K., Hartwig D., Edgar and Julian B., and 3 daughters: Clara, now Mrs. S. J. Schwartz; Miriam, wife of Edwin Neugass; Marie, wife of E. Weil. As his sons grew to manhood, Mr. Newman took them into partnership. All of them have become successful and prominent business men. Mr. Newman died at his palatial home, corner St. Charles avenue and Foucher street, New Orleans, Nov. 30, 1909, in the 73rd year of his life. The end came peacefully, as though sinking into an eternal sleep, with his devoted wife, 7 children and only sister about his bedside. It was the closing of a great life, just as he had lived it.

Nicholson, James William, inventor of the "Trigonometrical Circle" and author of various works on mathematics, Baton Rouge, La., was born at Tuskegee, Ala., June 16, 1844; son of Washington Biddle and Martha William (Wafer) Nicholson, both of whom were born in the State of Georgia, the father of Scotch and the mother of Irish ancestry. Harris Nicholson, a native of Maryland, born in 1760 and died in 1841, was a soldier of the American revolution, and to his memory a monument was erected in the local cemetery at Tuskegee, Ala. This monument is standing at this time. He removed to Virginia from Maryland, and there his son James was born, the son later removing to Georgia, where Washington Biddle Nicholson, son of James Nicholson, was born, this son in turn removing to Alabama, where James William Nicholson, subject of this sketch, was born. In the year of the birth of the latter the father removed to Louisiana, in which latter state the son was reared, and in the year 1876 married Miss Sallie Baker. Of the children born to their union, five are now living, these being Gordon, Malcolm, Wilbur Fenner, Lilburne, and Thera. The sons now reside at Houston, Tex. The mother's ancestors were originally from Ireland. The first American representatives of the family lived in South Carolina, whence there came a son to Louisiana as one of the early pioneers. Thomas Wafer served as a soldier in the army of the Revolution. The mother's father passed the greater part of his life in Louisiana, in which state he died. His name was James, and that of his father Thomas. The family resided in the northern part of Louisiana. James William Nicholson was prepared for college in private schools, and later matriculated at Homer college, in Claiborne parish. The completion of his education was interrupted by the Civil war, and after having finished the sophomore grade, and some time before his 17th birthday, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in Company B, 12th La. infantry. Subsequently he underwent all the experiences of a Confederate soldier in the ranks, during 4 years of fighting in



PROF. JAMES WILLIAM NICHOLSON

the service of the Southern states. During this time the young man several times declined promotion that was proffered as a result of gallant conduct in action, being prompted to decline these advances in order that he might avail himself of every possible opportunity to study higher mathematics, to which science he has been devoted throughout life. After the war he returned home and soon established a private school at Arizonia, La. This was called Arizonia seminary, and was the chief school of North Louisiana during the reconstruction period. In 1877, he accepted the chair of mathematics in Louisiana State university. Prof. Nicholson has twice occupied the position of president of the university, without having sought the place in either case, and has each time resigned as soon as the presidency could be acceptably filled without his incumbency. In these cases, as in the army, he desired to give his time to the problems of mathematics. He is author of a series of mathematics, embracing algebra, trigonometry and calculus, and has written numerous monographs dealing with the subject of mathematics. Prof. Nicholson is inventor of the "Trigonometrical Circle," now in very general use throughout the civilized world. He has written an interesting work entitled "Stories of Dixie." After the war he took the degree of A. M. at Homer college. In 1893 the degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by the agricultural and mechanical college of Alabama, and in 1903 the same degree was conferred upon Prof. Nicholson by Tulane university. The professor has been a member of the Knights of Pythias 31 years. He is affiliated with the Methodist church. In addition to his many professional and literary interests, Prof. Nicholson has found time to participate in many local activities of a social nature, and is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Louisiana. As a member of the United Confederate Veterans he acted for many years as one of the influential committee on history which had much to do with the agitation for correct representation of Southern history in the public schools.

Nix, Col. James T., Sr., successful and prominent attorney and high fraternalist, New Orleans, La., was born at Nixville (named for his ancestors), in old Beaufort district, now Hampton county, S. C., June 12, 1852; eldest son of Rev. John Darling and Martha J. (Trowell) Nix. He died at New Orleans, La., Nov. 7, 1912, from injuries sustained in a fall of his horse. The family ancestry of James T. Nix contains the names of many personages, both men and women, who rendered conspicuous service to the republic in its early history, and to the public and humanity at large down through the succeeding years to the present generation. He was a great-grandson of Col. John Darling Nix, who fought side-by-side, in the war of the American Revolution, with Gen. Francis Marion, "The Swamp Fox of the Carolinas." He was the maternal great-grandson of Capt. Nathan Johnson, one of the English colonists who came over to settle in the new world, and who, for bravery in conflicts with the hostile Indians, was presented with a sword of the finest temper and most elaborate workmanship by His Royal Highness King George of England. This token of royal favor was presented in the year 1768, and

was afterward used by its recipient with much efficiency in defense of the American colonists. The sword is now in the possession of Dr. Nathan Johnson, of Lawtonville, S. C. In addition to soldiers and statesmen, there have been several noted churchmen among the family ancestors. The father, Rev. John Darling Nix, served as a lieutenant under Gen. Robert E. Lee, and took part in no less than 7 of the fiercest battles of the Civil war. He volunteered in 1861 and served with distinguished gallantry until the final surrender. On one occasion half of his regiment was slaughtered in battle, and in a succeeding fight a short time afterward the remaining remnant of this command was destroyed, the dead including one of his brothers and two nephews. At the last battle in which the father participated, April 6, 1865, 3 days before Gen. Lee's surrender, he received a wound in the head from a minnieball, and never wholly recovered from this injury. Three of the mother's brothers also devoted their lives to the service of the church. The parents, like so many other of the time, were impoverished by the devastating blight of the Civil war, and there was not means at hand to do all that was desired or needed. A Federal officer became much attached to the boy, James T. Nix, while stationed near the Nix home, and asked of the parents that he might be allowed to give the son an education. They finally assented to this, and at the age of 12 years the lad was taken by this officer to a frontier army post, where he remained 3 years attending school. At the end of that time he returned to his home, but while en route the boy was robbed of a considerable sum of money with which he had been provided on the start for home. He complained of his loss to the captain of the boat upon which he was traveling, but received small consideration from the master of the craft. The mate of the steamer, however, proved to be the right man in the right place, for this occasion, at least. He took an interest in the boy's case, and through his efforts this stolen money, greatly needed, was ultimately restored to the parents in South Carolina. On his return to his parents, young James T. Nix at the age of 15 years began teaching a school, to assist in providing for the family, and at the same time he began studying law. The money mentioned above, arriving about this time, proved of great advantage. The famed John T. Morrison of South Carolina became one of the young law student's instructors for a time, and a little later he went to Chatham academy, Savannah, Ga. For 2 years he traveled with and studied under Dr. George McLellan Miller, surgeon in the U. S. army. He was also a pupil of the Revs. W. H. Dowling and H. C. Smart, and was prepared for college by the Rev. E. W. Peebles. He matriculated at Furman university, Greenville, S. C., where, chosen as one of the orators in a public debate, he came out as victor. He graduated in law from the latter institution when 19 years of age, and shortly following was admitted to the bar and began practice as an attorney in Hampton county, S. C. He practiced in that state 13 years and in North Carolina 1 year, 1887. The young lawyer paid off a mortgage that had previously menaced the family homestead, and every year while separated from his parents sent remittances to them. While yet living in South Carolina, the officer who had

so generously befriended him at a time of great need returned to that locality in straightened financial circumstances, and was rewarded for his kindness of years before with a check for two thousand dollars from the young attorney. This officer was never heard from again. In 1889 Attorney Nix removed to Denver, Colo., where he practiced his profession 4 years, at the expiration of which time he removed from Colorado to New Orleans, where he resided and engaged in practice until the time of his death from an accidental injury as stated above. In 1892 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. He won fame as a lawyer, and left an enduring name to his descendants. Col. Nix was esteemed by a legion of friends as a man of the rarest qualities. His unfailing smile and happy greeting to everyone, with a hearty hand-clasp and an encouraging word for any and all, always appearing with a dainty fresh boutonniere in his lapel every morning, had won a place in the hearts of his fellow citizens that will remain sacred to his memory. While he was well and widely known by reason of his success as a lawyer and public speaker, he is also remembered and deeply mourned through his abiding interest and practical intimate activities in fraternal work throughout the varied ramifications of this branch of brotherly co-operation. No banquet or other gathering was complete until Col. James T. Nix had been included among its list of speakers. On these occasions he responded to many toasts, and to each and all in the easiest, happiest, and most graceful manner and language, causing his appearance to be looked forward to with the keenest relish and anticipation of an enjoyable occasion. He championed the cause of everything and every move within the bounds of justice or charity that seemed to need an advocate or a defender, and his purse was ever open to any in need, irrespective of creed or color. Col. Nix was past commandant of Camp Beauregard, United Sons of Confederate veterans, and was a 32nd degree Mason, past-master of Union lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, past potentiate of Jerusalem temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, and had served with distinction as grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. In 1885 Col. Nix was married to Miss Evelyn B. Flemming of Charleston, S. C. Four children were born to their union, these being, in order of their birth: Annie, who died in babyhood; Robert Raphael, a West Point graduate and captain in the U. S. army; James T., Jr., a practicing physician in the city of New Orleans; John D., Jr., practicing attorney and member of the Louisiana legislature from New Orleans, the 2 latter being elsewhere referred to in these pages. In addition to these and his widow, Col. Nix is also survived by two sisters and two brothers—Mrs. Ida P. Loadholt, Mrs. Susan A. Long, Rev. J. J. Nix of South Carolina, and John D. Nix, well-known attorney of New Orleans, also elsewhere mentioned in this work. Col. Nix's life was centered in his family, upon which he lavished the affection of an almost ideal husband and father, and from the happy circle about his own hearthstone he inhaled that priceless incense which buoyed the pulses of his heart and inspired his thoughts and tongue, making his life a blessing to those for whom and with whom he lived.

Nix, James T., Jr., M. D., New Orleans, was born at Greenville, S. C., in the year 1887; son of James T. and Evelyn Beatrice (Flemming) Nix, the former of whom was born at Nixville, Hampton county, S. C., June 12, 1852, and the latter at Charleston, S. C. The father's death occurred at New Orleans Nov. 7, 1912, resulting from a fall of his horse. He is elsewhere referred to in this work. The mother survives at this time. James T. Nix, Jr., received his earlier education in the public schools of the city of New Orleans, where he attended McDonough No. 23, passing successively from grade to grade until he graduated from that school, when he entered the Boys' high school, graduating from the latter in 1903 with highest honors, being awarded an academic scholarship in Tulane university for high standing in his classes. In the autumn of the same year the young man matriculated at Tulane university and graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1906, having completed the 4-year course in 3 years. In the autumn of the same year in which he secured his B. S. degree he took advanced standing and entered the medical department of Tulane with the sophomore class. At the end of 1 year's study in the medical department he passed an examination before the Mississippi board of medical examiners and was licensed to practice medicine, being at that time 19 years of age. Shortly following this, he engaged in practice at Cude, Miss., as contract physician for the W. J. Cude Land and Lumber Co., the K. E. Messenger Lumber Co., and the D. H. Williams Lumber Co. He continued in practice at this location about 7 months, returning to the medical department of Tulane university for a resumption of his professional studies there in Dec., 1907, and entering the junior class. In Feb., 1908, he passed the New Orleans charity hospital competitive examination, and on April 1, 1908, was appointed as interne in the latter institution, where he remained two years, graduating from Tulane in May, 1910. Just previous to entering the New Orleans charity hospital the young man received an appointment to the charity hospital of Shreveport, La., but naturally declined this to accept the similar commission in his home city. During 3 summers of his academic school years the young student was in employment for the Foundation company of New York, by this means accumulating funds with which to pay for his medical education. May 31, 1910, Dr. Nix was appointed house physician to the Hotel Dieu hospital, where he remained in active service about 18 months, being then stricken with a severe and lingering illness that confined him about 1 year. Shortly following his recovery and resumption of practice, in Oct., 1912, he was appointed clinical assistant to Dr. Matas, elsewhere referred to in these pages, of which position he remains incumbent. Dr. Nix is also visiting surgeon to the New Orleans charity hospital and is lecturer in minor surgery to nurses at the Hotel Dieu hospital, New Orleans. Dr. Nix is a democrat, and is affiliated with the Roman Catholic church. He is a member of Beta Theta Pi academic and Phi Beta Phi medical fraternities, Woodmen of the World, Ancient United Order of Druids, Benevolent Knights of America, Order of Owls, Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic order of Forresters.

Nix, John Darling, Jr., New Orleans, La., popularly referred to as the Boy Orator, Boy Legislator, and Boy Grand Commander of

the Benevolent Knights of America; was born at Denver, Col., Sept. 25, 1890; son of Col. James T. and Evelyn Beatrice (Flemming) Nix, the former of whom was born at Nixville, Hampton county, S. C., June 12, 1852, and died at New Orleans, Nov. 7, 1912. The reader is referred to detailed mention of the father elsewhere in this work. Young Nix affixes "Jr." to his name to make a distinction between himself and his uncle, Atty. John D. Nix, of the city of New Orleans. The subject of this sketch accredits his academic educational training entirely to the public school teachers of New Orleans, having passed through every grade of McDonogh No. 23, of Carrollton, a subdivision of the city, after which he entered the Boys' high school, completed the required 3-years course, and graduated from that institution. Following this the young man took up the study of law at the law school of Tulane university, and in due time secured his legal degree at the age of 20 years. While in the third grade of the grammar school his precocity attracted the attention of his teacher, Miss L. C. Murphy, who wrote his father on June 30, 1899: "I can't refrain from saying your son, John D. Nix, is a wonderful boy. He has not only received a testimonial for merit, made an average of 100 in all his studies, but has passed first to the 4th grade in a class of fifty boys. This is remarkable because he is only 8 years old, but something more marvelous than this is his power as a reader. He has often been selected to read for his class. He reads from any book with a soul, fire, and spirit that 'breathes the breath of life' into everything he reads. His lowest mark for some time has been 'excellent.'" While at high school, for 3 consecutive years young Nix played the role of leading man in the annual class play, and during his senior year he had the rare and exceptional distinction of being both class president and editor-in-chief of the "Old Gold and Purple," the joint official monthly publication of all the high schools of the city of New Orleans. During the term of his legal education at Tulane university, young Nix was a member of the 'varsity football team, was elected a member of the board of trustees of the Tulane athletic association, and later elected secretary of the board. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. A distinctly notable coincidence in the progress of this interesting young man, is the fact that on the 24th day of Jan., 1912, the day following his election to the Louisiana state legislature, he was unanimously elected to the exalted position of grand commander, for the state of Louisiana, of the Benevolent Knights of America. This young man has two brothers—Capt. R. R. Nix, a West Point graduate, and Dr. James T. Nix, past house physician of the Hotel Dieu hospital, and elsewhere referred to in this work. John D. Nix, Jr., can be termed strictly a local product, reared in the 16th ward of the city of New Orleans, and he has created, by his meteoric career, an enviable record of which his loved ones and friends feel justly proud. He enjoys the rare honor and distinction of having been elected to the state legislature at the earliest eligible age of 21 years. It is said of the young legislator that he is a freelancee, "hoes his own roe," and "has grit enough to stand up against any odds that come his way." In 1913 he served as a member of the Louisiana state constitutional convention.

Nugier, John, district attorney, Abbeville, Vermilion parish, La., was born Oct. 29, 1879; son of John and Mary C. (Moss) Nugier, the former of whom was born in Pointe Coupée parish, La., in the year 1845, and died at Abbeville, La., 1911. Mary C. (Moss) Nugier, the mother, was born in Vermilion parish, La., 1850, and survives her husband at this time. The maternal grandparents, Robert P. Moss and Mary Stephens, were both natives of Vermilion parish, La., the latter now deceased and the former now a resident of Vermilion parish, at the age of 90 years. The paternal great-grandfather was a native of Alabama, but came to Louisiana and located in Vermilion parish in the early part of the nineteenth century. During all of his active lifetime John Nugier, the father, followed the vocation of a merchant, at Centerville, La., during the earlier part of his business career, and later at Abbeville up to the time of his death. At the beginning of the Civil war, April 1, 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate service as a member of Company E, West Feliciana riflemen, attached to the Fourth Louisiana volunteer infantry. He participated in the battle of Shiloh, under the command of Col. W. H. Allen, and served to the close of the war. John Nugier, the son, attended public school at Perry's Bridge, La. In 1892 he entered Chaddock's literary college, at Quincy, Ill., and graduated from that institution in 1896. In the following year he entered the Gem City business college, Quincy, Ill., and graduated in July, 1897, with the degree of Master of Accounts. Following this he took the shorthand and typewriting course at the same institution, graduating Dec. 25, 1897. He then returned home and during some time afterward was employed as clerk on a packet line, after which he entered the service of the Federal government as U. S. inspector of river and harbor improvements in Mississippi and Louisiana. During the time he was engaged in this work he employed his spare time in the study of law. In 1900 he entered the law school of Tulane university and graduated with the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1901. Immediately thereafter he opened offices at Abbeville and there began the practice of law, to which he has since devoted his abilities. In 1904 he was elected district attorney of Vermilion parish, and during his succeeding term discharged the duties of the office in a manner so satisfactory to his constituents that they reelected him to succeed himself, and have since reelected him to his third term as district attorney, his present term expiring in the year 1916. At the last election he received a largely increased vote. Mr. Nugier has voted the democratic ticket from the time of casting his first ballot. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Woodmen's Circle. In 1902 Mr. Nugier was married to Miss Marie Eluire Montayne.

O'Donnell Lawrence, well known attorney, jurist, yachtsman, and public spirited citizen of New Orleans, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States with his mother when a lad of 6 years. The father had preceded the mother and son by some years, in coming to the "land of liberty," and served the cause of the stars and stripes throughout the Mexican war. After having lived some time in the city of Boston, the father located at New Orleans, and it was here that the wife and son joined him in establishing the home at the South's metropolis, with the growth and develop-

ment of which the small boy from the Emerald Isle was destined to bear the part of a man among men. It was in this old city that the days of his youth were passed. The father soon became familiarly known among his associates as "John O'Donnell." Mrs. O'Donnell's maiden name was Mary Rochfort. Lawrence O'Donnell received his early education in the public schools of the city of New Orleans, and when this had been completed the youngster became a cabin boy on a towboat. In this position his mechanical endowments came into play and the youth was soon occupying the place of assistant engineer on the boat. After a time the associations of river life appeared incompatible with his ideals as to his future, and the young man set to work qualifying himself for clerical work, thereafter holding several successively advancing positions with mercantile establishments in the city. In this environment his predominating attributes soon became more or less manifest, and he was drawn into the arena of politics, where his associations and activities soon landed him in the berth of assistant clerk of the old probate court, where he remained 4 or 5 years. Meantime the assistant clerk had taken up the study of law, and a little after his departure from the clerk's desk Lawrence O'Donnell was admitted to the bar and began practice as an attorney in the city of New Orleans. Removing to Plaquemines parish, Lawyer O'Donnell shortly became a prominent factor in the public life of that section of the State, a little later entering upon a 4-year term as district judge at the parish site. When his incumbency of this office had expired Judge O'Donnell again became a citizen of New Orleans, serving 4 years as attorney for the board of health. Following this he served with marked ability as a member of the Louisiana state senate for one term, and later became assistant city attorney at New Orleans, remaining incumbent of this post through several years. During all of this time Judge O'Donnell had continued in the practice of law, and on March 6, 1913, he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. He has long been interested in both sugar and rice planting, and is the author of the central factory plan, being first, too, to put this idea into practical operation. The judge has attained enviable prominence as an orator. He first won distinction as an eloquent and convincing debater in the state senate, and his speeches there, as well as his pleadings before the bar, and public addresses, have been noted for their brilliance and sparkling native Irish wit. Naturally, a man of such activities must have some diversion, and this Judge O'Donnell finds in yachting. He is ex-commander of the Southern Yacht club, the second oldest organization of this kind in the United States, and was owner of the famous sailing yacht, "Lady Sarah," also, the "Florence," and the "Semper Idem," the latter having been presented by the late Albert Baldwin. Judge O'Donnell is a 32nd degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystie Shrine. Although reared a Catholic, he is non-sectarian in church belief and contributes to all churches alike. He is an active member of the Louisiana State Historical society and the American Bar association, and is affiliated with various organizations in the city and state. A man of his attainments, varied activ-

ities, and wide acquaintance, must encounter many pleas for assistance, both public and private, and calls for aid in a diversity of projects and undertakings, and it is especially notable that Judge O'Donnell's moral aid and hearty personal coöperation, as well as his pocketbook, may always be relied upon in any legitimate and commendable work designed for the public weal or relief of private distress. Apart from his eminent professional abilities, the hand of goodfellowship, genial good cheer, and hearty and generous commendation, have brought the name of Judge O'Donnell into wide popularity and well-merited honor. In early manhood he was married to Miss Elizabeth Cheneville, and 5 sons and 2 daughters have been born to them as follows: Edwin O., Alexander C., Robert J., Walter Lawrence, Sidney and Florence (now Mrs. M. T. Williams), and Miss Juliette.

O'Keefe, John David, vice-president of the Whitney-Central National bank, and sustaining other prominent business relations, is a son of John and Catherine (Simpson) O'Keefe. His father was born in Kentucky, but when 5 or 6 years of age, his parents removed to New York City, where he was reared, and in 1864 married Catherine Simpson. Shortly after their marriage, the young couple removed from New York to New Orleans, but after a brief stay in the latter city, they went to Mobile, Ala., and in that city, their son, John David O'Keefe, was born on the 14th of April, 1865, and there the father died in September of the same year. In the following month Mrs. O'Keefe, with her infant son, returned to New Orleans, and in this city John David O'Keefe grew to manhood, was educated and has resided. In the course of his early education, Mr. O'Keefe attended a private school, and after three years there entered St. Aloysius academy. At the expiration of his term in this academy, his mother having moved to the upper portion of the city, he attended Jackson school, which was then in charge of Prof. A. S. Lesche. From this school he graduated, and it was his intention to attend the high school, but instead, he accepted employment with L. C. Keever, a sugar and rice merchant and planter and a member of the firm of James H. Laws & Co., of Cincinnati, O. After remaining with this firm one year, Mr. O'Keefe entered the office of the United States engineers, serving under Maj. W. H. Heuer, corps of engineers, United States army; for 8 years he did clerical work and acted as assistant in various surveys in the vicinity of New Orleans. Nov. 1, 1887, he resigned from this position to accept a position with Woodward, Wight & Co., Ltd., wholesale grocers, etc. In 1896 Mr. O'Keefe became a director of this company, and in 1900 the secretary, and in 1908 the vice-president. Mr. O'Keefe disposed of his interest in the company at the same time Mr. Pearl Wight and his son, Ira E. Wight, withdrew from the corporation, the control thus passing into other hands. In the business world Mr. O'Keefe, by reason of exceptional ability, has forged his way to the front among the leaders in industrial, commercial and financial affairs. In addition to being vice-president of the Whitney-Central National bank, he is also secretary and general manager of the New Orleans Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., receiver for the Frisco R. R. in Louisiana, president of the Industrial Homestead association, a resident vice-president of the American Surety Co. of

New York, member of the board of directors of the New Orleans Railway and Light Co., member of the board of directors of the Louisiana State fair, and also of the Pan-American exposition. He is a member of the New Orleans Board of Trade, also a member of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, the Boston club and several carnival organizations, as well as many other societies. In 1913 Mr. O'Keefe was appointed, by Gov. Hall, a member of the board of port commissioners, the dock board, and was later elected vice-president of the body, but resigned this position when he was appointed receiver for the Frisco R. R. In 1903 Mr. O'Keefe was married to Miss Rita L. McDonald, of Summit, Miss. Mrs. O'Keefe's father was a lumberman, who, years ago, removed from the state of Maine to Mississippi, and located at Summit, and at one time was associated with Mr. J. J. White, of McComb, Miss. They are numbered among the well and favorably known residents of New Orleans.

O'Leary, James Francis, M. D., successful physician and surgeon, Shreveport, La., was born at Sharon, Madison county, Miss., Jan. 30, 1847; son of Dr. Pearee O'Leary, who was a native of Ireland. The father came to America when about 21 years of age and immediately located in the state of Georgia. He was professionally educated at Augusta, in that state, and practiced medicine many years. He died at the age of 75. The mother, Catherine Cooksey (Semmes) O'Leary, was a native of Georgia and of English ancestry. James Francis O'Leary was the fifth of 8 children born to his parents. His youth was passed in the locality in which he was born, where he attended the private schools, and was a student in Madison college, Sharon, Miss., when at the age of 17 years he enlisted in the Confederate army. After the war he entered Bellvue Hospital college, New York, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1873. Shortly thereafter he located at Millikens Bend, La., and there engaged in the practice of his profession, continuing in this location until 1882, when he removed to Shreveport, La., where he has since been continually engaged in practice, his professional experience in the latter city now covering a period of about 32 years. He is widely and favorably known among members of his profession throughout the South, and enjoys a very large practice at Shreveport and in adjacent territory, where he is highly esteemed as a citizen as well as an able physician and surgeon. He is a member of both the state and parish medical societies. In 1876 Dr. O'Leary was married to Miss Alice Jones, a daughter of Allen Jones of Millikens Bend, La. Dr. and Mrs. O'Leary have 3 children, as follows: Hattie, wife of George Andrews of Los Angeles, Cal.; Frank, of Shreveport, and Florence, wife of R. H. Wald, of Shreveport. Dr. O'Leary and members of his family affiliate with the Catholic church.

O'Reilly, John Devereux, well-known civil engineer, New Orleans, La., is a son of Anthony J. and Frederica (Devereux) O'Reilly, and was born in Denver, Col., May 4, 1884. Anthony J. O'Reilly, the father, was born at Reading, Pa., April 18, 1850, and went to Denver while yet a young man. There he became associated with railroad business and has devoted his energies to that line of endeavor since his first connection with it. For a time he later served as general freight agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, which is now the Burlington sys-

tem. He now occupies the important position of traffic manager of the Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville R. R. Frederica Devereux was born at Owensboro, Ky., and was a daughter of Judge John Pierce and Frederica (Mason) Devereux, of Fairfax county, Va. From Owensboro the Devereux family moved to the West after the war. The parents, Anthony J. O'Reilly and Frederica Devereux, were married at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1883. John Devereux O'Reilly came to New Orleans in 1889, where he has passed the greater part of his life. In the course of his education the young man attended Rugby academy, New Orleans, and after finishing at that institution matriculated at Tulane university, where he passed one year and then entered Virginia Military institute, from which he graduated 4 years later, in the class of 1907, with the degree of C. E. When his professional education had been completed he returned to New Orleans and for a time was in the service of Black & Laird, general contractors. Later he formed a partnership with W. H. Aiken, and they conducted a business about 1 year, at the expiration of which time the partnership was dissolved. Since this latter dissolution Mr. O'Reilly has been alone in the conduct of his engineering business. Mr. O'Reilly is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, the Louisiana Engineering society, the Louisiana club, and the Audubon Golf club. June 30, 1908, Mr. O'Reilly was married to Miss Beatrice Gilmore, of New Orleans, a daughter of John and Charlotte (Morgan) Gilmore, both deceased. Three daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly: Frederica Devereux, Ellinor Gilmore, and Beatrice Morgan O'Reilly.

Odenheimer, Sigmund, is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens in New Orleans, having taken a position of prominence in the development of cotton manufacturing, as well as the civic and industrial interests of his state and community. He was born in Odenheim, Baden, Germany, in 1862, a son of Seligman and Mina (Reinach) Odenheimer, the former having been engaged in a mercantile business in Baden, which he conducted very profitably until his death in 1885. Mina Reinach, his wife, was a native of Sinsheim. The subject of this sketch, after availing himself of the educational advantages afforded by the town of his nativity, entered the Polytechnicum, at Karlsruhe, Germany, where he devoted 2 years to the study of engineering, and where he graduated with signal honors. After completing his scholastic work, Mr. Odenheimer sailed for America, landing in New York, where he resided for 1 year. From New York he came to Tuscaloosa, Ala., and became associated with the cotton mills of that city, where his remarkable talent soon accentuated itself, and he became manager of the plant, in which capacity he served for five years. He later moved to Natchez, Miss., where he assumed the management of the cotton mills of that place, and where he remained until he accepted the position of manager of the Lane Cotton mills, in New Orleans, which incumbency he has filled most admirably ever since. In addition to this responsible position, Mr. Odenheimer has conducted the affairs of the Maginnis mills, of New Orleans, and the mills at Wesson, Miss. He is well known as a man of splendid business qualifications and indefatigable energy. He is the original inventor of the "Odenheimer" cotton bagging, which is manufactured from cotton instead of jute, as is the case with other coverings for cotton



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bales. Mr. Odenheimer is a member of the New England and American Cotton Manufacturers associations. He has also served on the state board of health of Louisiana, and the association of commerce of New Orleans, being on the committee on manufacturing, and has always identified himself with every effort for the betterment of his commonwealth. He is a member of Temple Sinai, of New Orleans. In 1898 Mr. Odenheimer led to the altar a daughter of Julius Freyhan, a wealthy and prominent citizen of the "Crescent" city. To Mr. and Mrs. Odenheimer have been born 3 children, as follows: Marian, Aliee, and Freyhan, who reside with their parents in their palatial home.

Oechsner, Herman, New Orleans physician, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 19, 1862; son of Daniel and Catherine (Hoefeld) Oechsner, both parents being natives of Germany, and both now deceased, the father having died in New Orleans in 1878. Daniel Oechsner, the father came to America as a young man and located in New Orleans, following the business of a contractor for many years. Herman, the son, received his early education in the public schools of New Orleans, graduating from the Boys' Central high school in 1880, following which he took a course at the Cincinnati (O.) College of Pharmacy, graduating from that institution in 1887. During the ensuing 17 years he followed the profession of pharmacy, for a portion of this time owning and operating a drug store in the city of Cincinnati. In 1897 he entered Tulane university, and in 1899 graduated with the degree of M. D. Since the latter date Dr. Oechsner has been engaged in the practice of medicine in the city of New Orleans. In 1908 he was appointed a member of the state board of health, and so continues at this time. He has been a life-long democrat, and is affiliated with the following organizations: Orleans Parish Medical association, Louisiana State Medical association, American Medical association, Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, and Woodmen of the World. At Cincinnati, in 1890, Dr. Oechsner was married to Miss Minnie M. Dawson, of Kentucky. One child was born to them—Alpha V., who became the wife of W. C. Ueber. Mrs. Oechsner's death occurred in 1895. In 1902 Dr. Oechsner was married to Miss Edith Appel, and one son—Herman Lewis—has been born to them.

Oechsner, John F., New Orleans physician, surgeon, and educator, was born in New Orleans, La., Oct. 27, 1868; his father, Andrew Daniel Oechsner, was born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 30, 1826, and died in New Orleans May 24, 1878; mother, Katherine (Hoefeld) Oechsner, was born in Hesse, Darmstadt (near Cologne), German empire, July 17, 1839, and died in New Orleans July 16, 1900. The father came to America and located at New Orleans when a young man. He followed the business of a carpenter and later became a large contractor. Many of the substantial buildings of New Orleans at that time were erected by him. He became the father of 7 children, of whom 4 are now living, viz.: Ida, who became Mrs. John Gordon Smith, of New Orleans; Herman, New Orleans physician, elsewhere referred to in this work; Charles L., a resident of England since 1899, and the subject of this sketch. John F. received his early education at the public schools of New Orleans, graduating from the Boys' high school in 1885. From this time he was for 3 years engaged in various occu-

pations, and in 1888 began the study of medicine at Tulane university. In 1889, however, he found it necessary to suspend his medical studies, and going east he was employed by an electrical manufacturing company at Lynn, Mass., for about two years, earning means with which to complete his medical education. In 1891 he returned to Tulane university and resumed his studies, graduating in 1894 as valedictorian of his class, with the degree of M. D., having in the meantime, through competitive examination, entered the New Orleans Charity hospital as an interne and served the regular term of two years. He has been engaged in the practice of medicine in New Orleans since the date of his graduation, shortly following which he became assistant to Dr. F. W. Parham, who occupied the chair of general surgery in the New Orleans Polyclinic, now the Post-Graduate medical school of Tulane university. In 1897 he was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy in the under graduate department, occupying that position until 1909, when he resigned and was shortly afterward appointed professor of orthopedic surgery and surgery of children in the New Orleans Polyclinic, previously mentioned, and has continued to occupy that position to the present time. Dec. 26, 1899, Dr. Oechsner was married to Miss Caroline Kinne Cable, of New Orleans, daughter of James Boardman and Julia (Clark) Cable, both parents representing old Louisiana families originally from Virginia and New England. Dr. Clark, Mrs. Oechsner's maternal grandfather, was a pioneer dentist of St. Louis and New Orleans. Both the Cable and Clark families were largely represented in the Confederate army, Mrs. Oechsner's uncle having lost his life at the battle of Shiloh. Dr. and Mrs. Oechsner have 2 children—Julia Dorothea, born Jan. 3, 1901, and Frederick Cable, born Nov. 26, 1902. The doctor is a member of the Orleans Parish Medical association, Louisiana State Medical association, American Medical association, Charity hospital alumni, Southern Medical association, and Southern Surgical and Gynecological association. At this time he is serving as president of the Charity Hospital Alumni association and first vice-president of the Louisiana State Medical association. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Chess, Checkers and Whist club. Dr. Oechsner is a democrat, and an active member of the Good Government league of New Orleans. He affiliates with the Unitarian church. It is worthy of note that Mrs. Oechsner is a niece of the well known author, Geo. W. Cable.

Ogden, Percy T., of Crowley, La., lawyer, was born at Opelousas, St. Landry parish, February 6, 1878, the son of John Nicholson and Celestine Minerva (Thompson) Ogden, the former a native of Bay St. Louis, Miss. (1847); and the latter born in St. Landry parish. Both are living. John Nicholson Ogden was principally educated in private schools. At the age of 15 he enlisted, in 1863, in a Mississippi regiment of the army of the Southern Confederacy, and served until the close of the Civil war in 1865. When peace came, he returned home, studied law under the guidance of his father, Judge R. N. Ogden, of New Orleans, passed an examination before the supreme court of the state of Mississippi, and was admitted to the bar. The next step was to ask for permission to practice in Louisiana, and after having studied the jurisprudence of that state in the office of his father's former law partner, Judge Henry J. Leovy, who was a distinguished attorney-at-

law in New Orleans, young Ogden successfully underwent an examination before the justices of the State supreme court, and during a few years practiced in New Orleans. In 1871 he removed to Opelousas, and became a leading member of the bar of St. Landry parish, serving for some time as city attorney for Opelousas, and was district attorney before St. Landry parish was divided into new sections of Louisiana, and also after the partition, filling two terms of four years each. He was a member of the democratic convention that nominated Hon. Murphy J. Foster for governor of Louisiana in 1896, and being a personal friend of the candidate, he was selected to make the address seconding the nomination on the floor of the convention. John N. Ogden is one of the most gifted orators of Louisiana. He has taken part in all political campaigns. In 1912-13 he made a tour of the 7th congressional district in favor of the candidacy of Hon. A. J. Pujo for congress. The campaign resulted in the election of Hon. Pujo by an overwhelming vote. After having ably and successfully practiced law for more than forty years, John N. Ogden retired to private life. Judge Robert Nash Ogden, paternal grandfather of Percy T. Ogden, was of the distinguished Nash family of North Carolina; came to Bay St. Louis, Miss., practiced law in New Orleans, was elected judge before he was 30 years of age, and died in his 55th year. The Ogden family came from England many generations ago, and have taken a leading part in professional life of the South. An uncle, R. N. Ogden, of Percy T. Ogden, was at one time speaker of the House of Representatives of Louisiana. He was a man of recognized oratorical powers, which showed at their best during political campaigns. He was one of the principal speakers supporting Samuel Douglas McEnery during the memorable, statewide and strenuous anti-lottery fight, when Hon. McEnery was a candidate for governor in 1892. He was one of the judges of the Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, serving two terms of four years each, and then retired from politics, and engaged in the practice of law. Judge Abner Nash Ogden, a brother of Percy T. Ogden's grandfather, was formerly one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and his son, Horatio Nash Ogden, was attorney-general of the state. The maternal grandparents of Percy T. Ogden were James M., and Celestine Minerva (Dupre) Thompson. Mr. Thompson was a well-known physician, who died in 1881. The first of this Thompson family to become residents of America, emigrated from Ireland. On the sailing vessel which was bearing them to the new world, the maternal grandfather of Percy T. Ogden was born. The Thompsons settled in Illinois, in which state James M. Thompson was partly educated; he then came South, as a soldier of fortune; saw service on the Texas border, attended a medical college, from which he graduated, and after receiving his diploma, came to Opelousas. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted, and rose to the rank of colonel, serving until the end of hostilities. On his return to Opelousas he resumed the practice of his profession, retiring a few years before his death, because of ill-health resulting from the hardships of his military service. The Dupre family, of which Mrs. John N. Ogden was a descendent, originally came from France and settled in Louisiana during the French domination. Percy T. Ogden's paternal grandmother was named Frances Nicholson, whose people were

distinguished residents of North Carolina. Judge and Mrs. John Nicholson Ogden had a family of 9 children, in order of birth, as follows: Nuna, wife of Emile Carmouche; Mable, wife of Sanford White; Carlton Nash, in the Wells-Fargo service at Houston, Tex.; Percy T., the subject of this sketch; John Nicholson, Jr., commercial traveler; Guy Malcolm (died); Pearl, Lessie, and Florence. Percy T. Ogden was educated at the Opelousas institute, of which Mrs. M. M. Hayes was principal; was also given private tuition in mathematics and Latin by Hon. L. H. Bailey, formerly of Opelousas, and now a member of the Texas State senate; by profession a lawyer. In 1892 Mr. Ogden entered Tulane university, followed the courses for 4 years. He began reading law in 1896 in his father's office and also under the direction of some of the most distinguished attorneys of Opelousas, among whom were Hon. Thomas H. Lewis, and Hon. Edward P. Veazie. Feb. 1, 1899, he was examined by a committee of lawyers appointed by the Supreme court, and obtained a certificate entitling him to examination before the State Supreme court which granted him his license to become a member of the bar, after thoroughly satisfying the justices that he was eminently qualified to take the oath administered by the chief justice for admittance to the ranks of attorneys in the state. The young lawyer had just completed his 21st year of age when beginning his professional career. He went to Opelousas, and entered into partnership with his father, the firm being John N. Ogden & Son. In Jan., 1902 he removed to New Orleans, and entered the law office of Lazarus & Luce, remaining until April, 1902, and then going to Crowley, where he has since been actively practising his profession. Percy T. Ogden was elected city attorney of Crowley, serving two terms of two years each, but declined a third election. During 5 months of the year 1912 he filled the office of district attorney of Acadia and Lafayette parishes, under appointment by Gov. Hall. He then retired temporarily from politics, preferring to devote himself to his lucrative practice of the law. Like the rest of the Ogden family, Percy T. Ogden was a brilliant orator, and before having attained his 21st year was deeply engrossed with political agitations. He made speeches during the campaign for Murphy J. Foster for governor at the age of 18, and afterwards was one of the party of distinguished speakers during 3 successive campaigns, of Heard, Blanchard and Sanders, candidates for governor. He was Gov. Sanders' manager for Acadia before election. In the last senatorial contest for the popular vote, Mr. Ogden went out with the Broussard contingent of orators and spoke throughout the state in favor of the candidacy of Hon. Robert F. Broussard ("Cousin Bob"). When the Good Government league was organized, Percy T. Ogden was among the first to join. He was a prominent speaker at the meeting at the Gruenwald hotel when the league launched its campaign against the "Regular" democrats, and was a member of the convention that selected Hon. Luther E. Hall to be the standard bearer of the Good Government league in Louisiana. Mr. Ogden was chosen to make the address at the convention that assembled at the Athenaeum to form the state ticket, for nominating Hon. Ferd Claiborne for lieutenant governor, but Mr. Claiborne retired in favor of Sen. Gueydan. In the gubernatorial campaign Mr. Ogden warmly supported Hon. Luther E. Hall for

governor and Hon. Henry Gueydan for lieutenant governor. Mr. Ogden was a member of the convention held at Baton Rouge, to select the delegation to the national presidential nominating convention of the democratic party and voted for Champ Clark. In politics, Mr. Ogden has always supported the democracy. It was his relative, Fred Nash Ogden, who led to victory the militant forces of the White league Sept. 14, 1874 in New Orleans, and gave back to Louisiana unsullied—her democratic party. In religion he belongs to the Episcopal church; and in fraternal circles he is a member of the Elks, of whose lodge, No. 745, of Crowley, he is Loyal Knight; and he is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and Odd Fellows. Aug. 18, 1902, occurred the marriage of Percy T. Ogden and Miss Annie Carter, of Indianola, Miss. They have 2 children, Annie Lucile, and Percy T. Ogden, Jr.

Orfila, Frank Joseph, prominent and well known steamship agent, was born in New Orleans, La., Nov. 17, 1865. His parents were Frank and Florence (Arroyo) Orfila, both natives of Spain who came to America at the ages of 9 and 12 years respectively. They were married in New Orleans and reared a family of 9 children, Frank J. being fourth in order of birth. The father engaged in the syrup business in this city until his death in 1896. Young Orfila attended public school in New Orleans from the time he was old enough until he reached the age of twelve years when he had to quit and go to work. He first engaged in a dry goods store in the Pontalba building but remained in this position only 1 year when he went to work on the sugar landing as weigher and gauger for Delery & Purvis. This work held him for two years when he secured employment with Hansell & Webster, sugar brokers, and remained in their employ until the firm went out of business. By this time Mr. Orfila had saved a little money and with this he started a baggage transfer business which proved to be quite successful and was continued until June 25, 1885, at which time he obtained a position with Alfred M. Moulton in the steamship business at 19 Camp street. After the death of Mr. Moulton, Mr. Orfila succeeded to the business and still continues it. He is a member of the Catholic church and of the society of Druids. Jan. 11, 1890, he was married to Amelia A. Melcher, daughter of Charles Melcher of New Orleans. To Mr. and Mrs. Orfila 5 children have been born, viz.: Florence A., Frank T., Amelia I., Edward R., and Adele I. Mr. Orfila's life illustrates in a splendid way the opportunity offered to all those who persevere in the face of unfavorable fortune. He began life in humble circumstances and by close application to duty has risen to a position of influence both socially and financially.

Orr, Alexander Brown, secretary-treasurer of the Bluefields Fruit & Steamship Co., and president of Orr-Laubenheimer Co., Mobile, Ala., is a son of William K. and Catherine (Holloway) Orr, and was born near Selma, Ala., June 17, 1860. William K. Orr, the father, was born at Talladega, Ala., in the year 1810. He manufactured and operated cotton gins at Selma, Ala., and was in active business there until the time of his death in 1896. He is survived by his wife, who is a resident of Selma at this time. Alexander

Brown Orr, the son and subject of this sketch, passed his youth in the locality of his birth, near Selma, where he attended the public schools. After attaining his 18th year he attended Moore's Business College, Atlanta, Ga., and when the course of preparation had been completed at that institution returned to Selma and became associated with merchandising business, which continued until he had reached the age of 28 years, when he removed to Nicaragua, and there engaged in mercantile business and in buying crude rubber. In 1893 he began exporting bananas to Mobile, Ala., under the name of the Orr-Laubenheimer Co. This company has remained in the business to this time and, in addition to the original business, now operates steamers to Guatemala and British Honduras. At present the Nicaraguan business is known as the Bluefields Fruit & Steamship Co., of which Mr. Orr is secretary and treasurer. He is also president of the Orr-Laubenheimer Co. In the year 1898 Mr. Orr was married to Miss Mamie Mitchell, daughter of Thomas J. Mitchell, of Nashville, Tenn. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Orr have resided at 7307 St. Charles avenue, New Orleans. They have 2 children, namely: Benjamin Palmer and Garland Alexander Orr.

Overton, John H., the well known attorney of Alexandria, was born in Marksville, Sept. 18, 1875. He is the son of Judge Thomas and Elizabeth (Waddill) Overton, the former of whom is elsewhere extensively written about in this volume. Elizabeth Waddill was a native of Louisiana and a daughter of John T. Waddill, a prominent lawyer of this state, of Scotch descent. The Overtons are of English extraction and are descendants of Gen. Overton of Hull, England. The father of Judge Thomas Overton was John Holmes Overton, a native of Tennessee, who came to Louisiana in the early part of the last century. In this state he became a prominent lawyer and served as district judge for 25 years. His father was Thomas Overton of Tennessee, a captain of the Dragoons in the Revolutionary war, intimate friend of Andrew Jackson, and long prominently identified with Tennessee history, the name of Overton being inseparably connected with the state both historically and geographically. The present John H. Overton of Alexandria is the youngest child of his parents, was educated in the Louisiana state university where he graduated in 1895. Subsequently he took a course in the law school of Tulane, from which he received the degree of LL. B., 1897. The following year he located in Alexandria and began the practice of his profession. Mr. Overton is and has been active in political affairs of Louisiana and during the last state election campaigned the state with Gov. Hall. Fraternally, he is prominent in the Masonic order, having attained the Knight Templar degree in York Rite, and the 32nd degree in the Scottish Rite. In 1905 he was married to Ada Ruth, daughter of M. L. and Katie (Jack) Dismukes, a well known family of Natchitoches, La. They have 2 daughters Katherine and Ruth. Although still comparatively young, Mr. Overton has acquired an enviable place in the bar of Louisiana.

Overton, Judge Thomas, was born at Opelousas, La., March 26, 1835, and died at Alexandria, Aug. 14, 1913. He was the son of

John H. Overton, district judge of the Opelousas district, and Emily King, daughter of Judge George R. King, of St. Landry. The Overtons were not only lawyers but soldiers—his forbears having served in the war of the Revolution and having been intimate friends of Andrew Jackson. In Dec., 1869, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura E. Waddill, eldest daughter of the late John P. Waddill, a prominent lawyer of the Avoyelles bar. Four children were the issue of this union, Judge Winston Overton of Lake Charles; John H. Overton, of Alexandria, and Mrs. Claude Brooks, of Baton Rouge, who survive him, and Ella, who died in infancy. He received his early education in the schools of his native state, and his academic education at the University of Virginia, and graduated at the Louisiana Law school (now Tulane) in 1858, beginning the practice of his profession in Opelousas. He enlisted in the military service of the Confederate states early in 1861, as captain of company B, 1st regiment Louisiana regulars, resigning this rank in May, 1861, to accept that of 1st lieutenant in the regular army of the Confederate states. Thereafter he was on the staff of Maj. Gen. D. H. Hill, army of northern Virginia, and Lieut. Gen. Holmes in the Trans-Mississippi department, and was mustered out in June, 1865 at the close of hostilities. He participated in the fighting about Pensacola, South Mountain, Sharpsburg and Harrison's Landing and other battles. Gen. Hill made complimentary mention of his gallantry in his report of the Maryland campaign. In the fall of 1866 he was elected prosecuting attorney of the district composed of Avoyelles, Pointe Coupée and East Feliciana. He was district judge from 1884 to 1888 of the district composed of the parishes of Avoyelles, Rapides and Grant. He took a lively interest in the affairs of his state and parish, being ever an unswerving democrat. He served 4 years on the state board of education, during the administration of Gov. Foster and later consented to serve on the parish board of school directors of Avoyelles parish, from which he resigned in 1904 on account of his removal to Alexandria. He was a competent lawyer and an exemplar of integrity and devotion to his profession.

Oxford, J. William, of Crowley, superintendent of schools, Acadia parish, was born in Lincoln parish, La., Nov. 22, 1880, the son of Reuben G., and Louisa (Harvey) Oxford, the former a native of Claiborne (now Lincoln) parish, and the latter born in Winn parish. Jerry Oxford, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, came from Georgia to Claiborne parish over 60 years ago and was a farmer. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted in a Louisiana regiment which was assigned to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston's division; serving with conspicuous bravery, and meeting a soldier's death at the battle of Jonesboro, Ga. On the maternal side, J. W. Oxford is distantly related to the family of Jefferson Davis, late president of the Southern Confederacy. Mr. Harvey, father of Mrs. Reuben G. Oxford having married in his native state of Mississippi before removing to Winn parish, a Miss Davis, kin of the distinguished chief of the lost cause. Mr. Harvey served for a few months in the army of the south, returned to Winn an invalid and died at the age of 40 years. J. William Oxford, whose father was a farmer, was educated in the public schools of his native parish, taught school during 1900 and

1901; then entered the state normal school at Natchitoches, La., graduating in Jan., 1905. Soon after leaving the normal institution, he was occupied in teaching in Natchitoches, and was subsequently connected with the educational institutions in Louisiana as follows: Assistant principal of Marksville high school, 1906-1908; principal of grammar school at Pine, Washington parish, 1908; principal of grammar school at Tioga, Rapides parish, 1908-09, principal of high school at Columbia, Caldwell parish, 1910-11; principal of school at Estherwood, Acadia parish; assistant principal Crowley high school, 1912-13; elected, by unanimous vote of the people, in Nov., 1912, to the office of superintendent of the Acadia parish schools for a term of 4 years, commencing July 1, 1913. Prof. Oxford took great interest in summer schools, attending in 1906, 1908, 1910 and 1912, the summer school at the state university, Baton Rouge, La., and being connected during 2 summers with the work of the senior class of the state university; also doing post-graduate duty in 1909 at the state normal school at Natchitoches. In religion, Prof. Oxford is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; in fraternal orders, a Woodman of the World; and in politics, a democrat. He married May 20, 1908, Miss Lillie R. Knight, a daughter of J. W. Knight, resident of Pine, Washington parish. They have 1 daughter, Eula May Oxford.

Palfrey, Charles, cashier Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. and Hibernia National bank, New Orleans—was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 15, 1839; son of Robert Jenkins and Camilla (Davis) Palfrey, the former of whom was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 27, 1798, and died in New Orleans, La., in Dec., 1876. He came to New Orleans in 1819, and there married Miss Camilla Davis, who was born in Baltimore, Md., in the year 1805 or 1806. She died at Bailey Springs, Ala., in 1858. To their union 10 children were born, of whom 2 survive at this time, Mrs. Col. Edward Ivy and Charles Palfrey, the subject of this sketch. The name Palfrey is Welsh, and is that of an old New England family, one member of which was William Palfrey, who served as paymaster-general of the American army in the Revolutionary war. He was born at Boston in 1741 and was appointed to represent the United States as consul-general to France. He was known as a man of the most sterling integrity, and enjoyed an international reputation as a man in every way worthy to represent the American republic. He lost his life at sea while in the public service. Robert Jenkins Palfrey, the father, was a banker. He was cashier of a branch of the Louisiana State bank, and when the city of New Orleans was entered by the Federals during the Civil war this bank was suspended. Charles Palfrey passed his boyhood in New Orleans, where he attended private and public schools and later the Jesuit college, following which he went to Bridgewater, Mass., and for 4 years attended a private school conducted by John A. Shaw, who was one of the originators of the public school system of New Orleans. On his return from the Bridgewater school Charles Palfrey became an employe of a cotton factor firm in the year 1855, and continued in commercial pursuits until 1882, when he was appointed cashier of the Hibernia National bank, which position he held until 1902, when he became cashier of the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co. During the Civil war Mr. Palfrey served 4 years in the Confederate army, enlisting as a member of Dreux's

1st Louisiana battalion. He later joined the fourth company of Washington artillery, and continued to serve with the command until the surrender. After the war he became connected with the White league movement in Louisiana, as a second sergeant in Pleasant's Co. E., participated in the street fight in New Orleans Sept. 14, 1874, which terminated "Carpet Bag" government in Louisiana. Mr. Palfrey is affiliated with the democratic party and is a Master Mason. In 1866 Charles Palfrey was married to Miss Elizabeth Robb Skillman, who was born at Quincy, Ill., but reared in the state of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Palfrey have 2 daughters, namely: Alice Taylor, now Mrs. G. H. Stevenson, and Miss Edith Putnam Palfrey.

Pardue, Charles A., general agent Southern Express Co., New Orleans—was born in Perry county, state of Mississippi, and is a son of Morris A. and Emily (Stevens) Pardue, both of whom were born and reared at the birthplace of the son, the father having been one of the early pioneers in that part of Mississippi. He was a large planter, and previous to the time of the emancipation owned many slaves. At the beginning of the Civil war he volunteered at once and enlisted in the Confederate army, following his colors with gallantry throughout the dark days of that great conflict. At the close of the war he returned to the supervision of his plantation, but the hardships of the life of a Confederate soldier had undermined his constitution, and his life ended peacefully in 1866. His father was a native of France, while his mother was born in the state of Georgia, and came of an old-settled family of that state. Charles A. Pardue's maternal grandfather was a native of Ohio, and his maternal grandmother, Miss Farrell was Irish; the paternal grandfather of English parentage. Morris A., the father, was one of 6 sons and 3 daughters born to his parents. His mother was one of 4 daughters and 6 sons born to her parents. Her family—Stevens—has long been prominent in the state of Mississippi, and a representative of the family is at this time judge of the District court at Hattiesburg, that state. Another son of the family married a daughter of U. S. Sen. McLaurin, while still another was long a well-known jurist. Only 2 children were born to the parents of Charles A., the other being Claria, a sister. His childhood and youth were passed at the family home in Perry county, Miss. At the close of the Civil war he entered Spring Hill college at Mobile, Ala., and there remained until his classical education had been completed. In 1869 he entered the service of the Southern Express Co., at Mobile, Ala., as a helper in the freight handling department, and has continued in the employ of this corporation from the latter date to the present time, having, within the span of this unusual term of service, occupied practically every position within the range of the operations of this extensive business organization. In 1884 he became general agent of the Southern Express Co., at New Orleans, and has remained in that position to the present time. Mr. Pardue is also serving as a member of the New Orleans police commission, and has so served for 7 years past, having been appointed to that post in 1905 and since reappointed. He was elected under the new commission charter of the city in 1912 for a term of 4 years. He is a director in the U. S. Safe Deposit & Trust Co., and one of the founders and a director from the beginning of the Bank of Orleans. He is

a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Master Mason; Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Knight Templar, and affiliates with the carnival organizations. He is also a member of the Royal Host, and secretary-treasurer of the "Club-on-Wheels," a social organization owning a private car that is run on frequent trips over the L. & N. R. R. along the Gulf Coast as far as Ocean Springs, Miss. Mr. Pardue owns a delightful summer home at Pass Christian, Miss., where the family spends the summer season. Mrs. Pardue died at Pass Christian in 1902. She was a Miss Sherman, and a member of the Sherman family of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Pardue reared 5 children, 2 sons and 3 daughters, viz.: Charles A., Jr., now associated with his father in the express business; Sherman P., cashier for the United Fruit Co., on the Isthmus of Panama; Mabel, wife of Oscar Geren, secretary-treasurer of the Putnam-Norman Co., of New Orleans; Frances and Emily. The two last named daughters are graduates of Nazareth academy, near Louisville, Ky., and reside at the family home with their father. Politically, Mr. Pardue has always been identified with the regular democratic party.

Parham, Dr. Frederick William, M. D., well-known physician and surgeon, New Orleans—was born at New Orleans, La., March 20, 1856; son of John Greenway, Jr., and Mary E. (Blunt) Parham, the former of whom was born June 10, 1826, and the latter April 11, 1828. John Greenway Parham, Jr., the father, served the Confederacy during the Civil war as commissary officer of the Trans-Mississippi department. After the war he returned to New Orleans and in the course of his public service filled many positions in connection with the public school system of the city. During some years he was a teacher of primary grades in the schools, and later became principal of the Boys' high school. He also served as a member of the board of school directors, and was filling the office of president of this board at the time of his removal from the state in 1887. The Parham public school in New Orleans was so named in his honor. His father was Dr. J. G. Parham of Virginia. Simon Blunt, Mary E. Blunt's uncle, married a daughter of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner." John Greenway Parham, Jr., died in 1888, and his wife in 1909. Frederick William Parham, the subject of this sketch, received his earlier education as an attendant at the public schools of New Orleans, and following his graduation from the high school entered Randolph-Macon college, Virginia, where he pursued his studies for 2 years. Upon the completion of his academic education, he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisiana and graduated from that institution with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1879. This school is at this time known as Tulane university of Louisiana. Following his graduation, Dr. Parham did post-graduate work in surgery in Philadelphia, and later visited Europe in pursuit of further knowledge in his profession. At Heidelberg and Berlin he studied under some of the best known men of the time, these including such celebrities as Czerny, Bramann, Hahn in surgery, and Ewald—in histology. In the course of his professional activities Dr. Parham has held many important positions, notable among which may be mentioned that of visiting surgeon for many years to the Charity hospital, New Orleans, which position he still holds; assistant

house surgeon at the Charity hospital from 1885 to 1887; surgeon to Hotel Dieu, 1881 to 1885; president of the Orleans parish Medical society; president of the Louisiana State Medical society; president of the Charity hospital of Louisiana Alumni society; president of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association, and was long a member of the board of administrators of the Tulane Educational fund. Dr. Parham's extended investigations and research in his profession have led him to affiliate with many organizations which, each in its particular field, affords facilities for further professional progress, and among these associations are found the following: Orleans Parish and Louisiana State Medical societies, Charity hospital of Louisiana Alumni society, Southern Surgical and Gynecological association, American Public Health association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Medical association, American Surgical association, International Society of Surgery, etc., etc. Dr. Parham also has used his pen extensively in advancing the science of medicine and surgery among the profession, and among his contributions of this nature a few may be noted here as affording an idea of the character of this work, such as: "Resection of the Thoracic Wall for Tumor," (Transactions of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association, 1898); "Vesico-Intestinal Fistulae," (in collaboration with Joseph Hume; paper before the American Surgical association, Annals of Surgery, July, 1909); Hypospadias and Epispadias," (New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, Jan., 1901); "Treatment of Hypospadias," (New Orleans Medical Journal, Jan. 1912); "Enterostomy, a Life-Saving Measure," (April, 1912), and various other articles of much importance to the members of his profession. Dr. Parham specializes in general surgery and gynecology. He is affiliated with the democratic party, and takes the interest of a loyal citizen in public and political affairs, but has neither held nor sought any political office, his professional duties demanding his undivided attention. Dec. 15, 1892, Dr. Parham was married to Miss Mary Kell Duncan, a daughter of Gen. J. K. and Mary (Grimshaw) Duncan, of New Orleans. Four children, as follow, in order of their birth, have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Parham: Frederick D., Duncan, Mildred and Mary.

Parker, James Porter, was born at Port Gibson, Miss., Nov. 28, 1842; the son of Dr. James Porter Parker, a native of Lexington, Ky., but for many years a resident of Port Gibson, Miss., and Mary J. (Milliken) Parker, daughter of Maj. John Milliken, who was prominent in northern Louisiana, although a native of North Carolina. In addition to James Porter Parker, the subject of this sketch, Dr. and Mrs. Parker had 4 other children, all of whom are now deceased, thus leaving Mr. Parker the only surviving member of his family. James Porter Parker spent his youth at Port Gibson, Miss., first attending a private school and later going to Oakland college in Jefferson county, Miss., where he remained for 3 years, leaving Oakland college in 1859 and returning to Port Gibson where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war. In July, 1861, he entered the army with the 21st Mississippi infantry in Gov. Ben Humphrey's company, from which he was discharged in order to enter the 4th Mississippi cavalry. Having been captured, he was paroled at Port Hudson in

1863, but afterwards exchanged and returned to his regiment, becoming acting adjutant, which position he held at the time of the surrender at Gainesville, Ala., May 12, 1865, at which time he was serving with Forrest's command. After the war, he took up cotton planting in Madison parish, La., and continued in this business from 1866 to 1876, when he removed to New Orleans and engaged in the business of storing cotton, which occupied his attention for 5 years; at the end of which time he retired and has since been living a quiet life. Mr. Parker has been a member of the Boston club for 35 years and a member of the Masonic order for 48 years. In 1876, the year of his removal to New Orleans, he married Miss Eva Bayly, the daughter of Mr. George M. Bayly of New Orleans. To Mr. and Mrs. Parker 1 son was born, who was a physician in New Orleans until the time of his death in 1905.

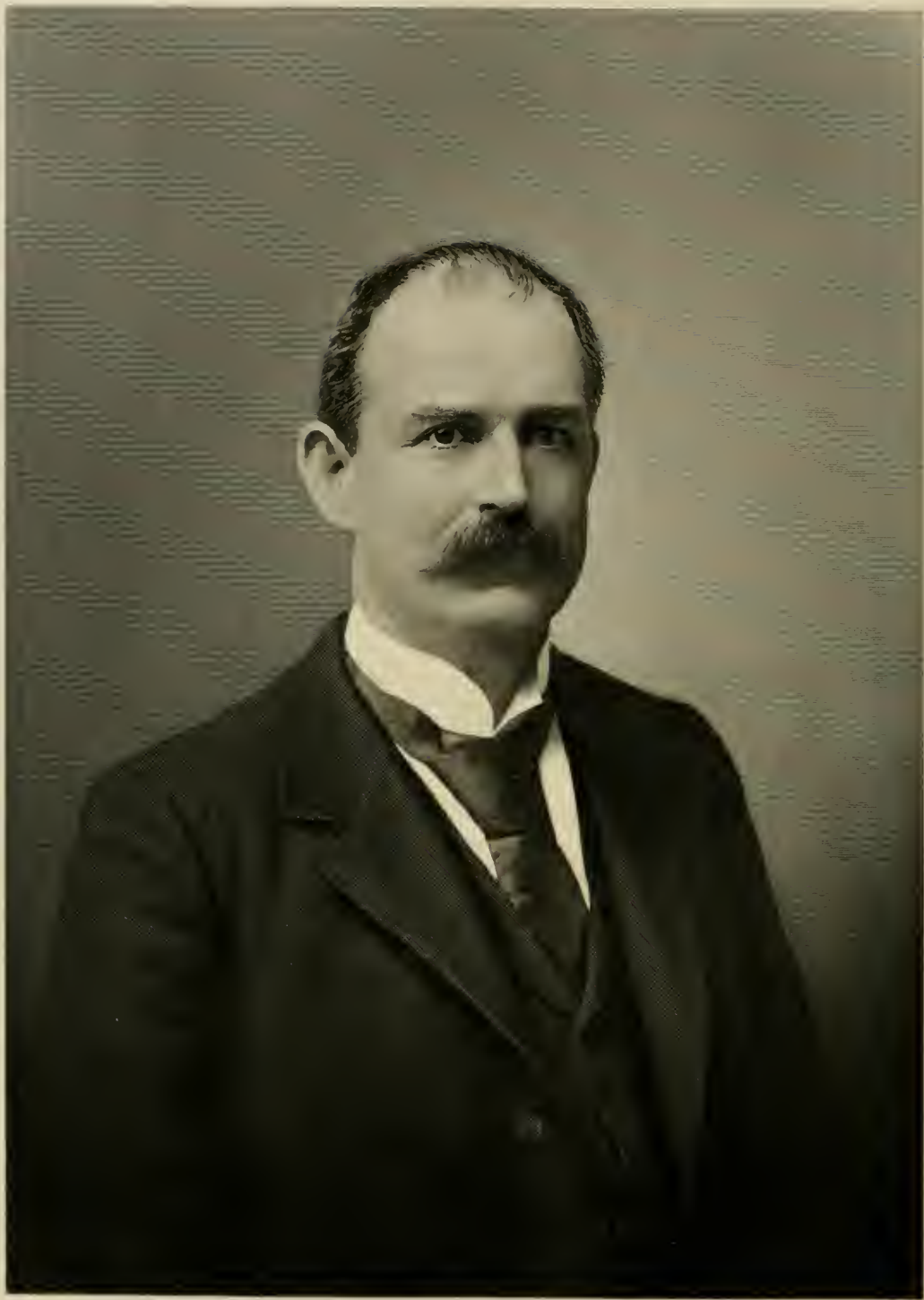
Parkerson, William Stirling, distinguished lawyer and citizen, is a native of Louisiana; born on Stirling plantation in St. Mary's parish, April 24, 1857, and is a son of James G. and Elizabeth Hall (Stirling) Parkerson. He is descended from a line of ancestry in whose veins mingled the blood of the sturdy English and Scotch races. His father was born in St. Mary's parish, La., and has reached the 84th milestone in the journey of life; is a planter and resident of St. Mary's parish, where his father, John Parkerson, was a pioneer settler, coming to the state of Louisiana in 1806. John Parkerson was a surveyor and planter, and likewise James G. Parkerson has been a surveyor and planter. For 20 years James G. Parkerson served as recorder of his parish and he has long been one of the most extensive planters of Louisiana. He is a veteran of the Confederate army, and one of the best known and highly esteemed citizens of the state. The mother of William Stirling Parkerson died in 1875. She was a member of the well known and prominent family of Stirling of Louisiana. Of 8 children William S. Parkerson is the eldest. He attended Rugby school at Franklin, La., until he was 17, and then entered St. Stephen's college, New York, from which institution he graduated in 1879. In the fall of that same year Mr. Parkerson entered the law department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane university of Louisiana, and graduated in law May, 1880, being chosen valedictorian of his class. In Jan. of 1881 Mr. Parkerson began the practice of law in New Orleans. Very soon after beginning his professional career he began to rise in his profession, and he has been an active and successful career as a lawyer. He is numbered among the leaders of the Louisiana bar; profound in the law, gifted as a trial lawyer, and being eloquent of speech, Mr. Parkerson has won his way to high rank in his profession. He has always taken an active and commendable part in politics, and has been a consistent democrat, but never held public office, his chief ambition being to devote his time and talents to his profession. In public affairs Mr. Parkerson has been a prime mover in many things which have tended to the betterment of the public weal. In 1888 Mr. Parkerson married Miss Alice P. Putnam of New Orleans. She died leaving 3 children. In 1894 Mr. Parkerson married a sister of his first wife, Camilla Davis Putnam, who has borne him 5 children. Stirling Parkerson, one of his sons, is associated with him in the practice of law. His life has been an active one; he

has achieved an enviable reputation as a lawyer, and is held in highest esteem as a citizen.

Patton, George Farrar, M. D., New Orleans, was born at Lee Chase plantation, Rankin county, Miss., Feb. 27, 1853; son of William Lee and Sarah Holloway (Mayson) Patton, the former of whom was born at Danville, Va., April 5, 1822, and the latter at Richmond, Va., April 15, 1830. William Lee Patton was one of the citizens of Jackson, Miss., who formed the organization of the Burt Rifles, an infantry company which became part of the 18th Mississippi regiment. He accompanied the Mississippi troops to Virginia and took part in the first battle of Manassas, following which he returned to Jackson, Miss., and devoted his energies and means to the organization and equipment of an artillery battalion, afterward known as Withers' Battery, of which he was elected lieutenant-colonel and with which he served at Vicksburg during the siege of that place. While in the trenches at Vicksburg, Col. Patton contracted typhoid fever, subsequently complicated with pneumonia. He was invalided and again returned to Jackson, where he had only partially recovered when the retreat of the Confederate forces obliged him to move to avoid being captured. A faithful colored servant procured a vehicle and succeeded in conveying him to a place of comparative safety only a few hours before the Federal troops entered and partially burned the city of Jackson. Being still physically unfit for service in the field, Col. Patton was later selected by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to superintend a shoe manufacturing plant established by the Confederate government at Cahawba, Ala. When the Civil war ended Col. Patton was in charge of the Confederate supply department at Brandon, Miss. For a number of years after the war he edited the "Conservative Times," a weekly paper published at Summit, Miss., where Col. Patton also served several terms as mayor of the town. On retirement from active life he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. C. T. Patterson in New Orleans. He attained the age of more than 90 years. George Farrar Patton received his earlier education on his father's plantation, following which he attended the public schools of Jackson, Miss., and later high school at Brandon, Miss. This was succeeded by a classical course at Collegiate institute, Gilmer, Tex., after completing which he began his medical studies at Ohio college, Cincinnati, and later continuing them, entered the medical department of Friedrich Wilhelm university, Bonn, Germany, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. Aug. 8, 1876. In the course of his professional experience, Dr. Patton filled the position of assistant resident physician at the Mississippi River Quarantine station, and was later inspector for the National board of health. He was a member of the Louisiana state board of health and served as secretary of the board for a term of 10 years. For many years he was a visiting physician at the New Orleans Charity hospital, and later became registrar for that institution. He also served as professor of Clinical Medicine in the Post-Graduate medical department of Tulane university. Dr. Patton was raised a Presbyterian, and politically affiliated with the democratic party. He was a member of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical association, which later was merged into the Orleans Parish Medical society; also a member of the Louisiana State and

American Medical associations, and the Louisiana Anti-Tuberculosis league. At one time he was a member of the Knights of Honor and of the American Legion of Honor. Dr. Patton has shown no taste for club life, and after a few years of membership resigned from his only connection of that kind, the Chess, Checkers and Whist club. Throughout his life he has been an ardent patron of music. In his youth he was a leader of an amateur brass band in the town of Summit, Miss., and in order to supply his band with suitable music he made a study of musical composition and the art of arrangement. While residing in Germany he wrote and published, by way of adding to his income from literary work, by which he supported himself, a text-book on the arrangement of music for military bands. This work was unique among its kind, and as exploited by an enterprising New York firm, enjoyed a large sale. The greater part of Dr. Patton's writing at the time was in the form of popular news letters for American papers and magazine publications. While serving as secretary of the Louisiana State board of health, Dr. Patton wrote a great deal for publication, this including a history of the state board of health and of health legislation in Louisiana, with a synopsis of all state laws relating to sanitation and allied subjects. He was later identified with the organization and work of the Louisiana Anti-Tuberculosis league, of which he was president for 2 years. In the course of the campaign conducted by this organization for popular education in regard to preventive and curative measures, Dr. Patton delivered lectures in all parts of Louisiana. As registrar of the New Orleans Charity hospital he perfected a most useful system for keeping clinical records. Throughout his active and busy professional life, as a means of diversion and recreation he had access to photography, architecture and organ-building, and, in the later years, foreign travel. In his home there is a two-manual pipe organ of 13 speaking stops and more than 600 pipes which he built during the leisure hours of 4 years. Feb. 28, 1878, Dr. Patton was married to Miss Clara May Simmons, daughter of Thomas Mosby and Mary Virginia (Lindsay) Simmons of New Orleans. The following children have been born to them: Julia Simmons, Sept. 16, 1881, lived only 23 days; Ralph Clifton, Feb. 10, 1887, graduated as electrical engineer from Tulane university in 1907 and located at Providence, R. I., where he married Miss Carolyn Trillinghast Parker June 1, 1912; Dr. George Farrar Patton married, as his second wife, Miss Ruth Lindsay Simmons, sister of his first wife, June 4, 1892. No children have been born to them.

Peavy, Anderson Jasper, president of the Peavy-Byrnes Lumber Co., of Mansfield, La., was born in Butler county, Ala., Aug. 8, 1866, a son of William Arrington and Lexy Jane (Deal) Peavy, both natives of Alabama. The family moved to Angelina county, Texas, when the subject of this review was only 11 years of age, where the father engaged in farming. At the outbreak of the great war between the states he enlisted in the cause of the Confederacy, and fought valiantly through the war. A. J. Peavy received his education in the county schools, after which he taught for four years. He then became a clerk in a mercantile business at Lufkin, Tex., and after 4 years in this capacity, went into the logging business in Angelina



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county, following this for 8 years. He later became associated with the Lufkin Foundry & Machine Co., during which time he organized the Henderson Land & Lumber Co. In 1905 he came to Mansfield and accepted a position with the De Soto Lumber Co., where he remained for 3 years, until this company was taken over by the Frost-Johnson Lumber Co., with which he remained 1 year. In 1909 he organized the Peavy-Byrnes Lumber Co., which was incorporated Nov. 20, 1909, and began operating in July, 1910, at Kinder, La. The plant consists of a double band mill, with a capacity of 100,000 feet per day. The mill was destroyed by fire June 13, 1911, but was immediately rebuilt, and again began operating in September of that year. The firm wholesales its output, having offices at Shreveport. Under the skillful management of Mr. Peavy, the mill has prospered and is regarded as one of the most modern and up to date plants of its kind in that section. Mr. Peavy is also a director of the Bank of Commerce, at Mansfield, is interested in the Pawnee Land Co., at Pawnee, La., Buckley Lumber Co. at Yelgar, La., Boyington Lumber concern in Monterey, Tex., National Bank of Commerce, Houston, Tex., Youree Hotel Co., Shreveport, La., and Peavy Bros. Mercantile Co., Lufkin, Tex. Mr. Peavy resides in Shreveport with his family. Nov. 7, 1894, he led to the altar Miss Emma Handley, of Lufkin, Tex. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason, member of the Mystic Shrine, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religious faith Mr. Peavy is a Baptist.

Penrose, Hon. George Bright Biddle.—The Penrose family has long been conspicuous in the affairs of Louisiana and of the Louisiana territory as purchased from France in 1803. Even prior to that time it had been prominently identified with our colonial history at Philadelphia and elsewhere. The family history is traced in an unbroken line back to those resolute sons of England who exacted from King John the Magna Carta 1215 A. D. The founder of this immediate family of Penroses in America was Bartholomew Penrose, who came to Philadelphia in the latter part of the 17th century, and with his brother James became a leading ship builder in William Penn's colony, William Penn being a partner in the enterprise. His son, Thomas Penrose, was born in 1709 and by his wife, Sarah Coats, became the father of James Penrose, born Feb. 3, 1737, who married Sarah Biddle March 15, 1766, and became the father of Hon. Clement Biddle Penrose. The last named was born at his father's country seat near Frankford, Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1771, and died in St. Louis in 1820. His boyhood was cradled amidst scenes of the Revolution, and in his early childhood he was selected as one of two youthful standard bearers to one of the first companies raised in Philadelphia to engage in that contest, which selection was made to evince that the enthusiasm and patriotism pervaded the young and the old, and extended to all ranks and conditions. Driven from Philadelphia when that city fell into the hands of the invading foe, he accompanied his widowed mother and an honored uncle (Col. Clement Biddle) an officer high in the confidence of the great chief (George Washington) who led our armies at Valley Forge, and though but a boy, witnessed and shared in the sufferings of that

terrible winter, one of the most gloomy periods of the Revolution. He acquired a liberal education in the schools of America and Europe. He was appointed by Pres. Jefferson in 1805 one of the land commissioners of Louisiana Territory and moved to St. Louis, in Oct. of that year, then the headquarters of the Louisiana government. He became one of the prominent men of that city and in 1816 was named as one of the commissioners to organize the St. Louis bank, the first in that section of the country. He married in 1796 Anna Howard Bingham, the daughter of Maj. Charles Bingham by his wife Anne Howard, the daughter of Sheffield Howard, younger brother of the Duke of Norfolk. Their son, Clement Biddle Penrose, was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 30, 1802, and died of yellow fever 1839 at Pointe Celeste, the plantation of his father-in-law, near New Orleans, La. Married, June 3, 1830, Anne, the eldest daughter of Maj.-Gen. Joseph Biddle Wilkinson, by his wife Ann Biddle, born at Natchez, Miss., July 25, 1808. A son of this last couple, another Clement Biddle Penrose, was born April 5, 1831, at Pointe Celeste in Plaquemines parish. The last named was educated by tutors on the plantation of his father and graduated with honors at Tulane university. He practiced the profession of law very successfully at New Orleans and in Plaquemines parish. His wife was Camille Adele Marie Bright, born in New Orleans, Sept. 26, 1836. Their children were: Clement Biddle Penrose, George Bright Biddle Penrose and Camille Adele Marie Penrose, the first named born Oct. 6, 1856, died June 17, 1895, and the last named dying in infancy. George B. Penrose, whose name introduces this sketch, was born in New Orleans Oct. 10, 1857. He acquired his primary education in the public schools of this city and this was supplemented later by a course at Bellevue college, Virginia. On leaving his academic studies at the latter institution he took a course in business education at Soule's college in New Orleans. He entered at once into commercial life, accepting a position with a firm of English cotton buyers known as Anderson & Simpson. He occupied a post of great importance and trust with this firm and remained with them until the business was discontinued by the death of one of the partners. In the administration of Pres. Cleveland he was appointed superintendent of the money order department at New Orleans post-office and afterwards was with the United States light house service for a time. His first business venture on his own account was in the cotton compress with his brother, Clement, operating together the Fireproof and Union cotton presses, and with Vincent & Hayne, the Summit Mississippi Compress Co. He also formed a partnership with R. N. Gourdain Smith in the cotton brokerage firm of Smith & Penrose, which had a membership in both the New York and New Orleans cotton exchanges. The high esteem in which Mr. Penrose was held in his native city is indicated by the following positions of trust which he held here: Member of the Sewerage and Water board, Board of Liquidation city debts, director in the Louisiana National, Interstate Bank & Trust Co., and the United States Safety Deposit and Savings banks. He took a commendable interest in the social life of the city and was captain of the Mistick Krewe of Comus. He was a member of the famous White league and of the league guards and

was lieutenant of the Crescent Rifles when that company won the competitive drill from the Chickasaw Guards of Memphis. Mr. Penrose had never taken active part in politics, but during a reform movement he was approached by Dr. Henry Dickson Bruns, a prominent member of the Citizens' league and asked if he would run for the position of city treasurer, vacated by the death of Gen. Euclid Borland. His surprise was great indeed, as the honor was unexpected and unsolicited. He accepted without a moment's hesitation and went into the hard fight with several others for the nomination, but full of energy and appreciation of the men who had called him to this position of honor and trust. He was elected by the city council Nov. 5, 1896, and served the unexpired term of his predecessor (3 years) during Mayor Flower's administration. At the expiration of that time in 1899, he was nominated city treasurer to succeed himself by the regular democratic party, and after a very spirited contest for the position between Mr. Penrose and Judge Skinner, who was his opponent, he was elected by a handsome majority, serving in that capacity with Mayor Capdeville at the time of his death. He had been treasurer for 7 years, and being a man of splendid business and executive ability, he filled the office to the satisfaction of the entire community. The Times-Democrat of June 7, 1903, in its article on the death of Mr. Penrose said: "It will seem impossible to believe, to thousands of persons in New Orleans this morning, that the genial, whole-souled, popular gentleman, a man among men, George B. Penrose, is no more! Who ever came in contact with him felt the influence of his kindness and his engaging manners, born of an innate consideration for the feeling of others, his greeting even of a comparative stranger had the effect of making a fast friend. He was so well known, and liked by persons in all sorts and conditions of life that he justly came to have the reputation of being the most popular man in New Orleans. In fact the active and charming personal life of Mr. Penrose pervaded the business and social life of New Orleans. His vigorous influence was felt in all circles." The Daily Picayune of the same date said: "The community will learn with keen regret of the death of Hon. George B. Penrose, for the past 7 years city treasurer of New Orleans. Of the many prominent men who held public office in recent years, none have been more generally liked than Mr. Penrose. As a public official in a position of the very first importance, he won general confidence and regard, and his death will be generally regretted by all classes in the community in which he lived. At the time of his death Mr. Penrose was comparatively a young man, which makes untimely death all the greater shock to all who knew him. He has lived in this city all his life and was thoroughly identified with the aims and ambitions of the community. Whether in private business life, or in public office, his career has been equally honorable. With him public office was a public trust and for this reason his death was a public misfortune." The Louisiana National bank, of which Mr. Penrose was a valued member of the board of directors, said: "Mr. Penrose is cherished with veneration by this board, as that of a co-worker, prompted in life by those impulses which have contributed much to the improvement of the service in which his energy, integrity and ability were always felt, and this board will always hold in rever-

ential remembrance his pure and exalted character as a man of affairs, which at all times invited confidence and trust." A tribute from the members of the Mistick Krewe of Comus, of which he was their valued captain, read: "None knew him but to love him." When the melaneholy tidings swept over the city that death had stricken down George B. Penrose in the full meridian of his splendid manhood there was nowhere a more responsive chord, nor will his memory be more tenderly enshrined than in the hearts of the Mistick Krewe of Comus, who loved him as their friend and honored him as their captain. And never was a friendship more generously requited nor honors more worthily borne. He was a man of unsullied principle, and a heart full of finest affections. In his intercourse with his fellowman, in the various relations of life, he knew but one rule of conduct, and its even application was never affected by any influence of condition or fortune. Without fear and without reproach, he brought to the performance of each duty, intellectual activity and force equal to every demand and earnestness of purpose which never faltered, a fidelity which never wavered and the limit of his strength was at all times the measure of his willingness. His civic excellence of which the world took note, and taking note admired, was but the reflex of the many kindly qualities of heart and mind, which won and retained the love of those whose good fortune brought them within the pale of his friendship. His family motto was "Ubique Fideles" which fitted so admirably the man who was "always faithful." Nov. 16, 1887, Mr. Penrose was united in marriage to Laura Mary Elizabeth, the charming and accomplished daughter of Arthur Ambrose and Elizabeth Jane (Armstrong) Maginnis. Her father was a native of Baltimore, Md., and lived in New Orleans for 35 years. Her mother was born at New Castle-on-Tyne, England. Mr. Penrose left 2 children; Laura Adele Marie, married Mr. Harris Phelps Ralston, whose family came originally from Springfield, Mass., and later of New York, and George Biddle Brickell Penrose. Their family life was in every way ideal, and Mr. Penrose was an attentive and affectionate husband, and solicitous for the welfare of his children.

Perkins, Robert J., was born in Assumption parish, La., Aug. 6, 1868. His father, Robert Jones Perkins, was born in Lafourche parish, and was a son of Robert W. F. H. Perkins, who was a native of North Carolina and of English lineage, and the first of his family in Louisiana. He settled in Lafourche parish and was a sugar planter. His son, who was the father of the subject of this personal sketch, was a veteran of the war of secession, and served with gallantry as a Confederate soldier, but when the war was over, hostility was over with him, and his subsequent life was that of a planter in the main. He was a graduate of the University of Louisiana, and for awhile just after the war he taught school. He became a lawyer, but planting was his real occupation, one that he loved and in which he was numbered among the most progressive of his time. He died in 1896 at the age of 63 years. He married Mary Louise Beasley, who was a native of Louisiana and a daughter of James W. Beasley, also a native of Louisiana, his people coming to the state in the early days from Tennessee. James W. Beasley was a successful planter and lived to the advanced age of 85 years. Mrs. Perkins is now in the 71st

year of her life. She bore her husband 5 children, one of whom is Ruffin T. Perkins, M. D., of New Orleans, and another being Robert J. Perkins, whose name forms the caption of this personal sketch. From childhood to the age of about 14 years Robert J. Perkins was reared in Lafourche parish, thereafter in Jefferson parish, and amidst the scenes and experiences of plantation life. He attended the high school of the old Louisiana university, afterward the Tulane university. He was a member of the first class to graduate from the academic department of Tulane university, graduating in 1889. For awhile thereafter Mr. Perkins was employed as a chemist by the American Sugar Refining Co. in New Orleans. His ambition was to become a lawyer. He studied law while working as chemist, and in 1893 he graduated from the law department of Tulane university, and shortly afterward entered upon his professional career in Jefferson parish where he served ably for 9 years as district attorney. He then came to New Orleans, where he soon built up a lucrative practice, and has since resided. In 1896 Mr. Perkins married Miss Mary Virginia Logan, daughter of William Y. Logan, and 5 children have been born unto the marriage. Mr. Perkins holds prominent relations in fraternal and club life. He has taken both York and Scottish Rite Masonry, being a 32d degree Scottish Rite and a Knight Templar Mason, and also a member of the Mystie Shrine. He is a member of the Boston, Louisiana, the Chess, Checkers and Whist clubs, and other social organizations, and in politics a democrat.

Perkins, Ruffin Trousdale, M. D., of New Orleans, was born near Thibodaux, Lafourche parish, La., Jan. 5, 1880; the son of Robert J., and Mary Louise (Beasley) Perkins. His father, born in Lafourche parish in 1833, was the son of Robert W. F. H. Perkins, who was a native of North Carolina, of English lineage, was a pioneer in Lafourche parish where he became a sugar planter. Robert J. Perkins was a Confederate veteran, and served with distinction in a Louisiana regiment. He was a law graduate of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane; taught school soon after the close of the war, and next engaged in the planting business. Death overtook him in his 63rd year. Dr. Perkins' mother was a native of Louisiana, the daughter of James W. Beasley, a Louisianian whose family came from Tennessee to this state, and who lived to the advanced age of 85 years. Mrs. Perkins, who has reached her 70th year, is now a resident of New Orleans. She was the mother of five children, one of whom is the subject of this sketch, and the other, Robert J. Perkins, is a prominent lawyer of New Orleans. His biography appears elsewhere in this volume. Dr. Perkins graduated from Tulane high school in 1895; received the degree of A. B. from Tulane university in 1900, and 6 years later, graduated in medicine at Tulane. During 3 years following his graduation as Bachelor of Arts, Dr. Perkins was employed as an expert in the lumber business. From 1907 to 1909 he was interne physician for Touro infirmary. He is a member of the Orleans parish Medical society; the Louisiana State Medical society, and the American Medical association. In religion he is an Episcopalian, a communicant of Trinity church, member of Louisiana Lodge No. 102, F. and A. M.; and of Orleans Delta Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. In political affairs, Dr. Perkins is not a partisan, but casts his vote for the men and measures

that appeal to him as standing for the best interests of the public, without regard to party lines, although he is, nominally, a democrat.

Peterman, Wilson T., sheriff and tax collector, St. Mary parish, Franklin, La.—was born at Franklin, La., Nov. 10, 1875; son of Jacob A. and Margaret J. (Walker) Peterman, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter at Franklin, La. The father came alone to America and located at Franklin while yet a young man. He had learned the tailor's trade in his native land and followed this for some years after having become a resident of Franklin. In course of time, however, he opened a tailoring shop on his own account, and later a clothing store, ultimately becoming a prosperous merchant of the town. In the later years of his life business reverses largely depleted his fortune some time previous to his death, which occurred at Franklin in 1891. The mother's father was from the state of Connecticut. He came south and located at Franklin at an early date. Wilson T. Peterman's early education was limited to the private and public schools of Franklin. The word "early" is used advisedly here, because while that portion of his education which he received in private and public schools was received in the years of his childhood, it is at once apparent that a man who has attained the degree of substantial success that has attended his efforts, has been a student throughout the waking hours of his life. At 13 years of age the lad began working in the lumber and timber business, and has continued associated with that branch of industry throughout his life, so far. In the course of his intimate practical experience he has been employed in all departments of the lumber and timber business, and has successively filled just about all the various positions in each of those departments—a first-hand experience that, coupled with the necessary personal characteristics, insured the success that followed. When about 21 years old he became a stockholder in the Kyle Lumber Co., of Franklin and has remained an associate of that corporation to this time. About 1903 the Riggs Cypress Co., of Patterson, La., was organized with Wilson T. Peterman as president of the company. Some time later, upon a reorganization of this institution, Mr. Peterman became president and general manager and remains incumbent of that station. He is also vice-president, respectively, of the Dyer Timber Co., Morgan City, and the Opera House Co. of Franklin; member board of directors of the St. Mary Bank & Trust Co.; extensive stockholder in the Commercial Bank & Trust Co., the two latter institutions being at Franklin; stockholder in the Union and Citizens' bank of Patterson, the First National bank of Morgan City, and several other industrial, commercial and financial enterprises. He has served two terms as a member of the board of aldermen of the City of Franklin. In 1904 he was elected a member of the Louisiana state senate from the 11th senatorial district, serving 4 years, during which term of service an extra session of the legislature was held. In 1908 Sen. Peterman was elected sheriff of St. Mary parish, and 1912 reelected without opposition. At this time it is freely stated by those in position to be informed, that Ex-Sen. Peterman is the strongest candidate in the field for the seat of Hon. Robert Broussard in the National house of representatives, and that the ex-senator will probably be elected. In 1895 Sen. Peterman was married to Miss

Amanda J. Allen, a daughter of Capt. Robert Allen of Franklin. They have 3 children—Margaret Elizabeth, St. Mary, and Margaret. The senator is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Pythias, and Woodmen of the World. At this time Sen. Peterman is a candidate for congress from the 3rd district on the progressive ticket, (bull moose), though he has previously been a life-long democrat.

Peters, Arthur John, prominent attorney and fraternalist, was born in New Orleans, Nov. 30, 1869; son of Michael and Catherine (Sollinger) Peters, both of whom were born in Rhine-Bavaria, German Empire. They did not meet, however, until after they had reached this country, when they married and settled in New Orleans, La. Michael Peters, the father, was for many years a business man of New Orleans, La., but had retired about 10 years before his death, which occurred at the age of 80 years. He is survived by his wife, who, at this writing, has passed her 81st year. Five children were reared by this couple: Samuel D., Cecelia, wife of James Wilkinson, of New Orleans; William B., New York; Arthur J., and Ida, married to James O. Adams, of New Orleans. Arthur J., the fourth child, was reared and educated in New Orleans, and is a typical representative of those forceful characters, who, by sheer merit, forge their way upward and forward to positions of security and prominence. His success, however, may be attributed largely to his determination and persistence in making his education thorough from the foundation up. After graduating at high school with honors, he next took a finished course in stenography, besides private lessons in Latin, Greek and history, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the position of stenographer to the postmaster at New Orleans, La., from which place he worked upward, through promotion to other places, and finally served as night superintendent of the city delivery. While in the postoffice Mr. Peters became interested in legislation for the betterment of the clerks, and helped organize the National Association of Postoffice Clerks, which has, after many years of persistent agitation and education, secured from congress legislation classifying the clerks, grading their salaries, granting vacations, Sunday closing, etc. He prevailed upon the national association to establish an insurance feature in connection with the association, was the first chairman of the board of trustees, and is affectionately called by the postoffice clerks throughout the country "Father of the Mutual Benefit Auxiliary." He still retains his membership in the local branch. Shortly after entering the postoffice he took up the study of law, and in 1893, took his degree of LL. B. at Tulane university, filling the post of salutatorian for the class. In 1898 he was commissioned a notary public by Gov. Murphy J. Foster, and has acted in that capacity continuously since that date. In March of 1900, he resigned from the government service to take up the active practice of law, and the passing years have each continually added to the demand for his professional advice. He has been chief counsel or associate counsel in a large number of important cases before the supreme and other appellate courts in this state. In state and national politics, Attorney Peters has at

all times been an active democrat, but has never aspired to elective office, preferring to devote his time and abilities to the practice of his profession. That Mr. Peters is a believer in the brotherhood of man, is abundantly attested by his affiliation with fraternal orders of the most substantial class. He is a life member, 32nd degree Scottish Rite Masons, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Past Master and treasurer of Hermitage Lodge, No. 98, Free and Accepted Masons, member of Orleans Delta Chapter, No. 1, Royal Arch Masons, Supreme Arch of the United Ancient Order of Druids, Past Noble Grand Arch of the Grand Grove of Louisiana Druids, member of the Knights of Pythias and a member of the Knights of Honor. In faith, Mr. Peters is a Methodist, but, while taking an active interest in Bible class work, he is not a church member. He is attorney for the French Market Homestead association, the Reliable Life Insurance Co. and a member of private corporations and institutions, and is also president of the Louisiana Investment & Fiscal Co. As might be expected in the case of a public-spirited lawyer, whose ideals are imbued with a spirit of fraternalism, Mr. Peters is also a member of the American Bar association, the Louisiana Bar association, and the Commercial Law league of America, while his well-known patriotism and state pride have also led him to affiliate with the Louisiana Historical society, in the transaction of which he has always taken a particularly lively interest. In 1904 Mr. Peters was married to Miss Violet Creevy, of New Orleans, daughter of James J. and Annie (Riley) Creevy.

Peytavin, John Ludger, attorney, planter and author, was born 1859 in St. James parish, La., at the family home where his father was born in 1828; son of Ludger Dubosque and Marceline (Melangen) Peytavin, the latter of whom was born 1832 in the same parish in which the lives of both her husband and son began. Her life closed peacefully at the same place in 1891, 6 weeks prior to the death of her husband. The business of sugar planting claimed the attention of the husband and father throughout the active portion of his life. John L. Peytavin was the only child born to his parents, his father being an only son. In the course of his early education young Peytavin attended Jefferson college, in his home parish, and graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1879. Following this, he entered the law department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane university, and having completed the course and passed the required examination, was admitted to the bar before the supreme court of Louisiana in 1883. In the same year the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by Jefferson college. He has been engaged in legal practice since the date of his admission to the ranks of the profession, and at this time occupies the important position of Senior Federal Referee in Bankruptcy for the parishes of St. John the Baptist, St. Charles, Jefferson, St. Bernard and Plaquemines. The Peytavin plantation in St. James parish long ago was given the name of "Ancient Domain." Three generations of children of the family have enjoyed their sports in the shades of the wide-spreading branches afforded by the noble oak and pecan trees that adorn the grounds of the family homestead. The fertile acres that flank this venerable family site for



JOHN L. PEYTAVIN

2 generations were practically given over to the cultivation of sugar cane, the yield and net returns being generally highly satisfactory, but some years ago, the present master of the lands became convinced, through a study of the problems involved, that the time was approaching when sugar-planting would be far less remunerative than in previous years, and he therefore set about changing the character of the product of his plantation so as to avoid the unprofitable period he believed to be approaching. This transformation began about the year 1903, and as a result, that portion of the plantation fronting on the Mississippi river and extending back about 1½ miles, now bears a magnificent pecan orchard, beyond which lie the rice fields in gently undulating sweeps that become lost to the eye. This pecan grove contains more than 1,500 trees, of various ages, and of these about 90 per cent are seedlings. The oldest were planted by his grandfather, and later by his father; 1878, John L. Peytavin, while yet a school-boy, during the Christmas holidays, assumed the responsibility of increasing the orchard; and every year since he has set out a large number of young trees, and hundreds of those which first claimed his attention, are now yielding a handsome revenue. Mr. Peytavin believes that grafting will not afford satisfactory results in that vicinity, and has therefore limited it to about 10 per cent of his pecan acreage. He produces seedlings for his own orchard, but is not in the nursery business and sells no trees of any kind, finding returns from his extensive acreage very satisfactory. Aside from the demands of his profession, and the management of his plantation, Mr. Peytavin finds time for musical composition and literary work, toward which his tastes largely incline. Among the best-known songs he has produced may be mentioned "The Old Church Bell," "My Dear Old School," "Farewell, My Dear Old Home," "Where is the Home of My Youth?" and "The Orphan's Prayer." Other songs of equal popularity have come from the versatile pen of this man of many parts, who produces prose with equal facility. An English translation of "Albert Dufond," one of his novelettes in French, is now about ready for the publisher, while another story portraying a Louisiana romance founded upon fact is at the same time nearing completion. His literary work extending back through many years, as it does, necessarily embraces many titles that can not be mentioned within the limits of space available here. Mr. Peytavin was also a contributor to "Memoirs of Louisiana," issued in 2 volumes from the press of a Chicago publisher more than 20 years ago. Some years ago in many rural districts of Louisiana, the schools were not up to their present grade of efficiency. Classes were very much overcrowded and to one teacher was assigned a number of pupils that would have reasonably exacted the services of several teachers. To this condition Mr. Peytavin was much alive, and though residing in New Orleans, he was much interested in the schools of his native parish. Accordingly, he suggested to leading citizens of the village adjoining his plantation, the organization of a private school. Under his direction, 2 associations were formed, the Progressive Educational association of St. James and the Ladies' Auxiliary

association. These 2 societies provided the funds which maintained a good and efficient school during several years. Mr. Peytavin was the inspiring spirit in organizing the alumni association of Jefferson college, of which association he was president for 12 years, and which has grown to be an important organization which acts as an aid to and coöperates with the authorities of the institution. He was a member of the *Athénée Louisianais* for 10 years during which time he wrote a number of essays in French which would fill a good-sized volume. One of these essays was a problem in physics which attracted much attention in Europe as well as in America. Another of the essays was a refutation of some of the statements of George W. Cable. This essay was received with great favor and was publicly complimented. It is not strange, indeed, that from a setting so pregnant with poetic inspiration should come a contribution to those notes of melody that call for pause amid the hurrying throng and tend toward the uplift of humanity. Politically, Mr. Peytavin has always been allied with the reform element. In 1893, John L. Peytavin was married to Miss Clemence Camors, daughter of J. B. Camors of New Orleans. To them, 5 children have been born, viz.: Marceline, Ludger, Isca Marie, Camors J. B., and Clement Boisdoré, all of whom are living and attending school in New Orleans.

Phelps, Meade Hubbard, M. D., a leading physician and surgeon of the city of Natchitoches, was born Jan. 29, 1886, in Clinton, East Feliciana parish, La., the son of Bailey Thomas and Emma (Sample) Phelps. His father was a native of Clinton, La., and followed the occupation of farmer, and is now retired, residing in Natchitoches. The mother of Dr. Phelps was born at Lake Providence, West Carroll parish, and was the daughter of John Sample. Dr. Phelps is the 4th child and only son in a family of five. He was educated in the public schools of his native parish and at the Natchitoches state normal school, from which he graduated in 1906. After teaching school for 1 year, he studied medicine at Tulane university, during 4 years, and graduated in 1912. Immediately after receiving his diploma, the doctor located in Natchitoches, where he is a general practitioner, rapidly establishing a reputation as an able and skillful physician and surgeon. He is a member of the Natchitoches and Red River Bi-parish Medical society, and of the Louisiana State Medical society and American Medical association. He served 1 term as interne in Shreveport charity hospital.

Piegay, Anthony, Very Reverend, vicar-general of the Roman Catholic diocese of Natchitoches, is a highly-respected priest, has been exercising his ministry in Natchitoches parish since the year 1887, and rector of the church of Natchitoches for the last 10 years. Born March 19, 1862, at Lyons, France, Rev. Piegay was reared and educated in schools and universities of that country. He first studied at the Christian Brothers' school; next, at St. John's and at St. Irenaeus' colleges, following his ecclesiastical studies at the latter institution. He came to Louisiana in 1886, during November, and the following year was ordained to the priesthood at Natchitoches (May 8, 1887). His first charge was that of assistant priest

at Monroe, Ouachita parish, La., where he spent 3 months; and then came to Natchitoches in Sept., 1887, to be assistant to Rev. Father Andrew. In 1904, Rev. Piegay succeeded to the pastorate of the church of Natchitoches, of which he still is the spiritual head. Under his administration the parish has prospered. There is a convent, a parochial school with 150 pupils, and a temporary contingent of 75 colored children. The congregation numbers about 1,200 souls. Father Piegay was appointed vicar-general of the diocese of Natchitoches in 1905.

Pierce, Almon N., M. D., was born at Kilbourne City, Wis., Nov. 3, 1859; son of Samuel W. and Cemantha (Pierce) Pierce, the former of whom was of Scotch-Irish descent and followed the vocation of a farmer throughout life. The family formerly lived at Kankakee, Ill., and from that place moved to Dodge county, Minn., where they lived about 15 years, then going to Albion, Neb., where they resided 15 years also. S. W. Pierce died at this latter place, at the age of 89 years, and his wife, Cemantha, at the age of 79 years. Almon N. Pierce was 4th of 6 children born to his parents. He received a common school education, and at the age of 19 years entered the University of Nebraska, where he remained a student for a time, following which he became a teacher and so remained until he had accumulated sufficient money to pay for his medical education. He then entered medical college at Cincinnati, O., from which in due time he graduated with the degree of M. D., in the class of 1884. Following the completion of his professional education he practiced about 5 years at Albion and Beatrice, Neb., when he moved to Lake Providence, La., in 1889, and there engaged in practice about 3 years. In June, 1892, he moved his offices to Lake Charles and has since been engaged in medical practice at this latter location. The doctor was a member of the first board of health organized at Lake Charles, in 1898. He is a member, also of the Baptist church and is a deacon in his local church. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons. Jan. 7, 1885, Dr. Pierce was married to Miss Addie L. Waters, a daughter of Edmond and Elizabeth Waters, of Albion, Neb. The daughter was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y. The family later removed to Berlin, Wis., and after some time there removed to Albion, Neb. The father followed the vocation of a farmer throughout life. Both parents are now deceased. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Pierce, namely: Lita Lucille, now the wife of Paul J. Barbe, Lake Charles attorney, and Marguerite, now at the parental home.

Points, Dr. John Joseph Franklin, prominent and successful physician of New Orleans, was born in that city, March 7, 1878, and unites in his veins the best blood of Virginia and Louisiana. On the paternal side, Dr. Points' ancestors were colonial settlers and came to Virginia with many historic families of that state. His great-great-grandfather, Col. James Points, was an officer in the British army, and was killed in the assault on Quebec, in 1758. His great-grandfather, Capt. Joseph Points, was a scholar, soldier and patriot of the Revolutionary period. As staff officer under Gen. Montgomery, he was mortally wounded in the Battle of Quebec

in 1775. His son, Joseph, was a lad of 14 attending school in Philadelphia, when the British under Lord Howe marched upon that city. He organized his own regiment, joined the Continental army and went to the defense of the city. He was severely wounded in that battle, but recovering, he rejoined his regiment. He bore to his death the marks of the British bayonet. He continued to serve with honor and distinction under Gen. Washington, whose devoted friend he was, remaining in service until the surrender in 1783. He was one of the heroes of Valley Forge. His brother, James Points, served as supercargo in the American navy, and was killed off the coast of Tripoli, during an engagement with the enemy. After the war, Capt. Points returned to his home in Staunton, Va., and took an active part in the affairs of the state. In 1798, he married Miss Sarah Greiner, member of a prominent colonial family of Virginia. Their eldest child, James Points, was born in 1799, and their youngest, George Washington Points, father of Dr. J. Points, was born in 1819. The Points family is connected by blood and marriage with such distinguished Virginia families as Stuart, Gordon, Tyler, Page and Nelson. One of the last was the first colonial governor, and at the celebration of the Yorktown centennial, Robert Nelson, a relative of Dr. Points, was the presiding officer and orator of the day. The family was prominent in Virginia politics over 80 years ago, and was eminent in the professions, especially in law and medicine. David Points was eminent as jurist and classic scholar. Joseph was mayor of Staunton early in the 18th century, and James was U. S. marshal from Jackson's administration till his death in Fillmore's term. As Grand High Priest of the Masons of America, he laid the cornerstone of the Washington monument. No more beautiful tribute was ever paid than that given by Hon. John Baldwin of the supreme court of Virginia, upon the death of James Points, whose picture adorns the walls of that court. Another tribute in his honor was when, upon his death in the early '50s, discussions between the whigs and the democrats were postponed for a week throughout the state in respect to his memory. He was an intimate friend of Presidents Polk and Tyler, and both were his frequent guests. His son married a cousin, Miss Elizabeth Tyler, and a granddaughter, Miss Nelson, married her cousin, Roswell Page, brother of Thomas Nelson Page. Dr. Points' grandfather not only served in the Revolutionary war, but when the War of 1812 broke out, he joined Capt. John Sower's company of artillery, and served throughout that war. In the Mexican war, his uncles served with distinction. Col. Jacob G. Points commanded a regiment, and fought throughout that conflict. In the Civil war, Dr. Points' family threw their fortunes with the South; those too old for active service giving of their means to the support of the Confederacy, the younger members enlisting among the wearers of the gray. Five brothers, cousins of Dr. Points, were members of Pickett's famous division of Virginians, and four of them were left dead in that famous charge on the field of Gettysburg. In the maternal line Dr. Points is of French and Spanish descent, being a great-great-grandson of Gen. Jacques de Balestrier of France, a distinguished soldier and scholar.

ar of his day, and Marguerite Colin, who came from a noted French and Spanish ancestry. The families came to Mobile in colonial days. Their only daughter, Marie Marguerite Therese de Bales-trier, was married in 1780 to her cousin, John Colin. The only issue of this union was a son who died in infancy and a daughter, the beautiful Marie Marguerite Therese de Bales-trier Colin. Upon her marriage in 1819 to Gen. John Alexander Stuart of Virginia, the family name became extinct. Gen. Stuart was a scion of the Stuart and Alexander families of Virginia, which includes such names as the Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, senator from Virginia, and a member of Pres. Fillmore's cabinet, and Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the famous cavalry officer. Gen. John Alexander Stuart was a noted jurist and linguist. Mrs. Stuart, his wife, was a most accomplished lady, devoted to the traditions of her French and Spanish nativity. In Dr. Points' family is preserved an ancient French letter written by his great-grandmother upon the cession of Louisiana to the United States, in which she bitterly laments the cession, saying: "*Je suis Espagnole! C'est le langue de mon pays, et je suis chagrin de vivre sous le pavillon Americain.*" ("I am Spanish. It is the language of my country, and I am sorry that I have to live under an American flag.") In 1835, Mr. George W. Points, youngest son of Capt. Joseph Points, went from Virginia to visit his 2 brothers, Jacob and William, who had settled in North Alabama. Then he visited New Orleans, and being charmed with it, he decided to locate there. He entered the ante-bellum cotton firm of MacMahon & Co., and soon became a partner. Mr. Points was a gentleman of the old school, of high intellectual attainments and strict integrity. He met and married Delphine, daughter of Gen. John A. Stuart. She was an accomplished young lady of rare and lovely character, noted for her betuay and social leadership. Eleven children came to bless this union, of whom Dr. John Joseph Franklin Points, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest son. At the age of 8 years, Dr. Points was sent to the boys' department of the Convent of Perpetual Adoration in New Orleans. After completing the primary courses at the convent, he was sent to St. Aloysius college, where he led the classes, winning medals for higher English and mathematics and graduating in bookkeeping. He also won for this college the prize offered by the World's Columbian Exposition for the best original essay, and a diploma for beautiful school work. In 1894 he entered Jefferson college, at Convent, La., of which His Grace, Most Rev. James H. Blenk, was president. He took a complete literary, classical and scientific course, winning in competition the gold medal offered by the alumni for the best composition on a given subject, and also winning the first honorable mention the next year for the same prize, as having won the medal once he could not again enter the competition. He graduated with honors and received the degree of A. B., July 13, 1898. He matriculated at Tulane university medical college in November of the same year, and continued his record for good and earnest work. In Feb., 1900, after competitive examination for externe of the charity hospital, he was assigned to duty in the out-door clinic, which position he held till April, 1901, when, having passed the

examination for resident student, he entered upon his duties. He served at Tulane university medical school as student demonstrator of anatomy in his graduating year, and was the first student to hold that position. He served 2 years as resident student at the hospital and graduated with highest honors from Tulane medical college and the charity hospital, in April, 1903, and began the practice of his profession. He was immediately appointed visiting surgeon at the charity hospital and junior assistant demonstrator of anatomy at Tulane university, a position for which he was especially qualified by reason of his long course of studies and clinical practice in the hospital. Dr. Points continued as junior assistant demonstrator of anatomy at Tulane until 1910, when he resigned to assume charge of the obstetrical clinic at the charity hospital under the direction of the Tulane medical school. Dr. Points is a member of the American Medical association, the Louisiana State and the Orleans Parish Medical societies. He has a large and growing practice, and is one of the best diagnosticians in the profession. He is an earnest, serious student, a man of extensive reading and devoted to medical investigation and research. He is an accomplished writer, an excellent musician, and a keen student of classical lore. As a physician, he is held in the highest esteem and is destined to make his mark in the professional world. Like his entire family, he is a devoted and consistent member of the Catholic church. On the occasion of the centenary of the St. Louis Cathedral, in 1893, the high esteem in which the family is held by the ecclesiastical authorities was shown by the late Archbishop Jannsens selecting Dr. Points from among all the altar boys of the city to be the cross-bearer in that historic and memorable ceremonial, which included archbishops, bishops and mitred abbotts from all parts of the United States and Canada, and the apostolic delegate from Rome. Since manhood, Dr. Points has taken a leading part in all Catholic activities in the diocese, especially charitable and educational, and was honored by His Grace, Archbishop Blenk, by being appointed a director of the Catholic school board. He took an active part as member of the executive committee for the great convention of the National Catholic Educational association, which was held in New Orleans in 1912. He is a devoted member of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of the Catholic Alumni association of this city, the Jefferson College Alumni and St. Luke's Guild. Dr. Points had 10 brothers and sisters, of whom Richard, Rosa Isabelle, George Washington, Jr., Josephine and Willie Augustus died in the threshold of promising manhood and womanhood; Robert Lee, Delphine, Marie Louise, Eugenie and Marguerite survive. All are highly educated, Delphine especially, being a noted artist and musician and an able writer of poetry and prose. Marie Louise was for over 16 years connected with the Daily Picayune of New Orleans as editor of the woman's department. For the past 7 years she has filled the important position of editor of the Morning Star, the official journal of the archdiocese of New Orleans, and in that capacity has won an international reputation. She is also known as the author of many beautiful stories of Creole life and character, that have



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been greatly admired and which have won for her recognition in the leading magazines. She wrote leading articles for the Catholic Encyclopedia and other well-known publications. Robert Lee inherits the splendid character and intellectual ability of his father, and is known for his strict honor. He married Amelie Bayhi, daughter of Anselm Bayhi and Francois Le Beau, a noted planter of ante-bellum days. The paternal plantation of the Le Beaus, just below New Orleans, and the magnificent old colonial homestead was for generations the property of the Le Beau family. Eugenie is also a writer, a musician and an artist. She possesses a beautiful voice of rare timbre, which is often heard for charitable projects given for the sick and suffering. Marguerite is a graceful writer, is the editor of the children's department of the Morning Star, and is the author of many musical compositions which have attained a wide popularity. All of the Misses Points are members of the local chapters and national associations of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of 1812, the Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Confederate Memorial association. In the latter association Miss Delphine holds the important office of historian. Their father, Mr. Points, died Jan. 28, 1899, in his 80th year. The tributes paid to his memory attest the high esteem and respect in which he was held by this community. His noble and devoted wife followed him to the grave June 11, 1905. Dr. Points was married Jan. 24, 1906, to Amelie Josephine, daughter of Benjamin Joseph and America Lawson (Lewis) Simms, of New Orleans. Mrs. Points is a beautiful and accomplished woman, and also comes from distinguished lineage. On the paternal side she is the granddaughter of the late Benjamin Flournoy Simms, of one of the oldest colonial families of the United States. On the maternal side she is the granddaughter of the late Dr. John Hampden Lewis. The Lewis family is elsewhere noticed in this volume. Dr. and Mrs. Points have 5 beautiful and interesting little children, James Hubert Blenk, named for his illustrious godfather, the Archbishop of New Orleans; Amelie Josephine, Delphine Stuart, Francesca Carmelite, and Joseph Franklin, a babe in arms. All of them were baptized by the Archbishop in his private chapel at the archiepiscopal residence in Esplanade avenue.

Prescott, Arthur Taylor, well-known educator and professor of political science in the Louisiana state university, Baton Rouge, La., was born at Mansfield, DeSoto parish, La., June 11, 1863; son of Benjamin and Kate (Taylor) Prescott, the former of whom was a native of Louisiana, and the latter of Virginia. The father followed the avocation of a planter prior to the Civil war. Subsequently he became a Federal government employe at Washington, D. C. Arthur Taylor Prescott, the son, passed the days of his youth in St. Landry parish, La., where he attended private schools. Later he entered the University of Louisiana (now Tulane) and in 1884 took the degree of Bachelor of Science from Louisiana state university. The same institution gave him the degree of Master of Arts in 1885. During the years 1885-6 he taught in the public schools of Louisiana. In 1886-7 he was principal of Marshall college, at Marshall, Tex. From 1887 to 1893 he was a member of

the faculty of Louisiana state university, occupying the chair of natural history. In 1893-4 he was principal of Baton Rouge high school. From 1894 to 1899 he was president of Louisiana industrial institute, which he organized under the legislative act of 1894. From 1899 to 1907 he was professor of history and political science in Louisiana state university. Since 1907 he has occupied the position of professor of political science in the latter institution. In 1890 and 1891 he studied law at the University of Virginia. In 1899 he took special work in economics and political science at the University of Chicago. Prof. Prescott served as a member of the tax commission appointed by Gov. Blanchard in 1906. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the American Political Science association; also, of the Academy of Political Science, New York; and the National Municipal League. In 1888 Prof. Prescott was married to Miss Nellie Dougherty, a daughter of the late John A. Dougherty, of Baton Rouge. Six children, 3 sons and 3 daughters, have been born to their union.

Prescott, H. H., prominent in fire insurance business, Shreveport, La., was born in the state of Mississippi, Sept. 9, 1871; son of J. H. and Mary E. (Brock) Prescott. The father died at the city of Shreveport, La., Jan. 18, 1914. The following extracts relative to his life are taken from an issue of the Shreveport Times following his death: "John Howard Prescott, aged 66 years, one of the best-known insurance men in this section and a prominent citizen of Shreveport since 1871, died very suddenly at his home, 422 Milan street, at 12:15 yesterday afternoon, following an illness which had confined him to his home during the past 3 years. He is survived by his wife and 5 children, the children being Howard H. Prescott (the subject of this sketch), of this city; Mrs. Clara V. Warren, of Havana, Cuba; Albert S. Prescott, of Dallas, Tex.; Walter H. Prescott, of Shreveport, and Clinton A. Prescott, of Jackson, Miss. * * * Mr. Prescott was born at Macon, Miss., Dec. 6, 1847. He served as a courier in the Confederate army, with a Mississippi command, during the last 2 years of the Civil war. During the first 2 years of his stay in this city he was married to Miss Mary E. Brock, of Clinton, Miss., June 13, 1868, and his sons and daughter who survive him are the issue of this union. Dec. 5, 1902, he lost his wife, and on Dec. 21, 1905, he was married to Miss May Stayton, of Keatchie, La., a niece of Hon. Charles Schuler. During the yellow fever epidemic at Shreveport, in 1873, he lost his mother, 2 brothers, and 1 sister, their deaths occurring within 2 weeks, during that trying time. It is said that Mr. Prescott claimed that his escape from the dreadful malady was due alone to the fact that he smoked cigarettes, which, he believed, made him immune to the disease. After spending 3 years in New Orleans, where he was engaged in the cotton business, he returned to Shreveport and became connected with John B. Durham and the firm of Ardis & Parker, as an accountant, until 1883, when he went into the insurance business and conducted a local agency here about 12 years, during the last five of which he had associated with him his son, Howard, conducting the business under the firm name of J. H. Prescott & Son. In 1895 he retired from the agency field.



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and became an independent adjuster, continuing as such until 3 years ago, when he suffered a paralytic stroke at Ruston, La., while on a business trip there. Since that time he has been an invalid, unable to leave his home. He was a devout member of the Baptist church and the oldest living male member of that congregation in this city. Until the time of his affliction 3 years ago, Mr. Prescott was a prominent figure in the affairs of the church, and during 17 years served as superintendent of the Sunday school of his church. His activities as an insurance adjuster carried him through all parts of North Louisiana, East Texas, and South Arkansas, and gave him a wide acquaintance among insurance and business men, with whom he was very popular. He enjoyed the full confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact in business and social life. He and his family have always occupied a prominent place in the business and social life of this city, his sons reflecting the pureness of his own noble character, and his daughter having been one of the most prominent figures in Shreveport's social circles up to the time of her marriage and departure from the city. She was long regarded as one of the most talented pianists in Shreveport. Mr. Prescott was 68 years years of age at the time of his death. The mother was a native of Clinton, Miss., where her marriage to Mr. Prescott took place. The family removed to New Orleans in 1868. Mrs. Prescott's death occurred at Shreveport in 1902, at the age of 53 years. Eight children were born to their union, of whom five survive at this time. H. H. Prescott, the subject of this sketch, is the eldest of the children. He was about 1 year old when the parents removed from Mississippi to Louisiana. He was educated in the city of Shreveport, where he attended the George H. Thatcher school. Following the completion of his education, he embarked in the insurance business with his father, at the age of 18 years, and has devoted his energies to that pursuit to the present time, covering a period of about 26 years. Only 2 insurance men in the city of Shreveport, it is said, have a longer record of service in that line of business. Mr. Prescott's business connections extend throughout North Louisiana and adjoining states, through all of which extensive territory he ranks very high, both personally and as an insurance man. He is prominent as a 32nd degree Mason, Knight Templar, and member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has various other fraternal connections. He and members of his family are united with the First Baptist church of Shreveport. He is affiliated with the democratic party, and takes an active part, not only in political and party affairs, but in all matters of public concern, ranking among the foremost public-spirited citizens of Shreveport. In 1900 Mr. Prescott was married to Miss Martha Leary, a daughter of W. P. Leary, of Minden, La. Two sons, McIntyre and Leslie, have been born to their union.

Powers, Edward O., M. D., Baton Rouge, La., was born in East Feliciana parish, La., Oct. 23, 1865; son of John Edward and Sarah Jane (Gordon) Powers. The father was a native of Louisiana and the mother of Mississippi, her family being related to that of Gen. John B. Gordon. John Edward Powers, the father, was a

grandson of Mark Powers, who came from North Carolina, with 7 sons and 6 daughters, in 1804, and located in East Baton Rouge parish, La. His son, Charles Powers, was a Methodist minister, and became the father of John Edward Powers, father of the subject of this sketch. John E. Powers, the father, served for 4 years in the Confederate army and was wounded, losing third and fourth fingers of the right hand. He combined the occupations of a building contractor and singing school teacher, and lived at Amite City, La., where the son was reared and educated in private schools. Later he attended the B. D. Gullett collegiate institute at Amite City, and following this, entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1896. Following the completion of his professional education, Dr. Powers practiced in St. Helena parish until 1907, when he removed to Baton Rouge, where he has continued in the general practice. The doctor is a member of both the parish and state medical societies and the American Medical association. He is affiliated with the democratic party, and during Gov. Blanchard's administration served as representative of St. Helena parish in the Louisiana state legislature. He is a Knight Templar Mason, and a member of the Baptist church. In addition to his professional practice, Dr. Powers is interested in cotton planting. In 1896 he married Miss Ovilla Nettles, of Grangeville, St. Helena parish, La. Five children have been born to their union, as follows: Laura, Sadie Jane, Edward O., John Ray and Bennett.

Pujo, Hon. Arsène P., attorney and ex-member of congress, Lake Charles, La., was born in Calcasieu parish, La., Dec. 18, 1861; son of Paul and Eloise L. (Le Bleu) Pujo, the former of whom was born in France and the latter in the same locality as was the son. Paul Pujo, the father, came from France to Louisiana in 1840. In 1849 he located at Lake Charles and founded one of the first mercantile establishments of the city, at a time when all goods were hauled overland by wagon from Houston, Tex. His business undertakings were successful, and he was prominently identified with the growth and development of the city of Lake Charles and its tributary territory. He remained resident in that city throughout the succeeding portion of his life, living retired from business several years previous to his death. While a successful business man and a public-spirited citizen, diligent and scrupulous in the discharge of his duties as such, he was a quiet and unassuming man, decidedly domestic and home-loving in his tastes and inclinations. One of the principal thoroughfares of the City of Lake Charles bears his name. Eloise L. Le Bleu, his wife, was a daughter of Arsène and Eliza (Milhomme) Le Bleu, both of whom were natives of Louisiana, the former born in 1783 and the latter in 1800. Arsène Le Bleu was a planter and stock raiser, and one of the wealthy and influential citizens of his locality. In 1848 he emigrated to California, where his death occurred 2 years later. Arsène P. Pujo was the third of 4 children born to his parents. He was educated in private schools at Lake Charles, and afterward read law in the offices of Judge G. A. Fournet in that city. He was admitted to practice by examination before the supreme court,

Oct. 23, 1886, and since that time has maintained law offices at Lake Charles. Dec. 16, 1889, Mr. Pujo was married to Miss Gussie Brown, a daughter of Dr. S. M. Brown, and to their union 2 daughters have been born. In 1898 he was elected as a member of the constitutional convention of Louisiana, and served on the judiciary committee. In 1902 he was elected a member of the national house of representatives, and 4 times thereafter he was reelected to succeed himself as a member of Congress. While he served as a member of various important committees during the years of his incumbency and chairman of the committee on banking and currency, the work which brought him into greatest prominence was that in connection with the chairmanship of the congressional committee appointed to investigate the money trust, which became known as the Pujo Investigation. The report of this committee was more extensively circulated, and the demand for it was greater, both in America and abroad, than has been the report of any other congressional committee. The report was, of course, published by the government. In 1912 Mr. Pujo was a candidate for the U. S. senate, but was not elected. His campaign was conducted upon a high plane, and no personalities or acrimonious debate was indulged. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church.

Pugh, Hon. Philip S., attorney, legislator, jurist, Crowley, Acadia parish, La., was born in Assumption parish, La., Nov. 19, 1861; son of William W. and Josephine W. (Nicholls) Pugh, the former of whom was born in Bertie county, N. C., Jan. 18, 1811, and died at his plantation home in Assumption parish, La., Jan., 1906, at the age of 95 years. Josephine W. Nicholls, the mother, was born at Donaldsonville, La., and died in Assumption parish. She was a sister of Gov. Francis T. Nicholls, and a daughter of Thomas C. and Louise H. (Drake) Nicholls. Thomas C. Nicholls served in the War of 1812, was a member of the Louisiana legislature, and was judge of the state court of appeals. Dr. William H. Pugh, the paternal grandfather, was born in the State of North Carolina, and was a graduate of a medical school at Philadelphia, Pa. He married Mary Bryan, of North Carolina, and in 1819 came south and located in St. Mary parish, La., but after a short residence there removed to Lafourche parish, on Lower Bayou Lafourche, where he engaged in planting and the practice of medicine. He was one of the first American settlers in that part of the state, and remained a resident of that locality throughout the remainder of his life. He died in 1834. William W. Pugh, the father, was educated at Chapel Hill, N. C. When his education had been completed, he assisted in operating the plantation until the death of his father, when he came into possession of the property, which later he sold and purchased Woodlawn plantation, near Napoleonville, Assumption parish, where he passed the remainder of his life, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. Previous to the war he served as a member of the Louisiana legislature, representing Assumption parish, being speaker of the house of representatives. During the Civil war he was a staunch supporter of the Confederacy, but on account of his age, took no active part in the Civil war. During many years he served as a member of the school board

of Assumption parish, and was president of the police jury of that parish for more than 20 years. Philip S. Pugh was the third of 4 children, issue of the second marriage of the father, these being Edward N., Thomas B., Philip S., the subject of this sketch, and Lawrence H. He (Philip S.) attended private schools in Assumption parish. In the autumn of 1879 he matriculated at Louisiana state university, Baton Rouge, graduating from the department of arts and sciences with the class of 1883. He entered the law school of Tulane university, from which he graduated in 1885. On the completion of his professional education he began practice at Houma, Terrebonne parish, La., where he remained until 1893, when he removed to Crowley, Acadia parish, where he still lives. In 1898 he was elected a member of the Louisiana state constitutional convention, and served in that capacity. From 1900 to 1904 he served as a member of the Louisiana legislature, representing Acadia parish. In 1904, without opposition, he was elected district judge for the 18th judicial district, comprising Acadia and Lafayette parishes, his term expiring in 1908. He was not a candidate for reelection, preferring to devote his time to the practice of his profession, which he has since done. In 1889 Judge Pugh was married to Miss Carrie Goode, a daughter of Judge F. S. Goode of Terrebonne parish. Four children were born of this marriage, namely: Philip S., Jr., Lawrence G., Loulie G. and Carrie N. Mrs. Pugh died Oct. 15, 1913.

Querbes, Andrew, president of the First National Bank, and of the First Savings Bank & Trust Co., of Shreveport, was born in New Orleans, La., July 10, 1864. His father, Antoine Querbes, was born and reared in Montpelier, France, whence he emigrated to New Orleans, and became a merchant, in about the year 1850. When the French army invaded Mexico to place Maximilian on the imperial throne, Mr. Querbes enlisted as a soldier. At the conclusion of that campaign he returned to New Orleans, remaining in that city until he went to Mandeville, La., to resume his occupation of merchant. His wife, Lonisa (Alerieux) Querbes, also a native of France, came with him to this country, in 1850, 10 years after their marriage. They were the parents of 7 children, all of whom died in childhood, except Andrew Querbes, the subject of this sketch. The father died in 1884, aged 70 years, and was buried in Mandeville. Mrs. Querbes passed away at the age of 77 years. Andrew, the youngest of the family, was reared in Mandeville, received the rudiments of an education in the schools of that town, and improved his studies under private tutors. After the death of his father, he took charge of the estate, continued its business for 2 years, and in 1886, removed to Shreveport, and established himself in that city in the grocery trade, gradually enlarging the scope of his affairs until he was at the head of one of the largest wholesale firms. In 1906 he was called to the vice-presidency of the First National bank, and in 1910 was elected its president. When the First Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Shreveport was organized in July, 1912, Mr. Querbes was elected president. In several important financial and commercial institutions of the city of his adoption, and in other parts of the state of Louisiana, Mr. Querbes

is largely interested. He is president of the Louisiana State Bankers' association; treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce and of the French Society of Shreveport since 1890. Public affairs claimed his attention as a man having at heart the welfare of his fellow-citizens, leading them to call him to successive positions of trust and honor within the gift of the electorate of Shreveport and of the parish of Caddo. He was member of the police jury from 1896 to 1900; mayor of the city of Shreveport, serving to the close of the year 1906, having filled 2 terms of 2 years each. In Feb., 1889, occurred the marriage of Mr. Querbes and Miss Alexandrine Ricou, daughter of Justin Ricou, of Shreveport. Her father, a native of France, came over to Louisiana, settled in Caddo parish, in which his daughter was reared and educated save for a period of study at Kankakee, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Querbes have 3 children: Andrew, Jr., who is in the employ of the Armour Packing Co.; Justin R., student at the Louisiana state university, and Randolph A., attending the University of Colorado.

Ratcliff, Ernest R., prominent in oil and real estate operations, Shreveport, La., was born near Natchez, Miss., March 10, 1874; son of Halloway H. and Frances (Jenkins) Ratcliff, the former of whom is a native of the state of Virginia and at this time is resident in that state. The mother died in 1888. Eleven children, 9 sons and 2 daughters, all of whom are living at this time, were born to their union, Ernest R. Ratcliff being the ninth child and eighth son. He was reared and educated in his native state of Mississippi, where he attended private schools. Following the completion of his education, he spent 5 years in Texas as a telegraph operator and station agent, following which he located at Shreveport, La.; in 1896 and became interested in the wholesale grocery business, which connection he continued until the year 1905, when he became identified with the oil business, since which time his interests in this business have multiplied and increased very rapidly and largely. Mr. Ratcliff is at this time president of the Louisiana Oil & Refining Co., president of the Union Gas, Oil & Pipe Line Co., of Shreveport, and president of the Louisiana Oil Exporting Co. He is also interested in the real estate business and is a member of the real estate firm of Ratcliffe Brothers, extensive operators in the real estate in the city of Shreveport and adjacent territory. Mr. Ratcliffe has been twice married. His first marriage was to Miss Bessie Ogilvie, and to their union 1 daughter, Bessie, was born. Mrs. Ratcliff died in 1902, and in 1908 Mr. Ratcliff was married to Miss Ruby Moss. In addition to his extensive business connections and complicated financial interests, in oil, gas and lands, Mr. Ratcliff finds time to take great interest in fraternal work, and is widely known in this connection. He is a prominent 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and has various other fraternal connections and associations.

Ratzburg, Frederick, D. D. S., Shreveport, was born in Corsicana, Tex., Dec. 12, 1883, and is a son of the late Dr. Charles Ratzburg, of Shreveport. The father was born in Prussia, Germany, and came to the United States at the age of 13 years. His educa-

tion was completed in Pennsylvania schools, and then he studied dentistry at the Philadelphia dental college, and after graduating therefrom went to Texas where he began the practice of his profession and there remained until 1890, in which year he located in Shreveport, La., where for 12 years he continuously remained in active practice until he was called in death to the great beyond. He died in 1902, at the age of 53 years. Soon after he went to Texas, Dr. Charles Ratsburg married Miss Willie Betts, a native of Texas, and unto them were born the subject of this sketch, and a sister, Nellie, who is the wife of George S. Wing, of New York City. The mother is still living and spends her time mostly in Shreveport. Frederick Ratzburg was but 7 years of age when his parents removed from Texas to the city of Shreveport. After attending the public schools he entered the Louisiana state university, from which he obtained his degree of bachelor of arts in 1903. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania to study dentistry, and in 1906 received from that institution the degree of D. D. S., and immediately after he began the practice of dentistry in Shreveport, where he has built up a very desirable practice, and has won a place among the leading dentists of northern Louisiana. Dr. Ratzburg is president of the Fourth District Dental society, of which he was formerly both secretary and treasurer. He is also a member of the Louisiana State Dental society, and of the Delta Sigma Delta fraternity (dental), and he is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. In 1912 Dr. Ratzburg married Miss Adelina Robinson, daughter of J. M. Robinson, of Bayou La Chute, La.

Redfern, Samuel Edward, commissioner of immigration, was born in Washington, D. C., Oct. 14, 1865, the son of Joseph Redfern, a native of Washington, D. C., who lived and died there, and Josephine (Vivans) Redfern, also a native of the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Redfern had 3 children, namely: Joseph Louis, Samuel Edward, the subject of this sketch, and Marie Clotilde Redfern. Samuel E. Redfern spent his youth in Washington, D. C., attending a private school and later spending 3 years at Georgetown university in general scholastic work. At the close of his 3 years' university work he went to Chicago in 1880 and engaged in the grain, stock and brokerage business, in which he continued for 10 years, and then, in 1890, he returned to Washington, D. C., and entered the real estate business with his father, which business engaged his attention until 1898, when he retired to accept the position of chief clerk of the Nicaraguan Canal Commission, which position he held as long as this commission was in existence. This commission was merged into the Isthmian Canal Commission, charged with investigating all routes across the isthmus, and this later was succeeded by other commissions as the subject took on different aspects. Mr. Redfern remained with these various commissions until 1905, at which time he was transferred to New Orleans as purchasing agent for the Isthmian Canal Commission and the Panama R. R. He continued in this position until 1909, when the army took charge of building the canal and an army officer was appointed purchasing agent in his place. For some time there

had been an appropriation to build an immigration station at New Orleans, and when Mr. Redfern was relieved of his duties in connection with the Panama Canal, it was thought by many that he was the proper person to carry the immigration station project through to completion. Accordingly, in 1909, he was appointed commissioner of immigration and has held that office to the present time (1913). Mr. Redfern is a member of the Roman Catholic church and of the Metropolitan club, Washington, D. C. In 1899 he married Miss Marie Holeombe Moore, daughter of Dr. Thomas J. and Cornelia (Landis) Moore, of Hollidaysburg, Pa.

Reily, William B., president of the Reily-Taylor Co., coffee importers and roasters, New Orleans, La., was born in East Feliciana parish, near Clinton, La., March 6, 1859; son of Samuel W. and Charlotte (Boatner) Reily, the former of whom was born in Wilkinson county, Miss., and in after life followed the avocation of a planter in Louisiana. The mother was born March 28, 1828, in Louisiana. The paternal grandparents, John Young and Mary (McNeely) Reily, were born in Sumpter county, S. C. The family name formerly was O'Reily, but the O and apostrophe have been dropped by the later branches of the family in America. The paternal great-great-grandfather, Samuel Warburton O'Reily, was born in 1768 and came to this country in 1787. He married Martha Nelson McDonald, of Edgefield, S. C., in the year 1794. The paternal great-grandfather was Samuel Reily. The father, Samuel W. Reily, settled in East Feliciana parish, La., where he later owned and operated a plantation. He died at Bastrop, Morehouse parish, in 1882. His wife, Charlotte Boatner, died in the year 1861. Her father, William Boatner, was born Nov. 1, 1788, in the state of South Carolina. His wife, Sarah (Jelks) Boatner, also was born in South Carolina, Nov., 1799, and died in 1891. They were married in March, 1819. Six children were born to Samuel W. and Charlotte (Boatner) Reily, namely: John Boatner, a planter, now living at Collinston, Morehouse parish, La.; William B., the subject of this sketch; Thomas G., now representing the Reily-Taylor company at Greenville, S. C. The other 3 children are deceased. William B. Reily first attended a country school, and later was instructed by a private tutor at the parental home. When his education had been completed the young man began his business career as a clerk in a country store at Bastrop, La., in which capacity he continued about 8 years, then launching into business on his own account as proprietor of a retail grocery store. After 2 years as a retail grocer at Bastrop, he changed the field of his operations to Monroe, La., where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business as president of the Southern Grocery Co., incorporated, with D. W. Pipes, formerly of Clinton, La., as vice-president, and R. A. Shotwell, secretary. This enterprise prospered from its inception, and Mr. Reily continued as its executive head during 14 years. Jan. 1, 1903, Mr. Reily removed to New Orleans and organized the Reily-Taylor company, coffee importers and roasters. The personnel of this corporation is William B. Reily, president; J. Aron, vice-president; J. B. Redmond, secretary. In addition to his mercantile and manufacturing interests, Mr. Reily owns large tracts

of land in northern Louisiana, upon which cotton is grown as the staple crop. He is a member of the board of stewards of the Rayne Memorial Methodist church, New Orleans, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, his membership in this latter fraternity being at Monroe. June 30, 1886, Mr. Reily was married to Miss Estelle Weaks, a daughter of Capt. James C. and Nannie (Hedrick) Weaks, the former of whom was born in Tennessee, but the family in America originates from South Carolina. Capt. Weaks was an attorney, farmer and merchant, and also a staunch member of the republican party. An ancestor of his family was among the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and was a cousin to John C. Calhoun. Capt. Weaks won the rank of colonel in the Confederate army, and after the war engaged in river traffic as captain of a steamer. Capt. and Mrs. Weaks now reside at Monroe, La. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. William B. Reily, these being: William B., Jr., a graduate of the Boys' high school and Tulane university, New Orleans, and now a stockholder and member of the board of directors in the Reily-Taylor company; James Weaks, also a graduate of the Boys' high school and Tulane university, and a stockholder and director in the Reily-Taylor company, for which corporation he travels as a salesman; Ethel, a graduate of the Newcomb college of Tulane university; Charlotte Ann, now an art student of Newcomb college, Tulane university. Mr. Reily is essentially a citizen of the community in which he lived, and his activities are by no means confined to the immediate business of which he is the executive head. In other words, he is pronouncedly a public-spirited citizen, wide-awake, zealous, and loyal to the best interests of the masses of the people, always actively interested in public and local affairs, and readily coöperating in all really meritorious movements for the common welfare. During his 14 years of busy life at Monroe, La., he occupied many important positions there. He was president of the Monroe Telephone Co., member of the board of directors of the Ouachita cotton mills, member of the city council, president of the Monroe Board of Trade, and president of the Valley Merchandising Co.

Renshaw, Henry, judge of the First City Court in New Orleans, was born in this city March 14, 1845, from the marriage of Henry Renshaw with Miss Eliza Ann Rebecca White. Henry Renshaw (Sr.) was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 22, 1812, and in early manhood came to New Orleans to make it his home and became one of its prominent merchants. The mother of Judge Renshaw was a native of Louisiana, born at Lake Concordia, March 21, 1819. Henry Renshaw, the subject of this sketch, was educated in New Orleans, and at Pass Christian, Miss., and at the Belmont academy, Nelson county, Va. He read law in New Orleans in the office of Clarke & Bayne, a firm of lawyers then enjoying an extensive practice. In Nov., 1866, he was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Louisiana, but continued the course of study at the law department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane university, where he graduated in March, 1867. He became the partner of the gentlemen in whose office he had been a law student. In 1905 he was appointed by Gov. Newton C. Blanchard as judge to fill a va-

cancy on the bench of the First City Court in New Orleans. He was elected to succeed himself in this office in 1908, and again in 1912. He has acceptably served as a member of the court and won the reputation of an able jurist. Dec. 20, 1876, Judge Renshaw married Marie Eugenie Deynoodt, a native of New Orleans, and eldest daughter born from the marriage of Joseph Deynoodt with Miss Solidelle Le Gardeur de Tilly, a native of New Orleans. Joseph Deynoodt was born in Ghent, Belgium, and was for some time Belgian consul in New Orleans, but afterwards engaged in sugar culture in Louisiana. Judge Renshaw is a member of the Louisiana Historical society, and manifests great interest in the work to which that society is devoted. Papers from his pen appear in the publications of that society. He is possessed of literary tastes and the local press has published compositions by him in prose and verse. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. He is a member of the Catholic Alumni sodality.

Reymond, Samuel I., successful and prominent merchant of Baton Rouge, La., in which city he was born Dec. 12, 1861, is of French descent and a son of David Francis and Henrietta (Isett) Reymond. The paternal grandfather was the first representative of the family in this country, coming from Geneva, Switzerland. The mother was a daughter of Col. Samuel Isett, from whom the son takes his middle name. When a young man, David Francis Reymond came with his father to Baton Rouge, in which city the son became a prominent merchant. He served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war and died at the early age of 39 years, but his wife survived him many years, dying at the age of 68. Six children were born to their union, these being as follows: David M., now a banker of Baton Rouge; Samuel I., the subject of this sketch; William Philip, associated with his brother in business; Anna, now the wife of William C. Whitaker of Baton Rouge; Fannie, the present secretary and treasurer of the S. I. Reymond Co., Ltd., and Henry F., who is engaged in the real estate business in Baton Rouge. Samuel I. Reymond began his business career at the early age of 11 years. His father died when the son had attained his 12th year, and from that time on the son was practically the head of the family. During the succeeding 11 years the young man was employed as a salesman for one of Baton Rouge's largest dry goods houses. At the age of 21 years he embarked in business on his own account, and his efforts have been rewarded with a most gratifying success. In 1902 the firm of S. I. Reymond Co., Ltd., was incorporated. The firm operates a large and modern department store. Mr. Reymond, while giving the closest of attention to the conduct of this large private business, and necessarily, yet does not allow his private business interests to monopolize his attention to the exclusion of matters of vital interest to the people of the city in which he lives, as well as those of the contiguous regions of the country. As an evidence of this, it may be mentioned that he has served 10 years as a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Baton Rouge. He is a member of the Episcopal church, the Knights of Pythias, and Knights of Honor. In 1889 Mr. Reymond was married to Miss Effa Shaffer, a daughter

of Capt. John J. Shaffer, a prominent planter and owner of "Magnolia Plantation," in Terrebonne parish. Mr. and Mrs. Reymond have 1 son, Dalton Shaffer Reymond. Mr. Reymond had been previously married to Miss Lillie Burnett, who died about 1 year after their marriage, leaving no child.

Reynaud, Louis Favrot, successful physician and medical instructor, was born in the parish of West Baton Rouge, La., April 10, 1842. His father, Dr. William Reynaud, was born in Baton Rouge, La., and died there in Nov., 1882, aged 63 years. His mother, Augustine Favrot, was born in West Baton Rouge, La., in 1821, and died in Nov., 1885. The father studied medicine in New York City and in New Orleans, and practiced in Baton Rouge and vicinity during his professional life. Louis Favrot Reynaud was one of 2 sons and 3 daughters born to his parents. His paternal grandfather, William Reynaud, was born in Bordeaux, France, and came to America when 13 years old. He first located at New Orleans, but later went to Baton Rouge, where he was for many years a hardware merchant, though he died in New Orleans. The maternal grandfather, Judge Louis Favrot, was born in Louisiana. He was parish judge at West Baton Rouge for some years, but afterward studied medicine and was subsequently engaged in practice for more than 40 years, though generally referred to as "Judge Favrot." His father, great-grandfather of Louis Favrot Reynaud, was Count Pierre Louis Etienne Favrot, who, with his son Philogene, was connected with the French fort at Baton Rouge, and Count Favrot also with the French fort at St. Philip. The paternal grandmother was a Miss Couso, daughter of Capt. Alexander Couso, who was decorated with the Cross of St. Louis as a knight in the military order of that name. This cross, with the original ribbon attached, is now in the possession of the subject of this sketch, as is also the original letter to Capt. Couso, signed by Louis XV. in 1762. This order was founded by Louis XIV. Louis Favrot Reynaud attended the local schools of Baton Rouge, St. Vincent's college at Cape Girardeau, Mo., Magruder's collegiate institute at Baton Rouge, and Jefferson college in St. James parish. In 1860 he came to New Orleans and for 1 year attended the New Orleans School of Medicine. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the 4th La. volunteer delta rifles. During the siege of Vicksburg he was transferred to the west side of the Mississippi river, and assigned to the 8th La. volunteer cavalry as first lieutenant and adjutant, serving as such to the close of the Civil war. He was engaged throughout the whole of the Red River campaign. After the surrender he resumed the study of medicine at the New Orleans School of medicine and graduated in March, 1866. He then located in West Baton Rouge and practiced there and in the city of Baton Rouge until 1887, when he removed to New Orleans. Prior to this time he had served in Baton Rouge as secretary of the board of health, physician to the institute for the blind, physician for the Louisiana state university, and contract surgeon for the U. S. government, caring for soldiers at the Baton Rouge barracks. In 1891 Dr. Louis Favrot Reynaud was appointed lecturer and instructor in physical diagnosis in Tulane university, and so continued for 3 years. In 1894 he was

elected to the chair of materia medica, therapeuties, and clinical medicine, and continued his lectures in this connection until 1905, when he resigned. From that time he has been emeritus professor of materia medica, therapeuties, and clinical medicine. In 1865 Dr. Reynaud was married to Miss Lizzie Tarleton of St. Mary parish, and to them were born 5 children: Annie, now Mrs. W. B. Burke, of Baton Rouge; Albert, who died from yellow fever in 1878; Ella, wife of Ryan Amiss, of Baton Rouge; Augustine, widow of William G. Randolph, former sheriff of East Baton Rouge parish, and Florrie, wife of Raymond Bradway, of Baton Rouge. Mrs. Lizzie (Tarleton) Reynaud died Aug. 2, 1874. Feb. 19, 1879, Dr. Reynaud married Miss Eliza Burke, of Baton Rouge, a daughter of Richard Henry Burke, a large sugar planter and one of the foremost citizens of the state. Five children have been born to Dr. Reynaud and his present wife, these being: Dr. Brunner B., of New Orleans; Camille, Clarence Sidney, with the Southern Cypress Manufacturing Co., of New Orleans; Gertrude, wife of George Dale, of Trenton, N. J., and Douglas, who died in infancy. Dr. and Mrs. Reynaud are members of the Episcopal church.

Reynaud, William Henry, warden of the Louisiana state penitentiary, Baton Rouge, La., is a native son of Louisiana. He was born in West Baton Rouge parish Aug. 17, 1851, of French lineage; his grandfather, William Reynaud, a native of France, moved to the United States and settled in Baton Rouge, where he established a mercantile business. He was united in marriage to Miss Constance De Cousso, whose father was an officer in the French army. Their son, William Reynaud, was born in Baton Rouge, and upon attaining manhood, graduated in medicine from the old Medical school of New Orleans. He practiced in the parishes of East and West Baton Rouge, and attained a high rank in his profession. He married Augustine Favrot, daughter of Louis Favrot, a representative of one of the oldest and best known French families of Louisiana. Mr. Favrot was a physician and planter in West Baton Rouge parish, and at one time served as parish judge. William Henry Reynaud was reared in Baton Rouge and was educated in Magruder's collegiate institute of that city. He studied pharmacy, and for 26 years followed his profession, both in Shreveport and Baton Rouge. In 1896 he was appointed by Gov. Foster warden of the Louisiana state penitentiary, which was then under the lease system, and in 1900, when under new legislation, the state assumed charge through the board of control, Mr. Reynaud, from the experience gained during the previous 4 years, was appointed warden, which position he held until 1908, when he resigned. In 1912 he was again appointed warden, and now holds the office with the full confidence of the board of control. Mr. Reynaud has served as member of the police jury, as president of the school board of East Baton Rouge parish, where he rendered valuable service to the cause of education. He was vice-president of the state school for the deaf for 2 years, and then, for 16 years he served as treasurer of this institution. As representative from the parish of East Baton Rouge he was a member of the Democratic state central committee for 8 years, from 1896 to 1904. Mr. Reynaud is a Master Mason and Knight of Pythias. He has been twice married; his first

wife was Miss Leontine M. Bonneeaze, who died leaving 2 sons, Henry F., and William L. His second wife was Miss Bessie D. Woods, and unto this marriage were born 2 sons, Andrew W., and Claud F., and a daughter, Miss Augustine E.

Rice, Charles S., successful New Orleans attorney, was born at Frankfort, Maine, Dec. 20, 1837, and comes of an old Massachusetts family, being a son of Edward and Elvira (Sparrow) Rice. When the son was about 15 years of age his parents removed to Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he thereafter attended Antioch college. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted as a private in the Union army, but was promoted to the rank of captain, and during the succeeding 4 years commanded the 17th Ohio battery, and served the cause of the Union. In 1863, as a member of his command, he went to New Orleans as a Federal soldier, and in the year 1865 he returned to New Orleans as a citizen. June 20, 1866 he was admitted as a member of the Louisiana bar, and from the latter date to the present time has actively practiced law in the City of New Orleans, where he has attained the position of a learned and able lawyer, zealous in the interest of his clients and deeply appreciative of the obligations of American citizenship, while enjoying the esteem of the people among whom he lives as a man of sterling qualities of character and a high sense of personal integrity. In 1869 Mr. Rice was married to Miss Josephine E. N. Hard, who was born in the state of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have no living children.

Richardson, Henry Dufilho, general insurance, and head of the Crescent Adjustment & Inspection Co., New Orleans,—was born at Opelousas, St. Landry parish, La., March 17, 1877. He is a descendant, in the 5th generation, from Don Manuel Toledano, who, in turn, was a descendant from King Charles V. of Spain. The full name of the Toledano family formerly was Toledano y Venzuala, but the latter portion of the name, in time, was dropped as a matter of convenience, leaving the family name as it is used at this time, Toledano. This family originally came from Toledo, Spain, but Don Manuel resided in Madrid. He married Josephine De Montanair, a lady of noble birth. Mr. and Mrs. Don Manuel Toledano became the parents of Christobal Toledano, who married Baselise Barbe, of Toulouse, France. This latter couple became the parents of Palmere Toledano who married Henry Dufilho. Mr. and Mrs. Dufilho were the father and mother of Palmere Dufilho, who married John T. Richardson, son of Capt. Wm. Richardson of the Royal Naval Reserves, Liverpool, Eng., and father of the subject of this sketch. H. D. Richardson obtained his early education at the Jesuit's college, which he attended until 12 years of age, when he left school and became an employee of the Natural Premium Life Assurance society. After 1 year here, he went to Texas, but within a short time returned home and entered the service of the Sun Insurance Co. as an office boy, remaining with this company 12 years. Then, at the age of 25 years, he resigned from the service of the Sun Insurance Co. to accept a position as New Orleans manager and special agent for the German Insurance Co. of Freeport, Ill. He held this position 2 years, and then became associated with the Hibernia Insurance Co., where he remained another 2 years, following which he launched into business on his own account

as a general insurance agent, also operating the Crescent Adjustment & Inspection Co., the business of which is to adjust fire losses. Mr. Richardson is a Jesuit alumnus, a member of the Chess, Checkers, and Whist club, the Young Men's Gymnastic club, the Southern Yacht club and the Hoo-Hoo fraternity. He has one sister, Loyola Eugene, now the wife of Dr. Pierre Leonce Thibaut, and two brothers, J. W. A. Richardson, and Camille E. Richardson.

Ricks, Adolph G., merchant, financier, banker, public-spirited citizen,—was born in Germany Sept. 21, 1842; son of Philip and Katherine (Leihner) Ricks. When he was only 10 years old his parents came to America and after spending 2 or 3 years in the City of New Orleans, located on a farm in St. Helena parish, where the son remained until about 15 years of age, when he went with a friend of the family to Paris, Tex., which in those days constituted a truly eventful and memorable journey. At Paris young Ricks found employment in a store of such a nature as to admit of his attending school, and after having diligently pursued his studies for some years, he returned to New Orleans and successively filled several advancing positions with leading mercantile establishments of that time. When opportunity was afforded him he enlisted in the army, and valiantly served the cause of the Southern Confederacy until the close of the Civil war, having seen more than a year and a half of the arduous life of a Confederate soldier. After the surrender he again returned to New Orleans, and soon found himself installed as clerk in the office of a leading brokerage firm, where he contented himself as best his nature would permit in the capacity of an employe, until, through frugal habits and careful management, he was enabled to embark in a small business on his own account, and from this time on his advancement proved both steady and rapid. About 1869 he entered a co-partnership under the firm name of the John Frank Company for the purpose of handling hides and leather on an extensive scale. This venture proved gratifyingly successful, and in 1882, associated with Mr. Muth, he arranged to buy the interest of former partners in the business and the style of the firm was changed to A. G. Ricks & Co., the enterprise, under efficient management, continuing to grow and expand and to enjoy ever-increasing prosperity. In 1895 Mr. Ricks was appointed receiver for the New Orleans Brewery association, embracing 6 breweries, and continued to administer the affairs of this important position for 4 years, bringing his labors in that capacity to a successful conclusion in spite of the fact that he found himself severely hampered by the operation of the Spanish-American war tax. In 1896 Mr. Ricks was elected councilman-at-large from the 4th district of the City of New Orleans, on the Citizens' League ticket, and served the interests of his constituency and the city at large with conspicuous ability. In 1901 Mr. Ricks became president of the Metropolitan bank, advancing to this position from that of vice-president, which he had held for some time previously. In 1911, having seen his bank installed in its own splendid new building, Mr. Ricks resigned the presidency of this great financial institution with the intention of retiring from active participation in business or public affairs, but in 1912 his numerous friends joined in an insistent call and practical demand that he become a candidate for a position under the new

commission government of New Orleans on the regular democratic ticket. Yielding to the popular wish, he consented to do this, and was accordingly elected a member of the commission council under the new city charter, which position he occupies at this writing. Mr. Rioks has been a life-long democrat, but has never sought political honors and has only participated in politics to the extent dictated by his sense of the obligations of good citizenship. He is a member of the First German Evangelical church, and has filled the honorable position of president of that congregation continuously since 1872; he is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and for 8 consecutive years attended the sessions of the Supreme lodge as grand representative from Louisiana; a 32nd degree Mason, and for 15 years treasurer of the Masonic Grand lodge of Louisiana; vice-president Mutual Homestead Building association; vice-president Title & Mortgage association; president I. O. O. F. association; commissioner and treasurer Milny Asylum fund.

Robbert, Edward M., lawyer and state senator, was born in New Orleans, La., Aug. 29, 1881, and is a son of Henry M. and Emma (Schneider) Robbert. His father was a native of New Orleans and died there in 1910 at the age of 58 years. He was a son of Frederick W. Robbert who was born in Germany, and in New Orleans he was a contractor and builder. Henry M. Robbert was a merchant; spent his life in New Orleans; was an active democrat, well and favorably known, but never sought political preferment. His wife was born in Germany, bore him 4 children and preceded him in death several years. Edward M. Robbert was reared in New Orleans, and received his preliminary education in the public schools and Soule's college, of his native city. In 1906 Mr. Robbert graduated in law from Tulane university, and immediately after took a post-graduate course in law at the University of Michigan. Since 1907 he has been in the active practice of the law in New Orleans. Since early manhood Mr. Robbert has been an active and ardent democrat, and as his party's candidate was honored in 1913 by an election to the state senate from the 3rd senatorial district.

Robichaux, Alcide, legislator, general merchant, financier, and well-known club member, was born at the family plantation home, 2 miles south of Raceland, La., Oct. 1, 1880; son of Philip and Georgiana (Falgout) Robichaux, the former of whom was born at Thibodaux, La., 1854, and died at his home near Raceland, 1906. The mother was born one-half mile north of Raceland and is living at this time. The paternal grandfather, August Robichaux, was born at Thibodaux and resided there throughout his life. The paternal great-grandfather was a resident of Lafourche parish. The maternal grandfather was George Falgout and the maternal grandmother Justine Robichaux; maternal great-grandfather, Ardian Robichaux. Both maternal grand and great-grandparents were natives of Lafourche parish, La. After Philip Robichaux married he removed to the vicinity of Raceland and engaged in mercantile business at that place. He was engaged in merchandising throughout his life, and at the time of his death was operating the store now conducted by the son, Alcide. He was a democrat, and at one time was induced to become a candidate for sheriff of Lafourche par-

ish, but did not receive the nomination. Aleide Robichaux was the eldest of 6 children born to his parents, all of whom are living. He was educated at the public schools of Lafourche parish, following which he engaged as clerk in the store of Simon Abraham at Raceland, where he remained 3 years, and then, in partnership with his father, opened the present general store, with which he has been connected since that time, and of which, following his father's death, he became sole owner. Jan. 15, 1911, Mr. Robichaux was married to Miss Allie Moore of Union parish, a granddaughter of Richard T. Moore, a pioneer in that section of the state. Mrs. Robichaux graduated from high school at Bernice, Union parish, La., the Judson college, Marion, Ala., and the State normal school at Natchitoches, La., and was, previous to her marriage, a teacher at Raceland. It should be stated here that Mr. Robichaux's paternal great-grandfather, Joseph Robichaux, was born in Lafourche parish, where his life also ended. He married Miss Rassicot. Mr. Robichaux is a member of the Roman Catholic church, the Young Men's Gymnastic club of New Orleans, and the Chess, Checkers, and Whist club of New Orleans. Politically, he has always been a democrat. In 1912, with 3 other candidates in the field, he entered the race for the state legislature. He received the nomination and was elected to represent his district in the Louisiana general assembly. During the session of the legislature he served on the following important committees: Public works, lands and levies, corporations, banks and banking, liquidation of state debt, and others. Hon. Aleide Robichaux is a member of the board of directors of Raceland bank, and has been identified with the management of this institution since the organization of the bank.

Robichaux, Eugene G., Thibodaux, La., planter, merchant, financier, was born in Thibodaux, La., Nov. 2, 1856; son of Eugene G. and Aspasie (Triche) Robichaux, both of whom were born in Lafourche parish, the father also dying there Dec. 2, 1869; aged 40 years. The mother's life closed at Thibodaux. The paternal grandfather, Joseph Robichaux, was a native of Lafourche parish, and his life ended in the same parish. He married Miss Rassicot. The maternal grandfather, Drauzin Triche, was born in St. John the Baptist parish but made his home in Lafourche from some time previous to the Civil war to the time of his death, in 1875. Eugene G. Robichaux served for many years as sheriff of Lafourche parish, and previous to becoming sheriff he had for some time been a deputy sheriff. At the time of his death he was manager of the sugar estate of his father-in-law, who was an extensive sugar planter and owner of Laurel plantation, 4 miles above Thibodaux. He also owned Orange Grove plantation, 6 miles below Lockport. Eugene G. Robichaux was one of 5 children born to his parents, 4 brothers and 1 sister, but at this time is the only survivor of the family. He received his early education at a private school in Thibodaux which afterward became the old Thibodaux college, and following this he attended A. V. Romain's classical and commercial college, corner of Conti and Dauphine streets, New Orleans, where he was a schoolmate of Prof. Alcee Fortier. Before he had completed his course at this institution, however, Mr. Romain died, and the

school was permanently closed. Mr. Robichaux returned to Lafourche parish and became associated with J. T. Badeaux in the general plantation store on the Orange Grove plantation. Shortly after this Mr. Triche, his maternal grandfather, died, and Mr. Robichaux purchased a half interest in his grandfather's Laurel Grove plantation, in partnership with Mr. L. A. Trosclair, who had married the youngest daughter of Mr. Triche, this plantation being thereafter owned and operated by the firm of Trosclair & Robichaux for more than 33 years. The first crop, in 1875, was 96,000 pounds of open-kettle sugar. The business grew until 1904, when, after putting up a refinery, the same firm produced something more than 8,000,000 pounds of sugar. The firm started with an old-style kettle sugarhouse hardly worth \$3,000, and this grew to a magnificent plant equipment costing more than \$300,000. They built railroads, constructed steel bridges across Bayou Lafourche, and erected a fire-proof warehouse for storage purposes. They also added to their former purchase the Enterprise plantation, previously owned by Mr. George Dionne; the Trial plantation, previously owned by Mr. E. M. Marvant, and another plantation formerly owned by L. Lasseigne. They also purchased parcels of land adjoining the old Laurel Grove plantation in the rear, and ultimately cultivated 2,000 acres of land. This railroad traversed all neighboring plantations, and the cane grown upon these adjacent lands was purchased by the firm. Jan. 30, 1909, Mr. Robichaux sold his interest in the business to his old partner. Aside from the above-mentioned great enterprise, Mr. Robichaux is half owner in the Coulon plantation, and is also president and part owner of the Jefferson Planting & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., which owns the Willswood plantation at Waggaman, La. In Aug., 1891, the Bank of Thibodaux was organized and Mr. Robichaux became a stockholder at that time. In 1894 he became a director and was elected president of the bank, continuing as the executive head of the institution from that time to the present. Oct. 27, 1881, Mr. Robichaux was married to Miss Louise Philippi de Lepoly, a daughter of Louis Philippi de Lepoly. Mrs. Robichaux died Sept. 9, 1891. To them were born 4 sons and 1 daughter, these being Louis Eugene, in the sugar brokerage business at New Orleans; Eugene C., now a practicing physician at Excelsior Springs, Mo.; Francis A., associated with his father in sugar planting; Raoul M., general manager of the plantation store on his father's estate, and Mathilde, wife of Dr. F. A. Gouaux of Lockport, La. Aug. 12, 1897, Mr. Robichaux was married to Miss Brigitte Thibodaux, a daughter of Zephir Thibodaux, and whose great-grandfather was a former governor of Louisiana and founder of the town of Thibodaux. One child has been born to them—Alfred, Dec. 16, 1901. Mr. Robichaux and family affiliate with the Roman Catholic church.

Robin, Ernest A., B. S., M. D., was born in Pointe Coupée parish, Feb. 1, 1869, a son of Ernest and Paméla (Favre) Robin. The paternal grandfather, Alphonse Robin, was born in France; came to the United States in 1819 at the age of 19 years; became a citizen, took up the practice of law and for many years was a judge of Pointe Coupée parish. Here, a son, Ernest, was born in 1834. Al-

phonse Robin went back to Paris with his family while Ernest was yet young; there the latter obtained his education. After a stay of 11 years at the French capital the Robins returned, in 1849, to Pointe Coupée parish where Alphonse Robin died. Ernest Robin, at the outbreak of the Civil war, enlisted at New Orleans in the Orleans guards, with which he took part in the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded, made prisoner and taken to the prison at Columbus, Ohio. After his release he returned home and took up his work as a planter. He married Paméla Favre, who had also been born in Pointe Coupée parish, in 1845. There were 4 children as the result of this marriage, 2 of whom are still living. The father died in the parish in Aug., 1880; the mother lived to be 64 years old, dying in 1909. Ernest Alexis Robin was born in 1869. His earliest education was obtained in the public schools of Pointe Coupée; later he attended the College of the Immaculate Conception, a Jesuit school. After his graduation he entered the Tulane medical college, from which he graduated in 1891. Prior to obtaining his degree, he spent 2 years as a resident student at the Charity hospital. After engaging in general practice for 4 years, he went abroad for post-graduate work, which he pursued for a time in Paris and then spent 1 year at Heidelberg, Vienna, and London. Upon his return to New Orleans he became an eye specialist. Since 1898 Dr. Robin has been associated with Dr. H. Dickson Bruns. He is a member of the parish, state and American medical associations. Besides his regular practice, he has held since 1903 the position of professor of ophthalmology in the post-graduate medical department of Tulane university. Since 1895 he has been connected, as first assistant surgeon, in the eye department of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital of New Orleans. These various duties have been performed by Dr. Robin in an eminently satisfactory manner and he has come to be known as one of the foremost men in his profession in the South. On Nov. 29, 1899, Dr. Robin was married to Mary Titus of New Orleans, a daughter of Melzar Titus from Ohio; they have 2 children, Ernest and Marion. Dr. Robin, as was his father before him, is a democrat.

Rodrigue, Edward Joseph, surveyor of customs, port of New Orleans, was born in the parish of Assumption, La., Oct. 31, 1878, the son of Edward J. and Pauline (Dugas) Rodrigue. His parents were natives of Assumption parish, and were descendants of old and prominent families of Louisiana. The father died of yellow fever in 1878, age 24 years. He was a son of Telesphore and Claire (Verret) Rodrigue, who also were born in Assumption parish, where they spent their lives, celebrating in 1907 the golden anniversary of their wedding. The wife died in 1911, age 83 years. The paternal great-grandfather of Mr. Rodrigue, Edward Rodrigue, came to Louisiana from Canada, and was of French ancestry. Mr. Rodrigue's mother, who lives with him, was a daughter of E. F. X. Dugas, of Assumption parish, whose wife bore the maiden name of Armelise Landry. The Rodrigue and Dugas families have long been prominent sugar planters of Assumption parish, and have borne an active part in the public affairs of their community. Both families are members of the Catholic church. The immediate sub-

ject of this sketch, and the only son of his parents, was reared on the family plantation, in his native parish. After completing his common school education, he entered Spring Hill college, where he graduated in 1896, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts, and subsequently his alma mater conferred on him the degree of A. M. Mr. Rodrigue was valedictorian of his class. After leaving college he entered commercial life, first as a clerk in a mercantile establishment in Assumption parish, and later in the lumber business. He was the organizer of the Louisiana Cooperage Co., which is situated on Bayou Plaquemine, in Iberville parish; he was made secretary and manager of said company, but had to retire from the lumber business on account of failing health, although still having interest in the company. In Dec., 1905, he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt assistant appraiser of merchandise at New Orleans. This position he filled most acceptably until Aug., 1912, when Pres. Taft appointed him surveyor of customs. In politics, Mr. Rodrigue has always identified himself with the republican party, having been a member of the parish, congressional, state, central and executive committees of his party. In 1912 he was a delegate to the national republican convention, and received his party's nomination as a candidate for Congress, but withdrew from the race in order to harmonize contending factions. Mr. Rodrigue is a Catholic in faith, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Chess, Checker, and Whist clubs, Southern yacht club, and various other social organizations. In 1901 Mr. Rodrigue led to the altar Miss Ida Martin Himel, of Assumption parish. Four children have blessed this union, namely, George P., Jeanne A., Luey May, and Edward A. Rodrigue.

Romain, Maj. Armand, lawyer, was born in the city of New Orleans, Feb. 22, 1871. His father was Armand Victor Romain, the well known educator, also a native of the Crescent City, his birth occurring in 1835 and his death in 1872. The latter was a son of Andrew G. and Elizabeth (Plagnol) Romain, the former of whom was born in Normandy, educated in England, came to America when a young man, and first sojourned at Boston. Thence he came to New Orleans where he married Elizabeth Plagnol who bore him 3 sons, Andrew G., Armand Victor, and Frederick C., all now deceased. The senior Andrew G. Romain was an eminent accountant and auditor and was appointed by Pres. Jackson to assist in liquidating the New Orleans branch of the United States bank, and he held other positions of responsibility in early banks of New Orleans. His death occurred here at the age of 65 years. His son, Armand Victor Romain, was educated in private and public schools, and at the age of nineteen became principal of the New Orleans boy's high school, of which he was a graduate. At 21 his ability as an educator brought him to superintendency of the New Orleans public schools. At the opening of the Civil war he was vice-president of the Jefferson college. Although he had opposed secession he cast his lot with the Confederacy, and served a short while as a soldier. Returning from this service, Mr. Romain established the Romain classical and commercial institute at New Orleans, which he successfully conducted up to his death. It became one of the

notable private schools in this section of the South, many of his students becoming capable and prominent business and professional men. Prof. Romain was a noted mathematician, and was offered professorships in Harvard and other colleges, but he declined all such offers, preferring to remain in New Orleans and at the head of his own institution of which he was justly proud. He rose to a high rank as an educator, and had death not come at the early age of 37, his life as a teacher would have illumined the pages of educational history in Louisiana. His wife, who survives him in her 75th year now resides with her only son. Her maiden name was Egerie Poché, and she came of the same family as did the distinguished associate-justice of the supreme court, Felix P. Poché. She became the mother of 3 children, namely, Aline, the wife of Prof. H. S. Chenet of New Orleans; Louise, unmarried, and Armand Romain, the immediate subject of this sketch. Armand Romain was reared in New Orleans where he received his education in private and public schools. At Tulane university in 1890 he received the degree of B. S. He began the study of law under Judge Felix P. Poché and later received the degree of LL. B. from Tulane in 1892. Maj. Romain has risen to a high rank in his profession, and has acquired a large and valuable clientele. He has taken a keen interest in public affairs and in 1896 was elected to the state senate as an independent candidate. This position he resigned in 1898 to accept an appointment by Pres. McKinley as major of United States volunteers for service in the Spanish-American war. He served in the Santiago campaign from August, 1898, until in the summer of 1899. In 1896 Maj. Romain made an unsuccessful contest as the republican candidate for congress. In 1912 he was a delegate at large from Louisiana to the republican national convention at Chicago where he supported Pres. Taft for renomination, and in the following election managed Pres. Taft's campaign in Louisiana. Maj. Romain is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. In 1898 he married Miss Jessica Coleman, the daughter of Mr. H. Dudley Coleman of New Orleans. Her father was elected as a republican to congress from the 2nd congressional district, and served 1 term, 1890-92. Mrs. Romain died in 1908 leaving 2 sons, Coleman and Victor.

Ross, William Pennell, who has been identified with the steamship transportation business in New Orleans for more than 40 years, was born July 19, 1852, at Brunswick, Me., the son of James Ross, a native of the same place born in 1820. James Ross was a sea captain until 1861 when he went to Liverpool, England, and became a steamship agent, which business he followed until his death in 1878. In 1849 he was married to Miss Lucy N. Pennell of Brunswick, Me., and to them 7 children were born as follows: James, William P., Elizabeth (afterwards Mrs. Frederick E. Counce); Lucy, now Mrs. John Brookie of Liverpool, England; Arabella, John O. B.; and Albert M., now of Brandon, Manitoba. William P. Ross' early youth was spent in the town of his birth, where he lived with his parents until he was 9 years of age and attended the public school. At that time the family removed to Liverpool, Eng., where William P. Ross lived for the next 10 years

of his life and where part of the time he attended Liverpool college. Leaving school when 14 and a half years old he went to work in his father's office; that of Ross, Skolfield & Co., steamship agents, where he remained for about 5 years, at the end of which he came to New Orleans at the age of 19. In this city he started with the firm of A. K. Miller & Co., as clerk but afterwards became a partner in the firm. This firm of steamship agents lasted until 1879 when Mr. Ross retired from it and formed a new one, Forstall, Ross & Clayton, in the same line of business which in 1883 was succeeded by Ross, Keen & Co., and this remained until 1889 when it was changed to Ross, Howe & Merrow. This last named firm continued in the steamship agency business until 1896 when Mr. Ross retired to take the management of the steamship department of Charles F. Orthwein & Sons. In 1891 Mr. Ross formed a partnership with Mr. John Heyn under the name of Ross & Heyn, steamship agents. This firm has been in operation continuously since its organization and is doing a large business as agents for various transatlantic steamship lines. Mr. Ross is a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church; a member of the New Orleans board of trade; of the New Orleans Steamship association and of the Public Belt railroad commission. In 1873 Mr. Ross was married to Miss Clara Jane Keen, daughter of Alfred Keen, of the firm of Ross, Keen & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have 1 son, James Alfred, born in 1874, and now in the insurance business in the city of New Orleans.

Rouen, Louis Simon Bussière de Pouilly, New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, La., June 15, 1861; son of Simon and Lucienne (de Pouilly) Rouen. The father was born in the Department of Aisne, France, in 1809, and died at New Orleans, 1887. He came to the United States when a young man for the purpose of following the profession of a teacher. For some time he was employed as a private tutor, but later became principal of the Boys' high school of the city of New Orleans, this being at some time in the '40's. In 1855 he founded Audubon college, but on account of ill health sold this property 4 years later. The Civil war interrupted his teaching, but after the close of the war he resumed this, and after again devoting some time to the work of a private instructor he was successively connected with some of the leading educational institutions of New Orleans. He became distinguished as an educator and was greatly beloved by his pupils. He died at the advanced age of 78 years. Two children were born to his marriage, these being Mrs. Laurence Moret, née Rouen, and the subject of this sketch. The mother of these children was born at Paris, France, and came to New Orleans as a child with her parents, Jacques Nicholas Bussière de Pouilly and Laurence (Drigny) de Pouilly. Her father was a graduate of the Paris School of Architecture, and became distinguished as an architect. He designed the famous St. Louis Hotel building, and various other noted structures of that time about the city of New Orleans, and was brought into great prominence by the originality and artistic excellence of his work. Bussière Rouen was reared and educated in the city of New Orleans. He was educated for the profession of a notary public, for which he received his commission in the year 1883. In the course of his

activities he has been identified with many societies and movements in the city. In 1903 he was decorated with the "Palmes Académiques," and a few years afterward was made "Officier d'Instruction Publique." He was life secretary of l'Athénée Louisianais and at the death of Alcée Fortier was elected president: he is also a member of the Louisiana State Historical society and the Art association in New Orleans, and a great many other societies. He is of decided artistic temperament, and has won distinction in the realm of art. His drawings and designs have been noted for originality of both conception and treatment of subjects. In the field of music, too, he has gained the reputation of a competent critic, and for some years has occupied the station of musical critic on the editorial staff of the New Orleans Bee, a well known French publication of the city. In 1885 Mr. Rouen was married to Miss Aline Soria. Three children have been born to them, these being Mrs. Emile Caboehe, Guy de Pouilly Rouen, and Marie Rouen.

Roy, Sebastien, native and life-long resident of St. Bernard parish, vice-president of the Bank of St. Bernard, and merchant, was born Sept. 8, 1850, the son of Frederic, and Marie-Louise (Roche) Roy. Frederic Roy was born in Bordeaux, France; his wife was born in St. James parish, La. At the age of 10 Sebastien Roy's father came from France to New Orleans with his parents, and in early manhood entered business life as architect and building contractor. The first St. Louis hotel and the first Citizens' bank building were erected by Mr. Roy as contractor. Under the old municipal system of government he was a member of the city council. In 1835 he moved to St. Bernard parish, purchased a large tract of land and a residence from the Darcantel family. The house was historically interesting by its having served as a temporary hospital for Gen. Jackson's soldiers during the battle of New Orleans in Jan., 1815. It was a 2-storied structure with wide galleries enclosed within blinds, causing it to be called "La Maison aux Jalousies,"—the house with blinds. Frederic Roy operated, during many years a brickyard, a saw mill and a sugar mill on his property. The tract and appurtenances were sold to the American Sugar Refining Co. for the site of its immense plant. In public affairs, Frederic Roy always showed great interest. For many years he was a member of the police jury, and its president during 2 terms. He was twice married, the first wife was Miss Laure Drenx. The second wife, Miss Marie Louise Roche, was a descendant of the Chevalier D'Arensbourg, one of the settlers on the German Coast, that part of Louisiana now known as the parishes of St. Charles and St. John the Baptist. The Roches were related to the de la Chaise family, of France. Marie de la Chaise became the wife of Chauvin de Lery, a French colonist, in Louisiana. Their children numbered 22, of whom there is record of only 8 and their descendants. Constance de Lery, one of the daughters was married to Pierre Hardy, of New Orleans; Armantine Hardy became the wife of Pierre Roche, of St. James parish, and a veteran of the War of 1812, and on the firing line at the battle of New Orleans, 1815; and the latter were the parents of Marie Louise Roche, who was wedded to Frederic Roy, father of Sebastien Roy. Mr. and Mrs. Frederic

Roy had 8 children. Three are living: Sebastien, William F., and Acelie, widow of Esteve E. Numez, late sheriff of St. Bernard parish. Sebastien Roy, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the Jesuits' college, New Orleans, and at Dolbear's Commercial college, graduating from the latter institution in 1878. He secured employment as bookkeeper for the New Orleans National Banking association; next as cashier for C. Cavaroc & Son, importers. Returning to St. Bernard, Sebastien Roy was associated with his father in the management of Roy's brick yard. Ever since early manhood he has been identified with the commercial, social, financial and political activities of St. Bernard. During 13 years he was a leading member of the police jury; also president of the school board for 4 years; and at present he is supervisor of the 1st road district of St. Bernard. For 25 years Mr. Roy was president of the St. Maurice Benevolent & Mutual Aid association. He is a member of L'Athenee Louisianais; vice-president of the Alliance Franco-Louisianais; member of the Societe Francaise du Quatorze Juillet; of the New Orleans Association of Commerce; of the Crescent City Carnival club; president of the St. Bernard Drug Co., and ex-president of fairs that were given for the benefit of St. Maurice Catholic church; also a member of the Louisiana Historical society. Mr. Roy is known in his parish, and in fact throughout the state, as "the father of good roads" for St. Bernard. In July, 1900, Mr. Roy and another public-spirited citizen, Gustave Jacques secured \$2,500 by private subscription to inaugurate a system of good roads in the parish. The police jury, on motion of Mr. Roy, who was one of its members, added \$1,000. The New Orleans Association of Commerce paid a deserved tribute to Sebastien Roy for his zeal and activity as road supervisor, by electing him chairman of the good roads committee of the association. July 3, 1872, Mr. Roy married Miss Louise Rosa Cappes-Belloungnet, of St. Bernard. Their children are: Alice, wife of Anguste Roy; Eucharis, wife of Raoul Landumiey; Louise Rosa, wife of Rene de Russy-Cortes; Walter and Sebastien Roy, Jr. One son, Léonce, died at the age of 27 years, leaving a widow and 1 daughter.

St. Julien, J. Gilbert, clerk of court of Lafayette parish, and residing in the city of Lafayette, is a member of a French family that emigrated to Louisiana when that state was a colony of France. Louis Cadet St. Julien, paternal great-grandfather of J. Gilbert St. Julien, was a native of Bordeaux, France, who came to Louisiana in early manhood, first settling on Bayou Carenero, in the parish of Lafayette, and subsequently at Bayou Tortue in the same parish. There is in the St. Julien family archives the marriage contract of Louis Cadet St. Julien and Miss Anastasie Broussard, dated in 1804. The Broussards came from Nova Scotia with the Acadian exiles in 1765, and settled in Lafayette parish. Paul Leon St. Julien, son of Louis Cadet St. Julien, was the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and was a native of Lafayette parish. One of his brothers, Major Aurelien St. Julien, was a leader of the vigilance committee that was organized in Lafayette parish soon after the close of the Civil war. J. Gilbert St. Julien was born in the parish of Lafayette, Feb. 21, 1872,

the son of J. G. and Margaret Helena (Roy) St. Julien, both natives of Lafayette parish. The elder St. Julien left college at the outbreak of the war between North and South, enlisted in the Confederate army and served throughout the long conflict. His brother, Numa, was killed during one of the engagements in Virginia. When hostilities were ended, Mr. St. Julien returned to Lafayette, and interested himself in politics, occupying for 20 years the position of member of the police jury, and was several times its president. He died in 1910 at the age of 66; his widow (a granddaughter of Euclid Roy, of Lafayette parish) is still living. The St. Julien, Roy and Broussard families have been identified for many generations with the agricultural, professional and political interests of Lafayette parish. J. Gilbert St. Julien was educated in the public and private schools of his native parish, and at St. Charles' (Jesuits') college, Grand Coteau, St. Landry parish, where he took a commercial course. Leaving college, Mr. St. Julien conducted a general merchandise store for M. Billeaud, Jr., & Co., at Broussard, La., during 4 years, and also taught school. In 1904 he was elected to the legislature, and served 4 years, when the people gave him their votes, electing him clerk of court for the parish of Lafayette; reelecting him in 1912 for the term ending in 1916. Mr. St. Julien has always been a faithful democrat. In religion he is a Roman Catholic; and in fraternal orders, is a member of the Knights of Columbus. Aug. 1, 1905, he married Miss Idolie Girouard. They have 1 son, Louis Lionel St. Julien. No more courteous gentleman, or more efficient public officer can be found than Mr. St. Julien in Lafayette parish, or in fact in any part of southwestern Louisiana.

Salatich, Peter Blaise, M. D., was born in New Orleans, La., June 26, 1880; son of Blaise Peter and Eugenie (Bobillot) Salatich, the first-named of whom was born in Ragusa, Austria, and died in New Orleans in 1895, aged 44 years; mother born in New Orleans and a resident of the city at this time. The maternal grandparents, Frank and Chlotild Bobillot, came from France to New Orleans in 1852, and made their home in the city until the close of their lives. Frank Bobillot was a master mechanic, having learned his trade in France, and continued in this work throughout his life. Blaise Peter Salatich came from Austria and located at New Orleans when about 20 years old. He was for a time employed as a clerk in a mercantile house, but soon founded a grocery and commission business for himself. This business was soon enlarged, and the firm name became Salatich & Baecich. This firm was later dissolved on account of Mr. Salatich's failing health, and the business was continued by the former partner. Mr. Salatich afterward engaged in the liquor business, but disposed of his interest in this enterprise prior to his death. Peter Blaise Salatich received his early education in the public schools of New Orleans. After leaving school he was for 4 years employed as cashier for Charles Feahney, grocer. During this time the young man's nights were occupied with studies necessary to qualifying him for entering the medical department of Tulane university, and so well did he apply himself that his goal was attained in 1898. He graduated from

Tulane university in 1905 with the degree of M. D., having in the meantime served 1 year as externe at the New Orleans Charity hospital—1899-1900—and 2 years as interne at the same institution—1903-1905. While prosecuting his medical studies at Tulane university, he was necroscopist to Prof. Chaille and prosecutor to Prof. Souchon. Following his graduation he was assistant house surgeon at the Hotel Dieu hospital from 1905 to 1907. From the latter date to the present time he has been a member of the medical faculty of Tulane university, first filling the post of chief of clinic to professor of gynecology, and afterward clinical instructor in obstetrics, which position he occupies at this time. He has also, from the time of his graduation, been a visiting surgeon to both the New Orleans Charity hospital and the Hotel Dieu hospital. Dr. Salatich is also instructor in surgery at the Hotel Dieu Training School for Nurses. His practice is principally devoted to diseases of women. The doctor is a member of the Louisiana State, Orleans parish and American Medical associations, Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity, Chess, Checkers & Whist club, Young Men's Gymnastic club, Knights of Columbus, United Slavonian Benevolent association, St. Luke's guild, Sacred Heart league, St. Margaret Daughters and American Federation of Catholic societies. Dr. Salatich is a Roman Catholic, and politically allied with the democratic party. Member of New Orleans County club, Motor League of Louisiana, New Orleans Automobile association.

Salatich, Rinaldo J., New Orleans, was born in New Orleans, La., Feb. 13, 1882; son of Blaise Peter and Eugenie (Bobillot) Salatich, the former of whom was born in Ragusa, Austria, and the latter in New Orleans. The father came to America early in life and located at New Orleans, where he engaged in the grocery business, following this throughout the remainder of his business career. He located at the city in the early '70s, was married in 1878, and died June 15, 1895. He is survived by his widow at this time. See sketch of P. B. Salatich for more extended notice of the parents. Four children were born to them, as follows: Anna, Clotilde, Peter B., a practicing physician, and Rinaldo J., the subject of this sketch. Rinaldo J. Salatich attended private schools and the public schools of New Orleans, including the Boys' high school. He next entered the New Orleans College of Dentistry and in due time graduated from that institution with the class of 1906, following which he opened offices and began the practice of his profession in the city of New Orleans, and from that time to the present, the requirements of his profession have claimed the doctor's undivided attention. He is a Catholic and a member of the Louisiana State Dental society, the Stomatological society, the Alumni society of the New Orleans College of Dentistry, and New Orleans Lodge, No. 30, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. April 21, 1908, Dr. Salatich was married to Miss Laurance Songy, a daughter of Antoine and Noemie (Robert) Songy of New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Salatich have 2 children, viz.: Nomic and Blaise. Mrs. Salatich's parents are both living. Her father was born in parish of St. John the Baptist, and has been for some time connected with the business of the American Sugar Refinery.

Salomon, Lucien F., M. D., of New Orleans, was born Aug. 21, 1850, at New Orleans; son of William Salomon, a native of New Orleans (Dec. 25, 1822; died Dec. 3, 1881), and of Francoise Elodie De Gruy Salomon, born at New Orleans, May, 1830; died July 4, 1886. Dr. Salomon's grandfather, a native of England, came to New Orleans in his early manhood, and conducted a clothing store on Levee, now North Peters, street. He married Sarah Marx, of New Orleans, who had emigrated to that city with her parents, from Holland. William Salomon, father of Dr. Salomon, followed for a time the profession of engraver. When the Civil war broke out, he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and after the Federal troops had taken New Orleans, Mr. Salomon was ordered by Gen. Ben. Butler to leave the city. With his wife and 7 children, the Confederate sympathizer embarked on a schooner bound for Pascagoula, Miss., and thence went by wagon to Mobile, Ala., and from Mobile, by flat car, to Meridian and next to Jackson, Miss. The family moved to Tangipahoa, La., where a brother-in-law of Mr. Salomon, a planter, resided, and at Tangipahoa Mr. Salomon enlisted in the Southern army and was in active service until the end of the war, when he returned to New Orleans and was a cotton weigher up to the time of his death, in 1881. Dr. Salomon is one of 12 children, 7 boys and 5 girls. He was educated in the public schools of New Orleans; graduated from the high school; took up the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane; served as interne at the charity hospital for 18 months. He graduated in medicine in 1872, and at once began practicing in New Orleans. Dr. Salomon was visiting surgeon and physician at different times at the charity hospital, and adjunct professor of surgery in the charity hospital school of medicine (1874-1877). Served as secretary of the state board of health (1886-1894). In 1885, at the request of the government of Jamaica, Dr. Salomon was sent to investigate the sanitary conditions of that island; and in 1898 performed a similar duty for the Island of Porto Rico. He was present at the evacuation of San Juan during the Spanish-American war. During yellow fever epidemics, he went to several localities to attend to the sick. In 1874, the doctor was commissioned acting assistant surgeon in the United States army and was detailed to Fort Barrancas where yellow fever was prevailing among the soldiers. During Pres. Roosevelt's administration, Dr. Salomon was appointed, in 1906, United States Pension Examiner, a position he still holds. Previous to the organization of the Orleans parish Medical society, he was a member, and president for 2 terms, of the New Orleans Medical & Surgical association. An act that won for Dr. Salomon the grateful thanks of the people of New Orleans and the congratulations of Charles A. Dana, proprietor of the New York Sun, and the hearty approval of the Illinois Central R. R. Co., through its representative, Mr. Clark, was when, in 1879, being a delegate from Louisiana to the meeting of the Sanitary Council, of the Mississippi Valley he stood up nobly for New Orleans. Owing to lack of confidence in sources of information as to the sanitary status of New Orleans, the meeting was ready to adopt a resolution provid-

ing for quarantine against New Orleans from May 1 to Nov. 1. Dr. Salomon spoke for 2 days against that resolution, and finally succeeded in defeating it. Throughout the South, Dr. Salomon is highly considered as an expert in typhoid fever, of which he has made a special study, as well as of other fevers, in the treatment of which he is very successful. He is a member of the Orleans parish Medical association, the Louisiana State Medical society, American Public Health association, the Conference of State Boards of Health. In 1885, Dr. Salomon married Charlotte Cooley Stone, widow of Dr. Warren Stone, Jr., of New Orleans, and daughter of Judge Ebenezer Cooley, of Pointe Coupée, La. Dr. Salomon is affiliated with no political party, as he prefers to be independent of any faction.

Samuel, Earnest Charles, M. D., New Orleans, was born in West Feliciana parish, La., July 21, 1887; son of Charles and Amelia (Blum) Samuel, the former of whom was born in Rhein Pfalz, Germany, and is now living in the city of New Orleans. The mother was born at Donaldsonville, Ascension parish, La., and is living at this time. Charles Samuel came from the Fatherland to America when a boy of 16 years, landing at New York City and coming from there direct to Louisiana, possessing, it is said, only \$5 when he arrived. However, he soon found employment as a clerk, and diligently applying himself to the task of saving sufficient money to establish a business for himself, soon attained that object and became a general merchant at Stamps' Landing. Later this business was moved to Row Landing, where he successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits until his retirement in 1905, since which date he has been a resident of New Orleans. Ernest Charles Samuel attended the country schools of West Feliciana parish and later the public schools of New Orleans, where he passed an examination and was granted a teacher's certificate, upon which he was admitted to the medical department of Tulane university in 1906. In the course of his medical training he served 18 months as interne at Touro infirmary, and graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1911. After having secured his medical degree he visited Europe, and studied in Hamburg, Berlin and Frankfort, specializing in X-ray work, to which he has devoted his attention exclusively since beginning practice in New Orleans in 1912. Again, in the fall of 1913, he spent 3 months in Berlin and Munich, at post-graduate work along the line of his specialty. It should be mentioned that while a second-year medical student at Tulane university he began teaching, as student demonstrator of pathology and bacteriology. After his graduation he became demonstrator of radiology and raditherapy, which post he holds at this time. He has also, from the time of his graduation, been junior radiologist at Touro infirmary, visiting radiologist at the New Orleans Charity hospital, and radiologist at the Illinois Central R. R. hospital. He is now consulting radiologist at the Women's dispensary. Dr. Samuel is a member of the Louisiana State and Orleans parish Medical associations, the Southern Medical & Surgical association, Louisiana Association of R. R. Surgeons, Anglo-American Medical Society of Berlin, and the Association of Illinois Central Surgeons. Dr. Samuel is a member of Touro synagogue.

Sarpy, Leon, was born in New Orleans, La., Feb. 22, 1838, and died in this city, Dec. 18, 1888. He was a son of Pierre Lestang and Pauline (Fortier) Sarpy. He was reared in New Orleans and given a fair education. When the Civil war came on, Mr. Sarpy, then a young man, volunteered his services to the Confederacy. He became a member of the famous cavalry, commanded by Col. Charles D. Dreux, and later served under Gens. Braxton Bragg, Johnston, Beauregard and Hood. He participated with gallantry in the battles of Shiloh, Missionary Ridge, Chickamunga, Murfreesboro, the Daton-to-Atlanta campaign and in General Bragg's campaign into Kentucky, and was paroled at Meridian, Miss., at the close of the war. Leon Sarpy became a planter in 1866 and planting was his life pursuit. He became a very successful planter, and for years ranked among the largest sugar growers of the state. He was the owner of 3 noted plantations, The "Prospect," "Goodhope," and "Crevasse," all three being in St. Charles parish. His country residence was a beautiful homestead. The greater part of his life was lived on the plantation. He was a thorough-going business man, and progressive planter. His success in life was due to his disposition to do well whatever he undertook. His prosperity was due to his energy together with his keen business foresight. He bore the reputation of being fair and just in his business transactions, and was highly esteemed for his regard for honesty. He was engrossed in his business as a planter, but not to that extent of neglecting his duty to his family or fellowman. Mr. Sarpy was twice married. His first wife bore the maiden name of Felicie La Branche, and she bore him 2 daughters and 1 son. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Anna Larue, the daughter of Felix Larue, who was a native of France and was a prominent cotton factor of New Orleans. His second wife was born in New Orleans and by her he became the father of 2 sons and 1 daughter. Mr. Sarpy was a member of the Catholic church, and in politics a democrat. He never sought political preferment, desiring to devote his time to his plantation interests. In manner he was unassuming, kind and just. He was endeared in his home life and there found his greatest delight and comfort. Henry Leon Sarpy, son of Leon and Anna (Larue) Sarpy, was born in New Orleans, Aug. 12, 1880; was reared for the greater part in New Orleans, and in 1900 received his degree of bachelor of arts from Spring Hill college, and then studied law, Charles T. Soniat becoming his preceptor and close friend, with whom he was associated, professionally, from the date of his admission to the bar until Oct., 1910. Mr. Sarpy studied law at Tulane university for 2 years, and then was admitted to practice by the supreme court, June 28, 1905. In Sept., 1910, he was commissioned a notary public, and becoming the official notary for the Whitney-Central National bank, he established himself in an office in the Whitney-Central building. Mr. Sarpy is a trustee of the Southwestern industrial institute, to which position he was appointed by Gov. Hall. Dec. 5, 1906, he married Miss Annita Louise Staigg, daughter of Mr. Robert Staigg, of New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Sarpy have 2 sons, namely Leon and Robert H.

Sessums, Davis, Rt. Rev., bishop of Louisiana, was born in Houston, Tex., July 7, 1858. His parents were Alexander and Mary (Runnels) Sessums. He was educated at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn.; from which institution he received the degree of Master of Arts in July, 1878. For a short while in 1878 and 1879 he pursued the study of law at the University of Virginia. He became a candidate for holy orders in the Episcopal church in the Diocese of Texas, in 1879. For 2 years, July, 1879, to July, 1881, he held the position of head-master of the grammar school of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., and pursued at the same time his theological studies as a special student in the theological department of the university. He was ordained deacon by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Alexander Gregg, bishop of Texas, Feb. 5, 1882, and ordained priest by Bishop Gregg, Aug. 13, 1883. He held 3 parishes: Grace church, Galveston, Tex.; Calvary church, Memphis, Tenn.; Christ church, New Orleans, La. He was consecrated assistant bishop of the Diocese of Louisiana, June 24, 1891; and upon the decease of the Rt. Rev. Dr. J. N. Galleher, bishop of Louisiana, Bishop Sessums became bishop of the diocese. He received the honorary degree of D. D. from the University of the South. He married Miss Alice Castleman Galleher, oldest daughter of Rt. Rev. Dr. John N. and Charlotte Barbee Galleher, Dec. 18, 1890. There are 4 children: Mrs. Alice Sessums Leovy, Miss Charlotte Galleher Sessums, A. Cleveland Sessums, Davis Sessums, Jr. Bishop Sessums is ex-officio member of the board of trustees of the University of the South, a member of the board of trustees of the Howard Memorial library, New Orleans, La.; a Mason, member of Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Writings: Addresses before Diocesan Council; Sermons, Addresses, Lectures on special occasions.

Sewell, Bennette N., M. D., is a highly esteemed citizen of Boyce, parish of Rapides, La.; able physician, prosperous planter. He is a native (born July 21, 1870), of East Feliciana parish, La.; the son of Bennette Ware and Angie (Coleman) Sewell, both natives of Georgia. They had 2 sons and 4 daughters, all of whom are living. Dr. Sewell, second in the family, completed his literary education at Centenary college, Jackson, La.; studied medicine in the medical department of Tulane university, New Orleans, graduating in 1893. After a residence of 2 years at Arbroth, La., he went to Boyce, where he has been residing ever since, and enjoying a very lucrative practice. He is owner of a plantation 5 miles from the town of Boyce, and is interested, also, in mercantile business. The Parish, State and American Medical societies have his name on the rolls of membership; and he is affiliated with the Order of Woodmen of the World. The marriage of Dr. Sewell and Miss Althea Self was solemnized in 1902. Their conjugal life was cruelly severed by the hand of death, when, in 1910, Mrs. Sewell passed away. There were 2 children in the family. One daughter, Laura E. Sewell, died in infancy; the sole living offspring is Bennette N., Jr.

Seymour, William Henry, successful attorney, notary of long service and jurist, was born in Warrenton, Warren county, Miss., Sept. 8, 1840, son of George and Anna (Cairnes) Seymour, both

parents being natives of Ireland, but married in the United States. After some years' residence at his birthplace, but while William Henry was yet a small boy, the family, including a twin sister (Emily Alice, who afterward became the wife of James A. Gresham of New Orleans), removed to Europe and for 3 or 4 years resided in Ireland and England. On returning to America, they located at Donaldsonville, La., where the children attended the public schools, and where William Henry acquired proficiency in speaking and writing the French language, his fluency in French afterward playing an important part in bringing advancement and ultimate success. The family home was later established at New Orleans, and shortly afterward the son secured employment with the firm of J. & J. C. Davidson, where he continued uninterruptedly until the beginning of the Civil war. At the first opportunity he enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of the Scotch Rifle Guards, later serving as a sargeant of heavy artillery and taking part in some of the fiercest engagements of that great conflict. Receiving an honorable discharge from the army, Mr. Seymour returned to New Orleans and resumed the position he had resigned on the occasion of his enlistment, continuing to fill this place in an eminently satisfactory manner up to the time of the final dissolution of the firm. Following this, he was called to the post of French translating clerk in the Federal court at Thibodaux, La., but in 1863 he accepted a position with the passenger department of the Opelousas R. R. and became located at Algiers, La., his present home. Taking an active interest in the local fire department, he soon became prominently involved in politics, and in 1864 was elected a member of the constitutional convention of Louisiana on the Union conservative ticket, enjoying the distinction of being the youngest delegate among the members of that assemblage. In the same year he was elected a justice of the peace and made president of the parish police jury. In 1865 he was elected to the state legislature, acquitting himself with credit and honor to his constituents, in spite of the many vexatious problems that were pressingly demanding solution at that particularly trying period in the history of the state, the South, and the country. Mr. Seymour continued to serve as president of the police jury for a number of years prior to the annexation of Algiers to the city of New Orleans. On Dec. 28, 1866, having been examined before the supreme court of Louisiana, he received his commission as a notary public, and has acted in that capacity continuously since that date. Being admitted to the ranks of the legal fraternity May 17, 1881, he then entered upon what has proved a long and very successful experience as a practicing attorney. In 1892 he was called to the elective office of judge of the third city court, but after having occupied the bench in this capacity for 4 years he in 1896 resumed his private practice, from which he has since steadily declined to be drawn away. Judge Seymour is a member of the Episcopal church and a member of both the Mississippi and Louisiana historical societies, in the activities and transactions of which he takes the keenest interest. He is the author of "The Story of Algiers," published in book form, and of many valuable articles dealing with events of

historical importance in Louisiana and the Southland. The judge served on the reception committee on May 2, 1901, at the old Cabildo, in New Orleans, when the late lamented Pres. William McKinley was entertained as the guest of the Louisiana historical society. In 1884 Judge Seymour was appointed a commissioner of New York, under the administration of Grover Cleveland, then governor of the Empire state. This position he resigned in 1900, and was succeeded by his son, Edwin Horatio Seymour, whose commission was signed by Theodore Roosevelt as governor of New York. It is notable that both signers of these commissions shortly afterward became presidents of the United States. On Feb. 14, 1864, Judge Seymour was married to Miss Jeanie E. Thompson, a charming and cultured lady of New Orleans, and a native of Savannah, Ga. Her father, Samuel W. Thompson, served as a captain in the Confederate army, and among other trying experiences, took part in the historic operations about Vicksburg, while her uncle, William Francis Spicer, was a commodore in the Federal navy at the same time and commanded the North Atlantic blockading squadron. Five sons have been born to Judge and Mrs. Seymour, three of whom are living at this time, these being Edwin Horatio, mentioned elsewhere in this sketch; Warren and George, all well-known young men. The family home, on Vallette street, is a beautiful old place, embowered and surrounded by roses and flowering plants, and was formerly the home from infancy to womanhood of one in whose memory will shortly be erected on Tulane avenue, New Orleans, a \$50,000 home for trained nurses, upon the corner stone of which edifice will appear the simple inscription: "In the name of Josephine." She was the beloved wife of the late A. C. Hutchinson, president of Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. Judge Seymour's offices have for many years been located at 612 Iberville street and 252 Vallette street. It is interesting to note here that the famous affidavit that eliminated the ballot of East and West Feliciana parishes from the presidential election of 1876, and thereby gave the electoral vote of Louisiana to Hayes and Wheeler, was sworn to before Judge Seymour in his official capacity of notary public. It is also especially worthy of mention that the judge is at this time the only surviving delegate to the constitutional convention of 1864, and that he still preserves among his treasures the original document showing his honorable discharge from the Confederate army. The above was written prior to Dec. 24, 1913, on which date Judge Seymour passed to the great beyond.

Shannon, Thomas, retired merchant and prominent citizen, Morgan City, La., was born at New Orleans, La., Dec. 13, 1850; son of Thomas and Margaret (Moore) Shannon, both of whom were born in Ireland, where they were also married. After the birth of their first son, Michael, the parents emigrated to America, landing at New York City, whence they went south to New Orleans, where they located about 1849. The mother died at New Orleans during the yellow fever epidemic of 1853, and the father was accidentally killed in Alabama a short time following his wife's death, while engaged upon some work there. Thomas Shannon's

educational advantages were very limited, by reason of this early bereavement of both parents. After the Federals entered New Orleans during the Civil war, the boy, being then 12 years old, he was employed as a cabin boy on the U. S. Dispatch Boat Leviathan, running between New Orleans and the mouth of the river. After 3 months this boat was captured by Confederates, under Capt. Harry Skinner, but later was retaken by the Federals. Returning to New Orleans, the lad again found employment as cabin boy on a Federal boat under Capt. Duncan, and sailed to Mobile, the boat being thereafter engaged in laying a cable from Cat Island to Ship Island, off Gulfport, Miss. After this service had been completed, Thomas secured a place as cabin boy on the steamer Gen. N. P. Banks, which carried Federal troops from New Orleans to Pensacola, Fla., and later carried ammunition to Spanish Fort, Ala., and to Admiral Farragut's fleet. Later, Thomas was with Farragut's fleet at the capture of Fort Blakeslee, Ala. Following this event, he returned to New Orleans and shortly afterward proceeded to Brownsville, Tex., where he became an employe of the U. S. commissary department for a time. Later he did similar work at Point Isabella and at Bagdad, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. From the latter place he again returned to New Orleans, and after a brief rest went on to St. Louis, Mo., where he spent 3 years learning the tinner's trade. After having learned the business of a tinner, it seems the attractions of the river proved too great to admit of his continuing at that trade, and he accordingly made his way back to New Orleans again and for some time worked as storekeeper successively on the steamer Morgan and the steamer Josephine. In 1867 it appears that he decided to break away from the river life, and going to Morgan City, he found employment in the general store of McCurdy & Moss. This place proved reasonably satisfactory, and he continued an employe of this firm about 6 years. In Aug., 1873, having by the exercise of habits of thrift accumulated some capital and extended his acquaintance in business circles and otherwise, the young man opened a general merchandise store at Morgan City, and from the latter date to the present time, embracing a period of more than 40 years, the enterprise then founded has been open for trade during business hours. In 1911 Mr. Shannon turned his business over to his 2 sons and retired from active participation in trade. Mr. Shannon is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and a regular democrat. He represented Morgan City on the St. Mary parish school board 14 years. He has always been keenly appreciative of the advantages and importance of education, and during his long term of service as a member of the school board was an earnest advocate of every advantage that could be afforded the scholastic population of St. Mary parish, and in line with these sentiments many new and improved school buildings were erected in the parish during his tenure in office. Mr. Shannon was appointed postmaster at Morgan City at the beginning of Pres. Cleveland's first term and continued incumbent of that office throughout the Cleveland administration and 3 years under the administration of Pres. Harrison, 7 years in the office. In 1898 he was elected mayor of Morgan City,

without opposition, and reëlected in 1902 under similar conditions, serving 8 years. He was appointed by Gov. Sanders as chief oyster inspector for Louisiana, serving 2 years, and it is said that Gov. Sanders has expressed himself to the effect that among all his appointees to office, Mr. Shannon was the most zealous in the performance of his duties. Oct. 1, 1873, Mr. Shannon was married to Miss Hannah Kepper, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Kepper, who have long been residents of Morgan City. Mrs. Shannon was born at Oldenburg, Hanover, Germany, and came with her parents to Morgan City when a child. To Mr. and Mrs. Shannon 6 children have been born, namely: Thomas H., Maurice D., now mayor of Morgan City; Meta Elizabeth, Francis, Mary Grace and Luretta Winifred, the latter two now deceased.

Shelby, Edwin, of New Orleans, assistant secretary and general manager of the New Orleans Casualty Co., was born in Brandon, Miss., Oct. 6, 1855; son of Col. W. B. Shelby, a native of Tennessee, who settled in Mississippi in his early manhood. The father was a leading attorney of his adopted state, became active in political affairs and was candidate for congress in 1872. Col. Shelby was an officer in the Confederate army, and commanded the 39th Mississippi regiment. At Port Hudson, July 9, 1863, he was captured and sent to Johnson's Island prison, where he remained until the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. After the war, he returned to Brandon, and resumed the practice of law. He died in 1873, aged 46 years. Anthony B. Shelby, grandfather of Edwin, was born in Tennessee, followed the law, and filled a term as associate justice of the supreme court of Texas before it became a state. The great-grandfather, Hon. David Shelby, was one of the early settlers of Tennessee, and is prominently connected with its early history. The Shelby family is inseparably connected with that state, and has given name to both a city and a county. The family are of Welsh descent. Mr. Edwin Shelby's mother, now past 82 years of age, was Margaret, daughter of Isaac Alexander, native North Carolina, and a descendant of the Alexander who signed the Declaration of Independence. The Alexanders come from Scotch ancestry. Edwin Shelby is the third son in a family of 10 children. He resided in Brandon, Miss., until his 20th year, and attended the common schools of that town. In 1876 he became a traveling salesman, and was employed in that capacity by Cincinnati and St. Louis firms until 1898, when he entered the insurance business at Fort Smith, Ark. Having sold out his insurance business at that place, he came to New Orleans in 1893, to represent as general manager for the Southern states a casualty insurance company of St. Louis. Since 1899 Mr. Shelby has been agent for English and American casualty companies, and also has been engaged in the local fire insurance business, this being carried on under name of Edwin Shelby Co., Ltd., of which he is president. When the New Orleans Casualty Co. was organized, he accepted the position of assistant secretary and general manager of that company. April 11, 1882, Mr. Shelby married Elmira Richardson, daughter of the late Judge J. N. Richardson of Ouachita parish. They have 4 children, Sarah, wife of John H. Frederickson, Salt

Lake City; Margaret, wife of C. J. Fredricks; Eleanor, and Edwin, Jr., who is a student at the University of Illinois in the civil engineering department. They also have 3 grandchildren: Myra Shelby Fredrickson, John H. Fredrickson, Jr., and George Shelby Fredricks. Mr. Shelby has always been identified with every reform movement in politics. In recognition of his eminent fitness for the place, and without any solicitation on his part, and quite unexpectedly, he received the appointment of trustee of the State Industrial university. Socially, he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Pickwick club. Having come here from another state, he has identified himself thoroughly with the state and city of his adoption until he is now looked upon as one of the foremost citizens in all the higher phases of material, social and moral welfare.

Sherwood, Ralph E., D. D. S., Macheea building, New Orleans, was born in New Orleans, La., May 13, 1890; son of Ralph, Jr., and Mamie Rembert (Colley) Sherwood, both natives of the State of Georgia. The father was formerly a planter, but for some years past has filled the position of New Orleans superintendent of the Virginia Life Insurance Co. Ralph Sherwood, Sr., was also in the insurance business and a planter. The maternal grandparents were Zebulon Decatur and W. Anna (Anthony) Colley, and the maternal grandmother resides in New Orleans at this time. Five children were born to the parents of Ralph E. Sherwood, being: Kathleen, wife of Dr. Charles Wilbur Mercer, of Richmond, Va.; Marion, Ralph E., the subject of this sketch; Inez and Rembert. Ralph E. Sherwood attended the public schools of New Orleans, including the boys' high school, following which he took a finished course at Soule college and later entered the dental school of Tulane university, graduating with the degree of D. D. S., class of 1911. Shortly after having completed his professional studies, Dr. Sherwood engaged in dental practice at his offices in New Orleans and his professional efforts have since met gratifying appreciation by the public, as evinced by an ever-widening circle of clientele. Dr. Sherwood and members of his family are members of the First Baptist church of New Orleans. The doctor is not married at this time.

Showalter, David Brumbaugh, of Alexandria, Rapides parish, La., is a prominent educator; superintendent of the Rapides parish public schools, and treasurer of the Louisiana State Teachers' association. He was born Nov. 23, 1862, in Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa.; the son of Isaac and Sophia (Foust) Showalter; Abraham Showalter, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in the United States, of German parentage. Mrs. Isaac Showalter was a native of Huntingdon county, and descended from Pennsylvania Dutch colonists, and was the daughter of Jacob Foust. D. B. Showalter was reared on the farm and attended the common schools in his native county. He then entered Juniata college, Huntingdon, Pa., at the age of 22, and graduated therefrom in 1888. He then taught school for 5 years in Huntingdon county, Pa., under the supervision of Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, who is at present superintendent of the public schools of Philadelphia, and

now the nominee of the republican party for governor of Pennsylvania. Removing to Louisiana in 1890, Mr. Showalter soon occupied a high position in the educational system of the state. He was, from 1890 to 1904, principal of Cheneyville high school, and of high schools at Bastrop, Monroe and Jennings; 1904 to 1908, superintendent of schools of Ascension parish; and 1908 to the present time, superintendent of the Rapides parish public schools. Prof. Showalter is a charter member of the Louisiana State Teachers' association, and has never failed to attend the annual meetings; was elected secretary of the legislative committee of that association, at its organization at Alexandria in 1892, and in 1897 was honored with the presidency, serving 2 years. He was elected treasurer of the association in 1902, and has since held this position. The professor is extensively interested in fraternal and secret orders. He was a charter member of Morehouse Camp, No. 15, Woodmen of the World, Bastrop, La., which was organized Feb. 29, 1896; past Consul Commander of Olive Camp, No. 18, Woodmen of the World, Donaldsonville, La.; was elected Head Consul of the Woodmen of the World of Louisiana, at the biennial session of the Head Camp, held at Lake Charles, La., March 21-23, 1911; was reelected Head Consul, March 27, 1913, at Baton Rouge, La. He has delivered a number of addresses on "Woodcraft" in many parts of the state. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with Oliver Lodge, No. 84, Free and Accepted Masons; Keystone Chapter, No. 44, Royal Arch Masons; Council No. 12, Royal and Select Masters. Prof. Showalter is Past Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias, and is at present Grand Inner Guard of the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Louisiana. He is also a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has devoted most of his time and talents to matters educational, and is one of the active and prominent members, from the State of Louisiana, of the National Educational association. Prof. Showalter married, in 1893, Miss Fannie S. Aungst, of Lancaster, Pa. They are the parents of 3 children, David M., James Aswell and Emma Nora. A fourth child, Viola Marie, died at the age of 7 years.

Sinai, Joseph, lawyer and resident of New Orleans, was born in that city, May 25, 1875, but in the year of his birth his parents removed to Sharkey county, Miss., where the first 13 years of his life were spent. He is a son of Julius and Sarah (Goldman) Sinai, both parents being born in Germany, and the father's occupation that of a planter and merchant. Mr. Sinai received his preliminary education in the public schools of Mississippi. He then entered St. Aloysius college at Vicksburg, Miss., from which he was graduated in 1891. Mr. Sinai then became a student in Washington & Lee university, but he was not permitted to obtain a degree on account of trouble with his eyes. His desire was to become a lawyer, and when his eyes became well he took up the study of law in Tulane university, coming to New Orleans in Sept., 1894. He completed his law studies in Tulane, graduating in 1897, with the degree of LL. B. Immediately after, he entered upon the practice of law in New Orleans, where he has continued in his profession with

gratifying success, now ranking among the leading members of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana bar associations. He is a member of the State Board of Appraisers, his term of office to expire Dec. 31, 1914. To this position Mr. Sinai was appointed by Gov. Sanders, being appointed from the second congressional district.

Singletary, Thomas Puller, M. D.—For a quarter of a century, Dr. Thomas Puller Singletary was an active practitioner of medicine in East Baton Rouge parish, but he has retired from the active practice, and now is a consulting physician only. He is the founder of the Baton Rouge sanitarium, which he conducted as a private institution for a number of years, and then, in 1911, leased the building. Before he located in the city of Baton Rouge, Dr. Singletary practiced for 2 years as a country physician. He began the practice of medicine in East Baton Rouge parish in 1887, in which year he graduated from the Louisville medical college, Louisville, Ky. Prior to entering the Louisville medical college, he attended a while lectures in the medical department of Tulane university. He began the study of medicine under his father, who was, for many years a successful practitioner of medicine in East Feliciana parish, where the son was born April 12, 1860. He was reared in his native parish, and at the age of 16 he was sent to Emory & Henry college, Virginia, where he remained 2 years, completing a good literary education. Dr. Thomas Puller Singletary comes of old and well-known families of Louisiana. His paternal grandfather, Elisha Singletary, was of Scotch-Irish lineage, a native of South Carolina, from which state he came to Louisiana, and settled in East Feliciana parish, where he became a well-known planter and lived many years. His son, Dr. Samuel L. Singletary, the father of Dr. Thomas Puller Singletary, was born and reared in East Feliciana parish, where he successfully practiced medicine for a long period of time, and where he always lived, and where he died at the age of 76 years. He married Sarah C. Puller, who was born in East Feliciana parish, where she is still living. She was the daughter of Capt. Thomas Puller, who was a prominent steamboatman for years. Dr. Samuel L. Singletary and his wife had 5 sons and 3 daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. Four of the sons became physicians and one a planter. Of their children, Dr. Thomas Puller Singletary is the eldest. Dr. Singletary has always been an ardent student; he has taken 2 post-graduate courses in medicine at New York City, and has long held a membership in East Baton Rouge parish medical society, in the Louisiana State Medical society, and in the American Medical association. For 8 years he served as coroner of East Baton Rouge parish; was for 4 years physician for the state blind institution, and is now physician for the state school for the deaf. He was assistant physician for the Louisiana state university, during Dr. Buffington's administration. Dr. Singletary has always manifested a commendable spirit of public enterprise, and in generous manner contributed to the advancement of movements tending toward the betterment of his fellowman and the community wherein he has lived. In the business world he has gained complimentary success; in the future of Baton Rouge he

has always believed, a fact demonstrated in real estate holdings. He is the owner of the Singletary building on Third street, and other valuable property. He is a stockholder in the Istrouma Hotel Co., and a director of the organization. In politics Dr. Singletary has long been active in the support of the men and measures of the democratic party, and is now a member of party's state executive committee. In fraternal relations, he holds membership in the Woodman Circle and the Knights of Honor. His life, as physician, as a citizen, and as a man among his fellowmen, has been exemplary and above reproach, and in his domestic relations we find his happiest tenor of life. In 1889 he married Miss Sarah E. Allen, the daughter of Clinton Allen of East Baton Rouge parish. The home life of Dr. and Mrs. Singletary has been brightened by the following children: Alice V., the wife of W. D. Thomas, of Baton Rouge; Thomas J., now a student in Tulane university of Louisiana, and Sarah C.

Smith, Beverly W., M. D., Franklin, St. Mary parish, La., was born at Franklin, April 17, 1870; son of Beverly Chew and Lillie (Walker) Smith, both of whom were born at Franklin. The paternal grandfather, Simeon Smith, born at Hartford, Conn., 1801, died at Franklin in 1853. The maternal grandfather, Marcus Walker, born at Waterbury, Conn., died at New York in 1879, aged 72 years. He was buried at Franklin. Simeon Smith located at Franklin in the late 20's and opened a general merchandise business. He possessed considerable means, and shortly after locating at Franklin began operating a line of steamers between Franklin and New York City, and through this medium largely supplied Franklin and the surrounding country with merchandise. He was one of the first merchants at Franklin, and continued in mercantile business there until his death from yellow fever Dec. 12, 1853. His widow survived him until Sept. 1874. Marcus Walker also was a pioneer of St. Mary parish. Locating there as a young man, he engaged in sugar planting, his place being known as "Tidal Wave Plantation." He also engaged in mercantile business, and became a large cotton buyer. He married Miss Sarah Trowbridge, a daughter of one of the old-settled American families. Mrs. Walker died in 1871. Marcus Walker had gone to New York City for medical treatment and while there his death occurred. He was carried to Franklin for burial. When Simeon Smith came south he was accompanied by his brother, Icabod, but the latter died shortly after locating at Franklin. Beverly Chew Smith enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Vinson's scouts, and did valiant service in the cause of the South throughout the Civil war. After the surrender he returned to Franklin and devoted his abilities to mercantile pursuits until his death in Feb., 1880. He is survived by his widow and 3 children at this time. Beverly W. Smith was educated in private schools. He entered the University of Alabama in 1888, taking the scientific course, but left the university in his junior year. In 1890 he entered the medical department of Tulane university, graduating with the degree of M. D. in 1893. Immediately following his return from the medical school he began general practice at Franklin, where he has since remained and devoted his energies and abilities to his profession. In 1902 Dr. Smith established the



HUBERT SIDNEY SMITH, M. D.

St. Mary sanitarium at Franklin and has since conducted this as a private institution. In 1895 Dr. Smith was married to Miss Daisy Williams, a daughter of C. C. Williams of Lafourche parish. Two children have been born to them, viz.: Beverly Chew, now at the University of Virginia, and Daisy Bell. Dr. Smith and family affiliate with the Episcopal church. He votes the democratic ticket. In 1892 the doctor was appointed by Gov. Foster as superintendent of public schools, to fill an unexpired term. He was reappointed, and served 6 years in that office. In 1908 he was appointed by Gov. Sanders to the office of vice-president of the Louisiana State Board of Health. He resigned from this office in the latter part of 1913. While so serving he was one of the committee that drafted the Louisiana sanitary code, which involved a great deal of painstaking labor. He is a member of the Attakapas clinical, Louisiana State Medical and Southern Medical societies; Southern Surgical, and American Medical associations; Association of Louisiana R. R. surgeons, and is division surgeon of the Southern Pacific R. R.; member of the Masonic fraternity, and of Kappa Alpha.

Smith, Hubert Sidney, M. D., of Thibodaux, parish of Lafourche, was born Nov. 10, 1864, at New Orleans; the son of George Smith, native of Wexford, Ireland, who came to New Orleans in his youth in search of a means of livelihood, and rose, from modest beginnings to prominence in business. The Smiths of Wexford are an old and honorable family, related by marriage to the O'Donovans and others who can trace their lineage back to the earliest days of Irish nobility. Mrs. O'Donovan, mother of Mary O'Hea, wife of Augustus Smith (the father of Hubert Sidney Smith), was a descendant of the ancient family of Irish chieftains whose ancestor was Eber Finn, eldest son of Miledh of Spain, kin to Gaelic and Norman French families, and the warlike clans of Erin. George Smith, born at Wexford, March 26, 1830, ran away from home in his boyhood, and embarked on a ship bound for New Orleans. Soon after landing, the resolute youth obtained employment as a yard clerk in a cotton press, working by day and at night attending Blackmar's night school. From one position to another he steadily advanced until he became part owner of the Commercial press, one of the most important in New Orleans. From his marriage with Miss Josephine Catherine Busquet, (born in New Orleans Jan. 2, 1835; died at Thibodaux), 5 children were born: Hubert Sidney, at present located in Thibodaux, and prominent as a medical practitioner; Marie Josephine, who became Mrs. James Washington Blount of Pensacola, Fla.; Walter Joseph Smith, who married Miss Mary Amelia Hall, and died leaving 3 children. Two members of George Smith's family died in infancy. His death occurred at his summer home in Biloxi, Miss., May 9, 1908. Dr. Hubert Sidney Smith was educated at the Jesuit's college, New Orleans, and at Spring Hill college, near Mobile, Ala., graduating from the latter institution in 1884. After engaging in the cotton and sugar business, he began the study of medicine at Tulane university, but had to abandon his classes on account of impaired eyesight. He was one of the bounty clerks in the employ of the United States government, and was next a sugar chemist for the American Sugar Refining Co., until 1895, when he again entered the medical department of Tulane, graduating as

M. D. in 1898. Dr. Smith had charge of one of the wards of the Charity hospital, and of an outdoor clinic. During the yellow fever epidemic in 1898, he was with the United States Marine hospital service, and given charge of the Louisville & Nashville R. R.'s freight depot. In 1900, the doctor went to Thibodaux, where he has been practicing his profession to the present time. For 2 years he was secretary of the Lafourche parish Medical association; and in 1905 had charge of the yellow fever situation at Lafourche Crossing. Before frost came he had succeeded in stamping out the disease. Dr. Smith is a member of the Lafourche parish and State Medical societies, and of the Knights of Columbus. At this writing he is health officer of the town of Thibodaux. A careful student of hygiene, he has recently designed a modification of the Stiles system, and perfected a fly-proof sanitary closet, which has been approved by the state board of health. In April, 1908 occurred the marriage of Dr. Smith and Miss Effie Mary Munson, a daughter of Alonzo Randolph Munson, of Assumption parish, La. From their union 1 daughter, Alice Ann Smith, was born.

Smith, Hon. James Monroe, planter, banker, and man of varied business interests, Shreveport, La., was born at Farmerville, Union parish, La., Feb. 6, 1857; son of William C. and Elizabeth (Manning) Smith, both of whom were natives of the state of Alabama. The families of both parents removed from Alabama to Union parish, La., about the year 1840. The marriage of the parents took place in Union parish and they remained residents of that locality throughout their lives. The paternal grandfather, John Smith, was a native of Culpepper county, Va., and among the early settlers of Louisiana. The maternal grandfather, James Clark Manning, was a native of the state of Georgia, and came to Louisiana about the year 1840. James Monroe Smith is the eldest of 4 children, two sons and 2 daughters, born to his parents. His youngest sister, Florence, now the wife of L. E. Thomas of Shreveport, and himself, are the only survivors of the family at this time. His childhood and youth were passed in Union parish, where he attended the public schools and later Louisiana state university. In 1879, when he was only 22 years of age, he was elected clerk of court of Union parish under the constitution of 1879, being at that time the youngest parish court clerk in the state. He was repeatedly reëlected and remained incumbent of that office until 1900, when he was elected a member of the Louisiana state senate from the senatorial district composed of Union, Morehouse, West Carroll and Lincoln parishes. He served in the senate until appointed registrar of the land office to succeed John S. Lanier, in which capacity he served one term, and in 1904 was elected treasurer of the state of Louisiana. In 1908, at the expiration of his term as state treasurer, he removed to Shreveport, where he has since resided. Mr. Smith served 12 years as a member of the board of supervisors of Louisiana state university. He was one of the original organizers of the Ruston state bank and also the Farmerville state bank, being now a member of the board of directors of each of these institutions. He is also a member of the board of directors and vice-president of the Continental Bank & Trust Co., of Shreveport, and a member, respectively, of the insurance firm of Smith & Bransford and the Lyon Realty Co.

He also owns and operates a plantation in Bossier parish, and has a variety of other interests and associations in the city of Shreveport. Mr. Smith is affiliated with the First Baptist church of Shreveport and is a member of the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. He has taken an active part in public affairs during many years past, and in recent years has entered actively into political campaigns, canvassing the state and speaking in the interest of the nominees of the democratic party, and is at all times found in line with any really progressive movement directed toward the betterment of living conditions for the people of Louisiana or the nation, being especially devoted to the interests of Shreveport and North Louisiana. He has been active in bringing his part of the state into the present state of splendid development and prosperity it now enjoys. Mr. Smith has been twice married. Oct. 15, 1885, he was married to Miss May Olive Kidd, and to their union 4 children were born, only 2 of whom survive at this time, these being Lois May, now the wife of Dr. J. A. Hendrick of Shreveport, and James M., Jr., at this time attending Louisiana state university. The mother of these children died in Feb., 1895. Jan. 6, 1898 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Eva M. Slaton, of Ruston, La.

Smith, LeDoux E., prominent citizen and financier; by birth and marriage connected with the ancient and honorable families of Louisiana and Virginia. Mr. Smith is eminently fitted for the high position of trust he is holding as treasurer of his native state. Alexandria, La., was the place of his birth, July 25, 1856. He is the son of Stokes A. Smith, M. D., of Mason county, Ky., who saw military service in the war with Mexico, and also in the Civil war, and who was on the staff of General Kirby Smith (1861-65). After the war with Mexico, Dr. Smith located in Alexandria and practised his profession. He served as president of the state board of health. In 1872 death closed his eventful career. Treasurer Smith's mother was Clara M. (Scott) Smith, daughter of Thomas C. Scott, from Charlotte county, Va., was born in Rapides parish, La. Her mother, Marie Lauletta LeDoux, was a descendant of French Canadians who had settled in Louisiana. Mr. LeDoux Smith was educated in the public schools of the state; and for a number of years was engaged in farming in the parish of Rapides. Agricultural pursuits did not stand in the way of his keeping excellently informed of, and in touch with, the politics of his state, and he was so generally known and respected that in 1899 he was unanimously nominated for state treasurer and was elected the year following. For 4 years he served his state with such ability that if the law did not expressly forbid a second successive term as state treasurer, Mr. Smith would undoubtedly have been re-elected. But he went before the people in the primary election of 1912 (January 23), and was nominated for treasurer. He is now holding his second term. Treasurer Smith married Sept. 14, 1896, Miss Mary Diggs Fitzhugh of Virginia, a descendant of Gen. George Washington's brother, John Augustine, and connected with the Lee family.

Sommerville, Walter Byers, associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana—Is a native of the city of New Orleans, La., and was born Oct. 7, 1854. His parents were William B. and Eleanor (Casey)

Sommerville, the father being a native of Pennsylvania and a son of James Sommerville of Virginia. William B. Sommerville came South when a young man and later married Mrs. Eleanor Buchanan, nee Casey, a native of Natchez, Miss., and located at New Orleans in 1854. He followed the business of a sugar merchant, and died in 1862, when about 45 years of age, leaving 4 children, one of whom is now deceased, the remaining 3 being the subject of this sketch and 2 sisters, who are teachers. The mother died at an advanced age. She was a lady of the most sterling qualities of heart and mind, devoted to her family and enjoying the most trustful love and veneration of her children and the most gracious consideration and esteem throughout a wide circle of appreciative friends and acquaintances. Walter B. Sommerville passed his youth in the city of his nativity, where he attended the public schools, and the boys' high school. Following the completion of his academic education the young man entered the University of Louisiana, now Tulane, and graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1880. In May of that year the young attorney was admitted to practice in the courts of Louisiana. In 1891 he was admitted to practice before the supreme court of the United States. The first public position held by Atty. Sommerville was that of clerk to the attorney general of Louisiana, in which capacity he served 8 years. During a like period of time he was assistant city attorney at New Orleans. In Aug., 1889 he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as judge of the civil district court, and in November of that year he was elected to succeed himself on the bench of that court for a term of 12 years. When former Gov. Francis T. Nicholls, on account of failing health, retired as associate justice of the supreme court, Judge Sommerville was elected, March, 1911, to fill his unexpired term, and in Nov. 1912, Judge Sommerville was elected to succeed himself for a term of 12 years. It was highly complimentary to Judge Sommerville that Gov. Nicholls expressed pleasure in knowing that he was to be succeeded as associate justice by Judge Sommerville. As a man, lawyer and jurist, he won an enviable reputation, and is esteemed as a man of the most sterling qualities of character and exalted ideals, possessing a profound knowledge of the law, and his opinions characterize him as a wise and just jurist. In 1906 Judge Sommerville was married to Miss Fannie Palmer Caldwell, a daughter of Prof. John W. Caldwell and grand-daughter of Rev. Dr. Benjamin Morgan Palmer, who was pastor of the First Presbyterian church of New Orleans, for almost 50 years.

Soniat-DuFossat, Charles Theodore, of New Orleans, lawyer and notary, was born in Jefferson parish, Louisiana, April 11, 1847, the son of Charles Theodore Soniat DuFossat, and Marie Amenaide La Branche. The Soniat family is of ancient French nobility, whose records date back more than 800 years. The name was Saunhac, Saunac, Saugnac, and Soniat. The latter orthography is of American origin, after the Chevalier Gui Saunhac DuFossat had emigrated to Louisiana in 1751. But several members of the family obtained the authorization to return to the French appellation, while others kept the orthography which has since obtained in Louisiana. Several of the Saunhaes possessed large estates in France, occupied positions of trust and honor, and contracted alliances with the noblest families.

A Saunhae was Grand Master of the Knights Templars in the 13th century; another was Commander of the Knights of Malta; and still another was a Knight of the Royal Order. Gentlemen in waiting of the King's household, officers in the army and navy, pages, bishops, were found in the Saunhae family. Gui Soniat DuFossat, before coming to Louisiana, was Gui de Saunhae Baron DuFossat, volunteer soldier in the regiment de Bearn in 1746; next was lieutenant in the Regiment de Monaco, and was wounded during the siege of Maestricht. He embarked for Louisiana in 1751 and became one of the most active and public-spirited among the colonists. The principal fortifications of the lower division of the Louisiana province were erected under his supervision; and to him the people owed many laws and several police regulations which were still in existence not many years ago. The baron married in 1753 Miss Francoise Claudine de Dreux, and was the father of 10 children. Gui Joseph de Saunhae, his seventh son married twice. By his first wife, Marie Anne Arnoult, he had 4 children; and by his second wife, Louise Duralde, 8 children. Charles Theodore, youngest child from the second marriage, was the father of the subject of this biography. He was born Dec. 8, 1818; married Jan. 25, 1845, Miss Marie Amenaide La Branche, daughter of Lucien and Mathilde (Fortier) La Branche. The family consisted of 5 children: Lucien, born Jan. 14, 1846, died March 5, 1809; Charles Theodore, Louise, now wife of Amedee Fortier, planter of St. Charles parish; Gustave Valerien, born July 20, 1856, died May 16, 1903; and Meloney Charles, born March 26, 1861. Gustave Valerien married Miss Louise Marie Sarpy, Oct. 6, 1887. They reared a family of 10 children. Meloney Charles married Feb. 11, 1890, Miss Exilee Fortier, daughter of Polycarpe and Louise (La Branche) Fortier. They have 8 children. The family of Amedee, and Louise (Soniat) consisted of 7 children. One of the daughters, Louise, is the wife of William J. Nelson, of Mobile, Ala.; one of the sons, Theodore, died Oct. 14, 1905 while he was studying law in the office of his uncle, Charles T. Soniat. Another son, Eugene Louis, is a dentist, and Lucien is a physician. Charles Theodore Soniat DuFossat, subject of this review, was educated in private and public schools, and at Jefferson college, in the parish of St. James. While he was a student at the last-named institution, the Civil war of 1861-65 was in progress, and as the Federals were preparing to invest New Orleans, young Soniat was recalled to the city and was sent to Jefferson academy in that city. He next left for France and entered the "Ecole Supérieure du Commerce" in Paris, graduating in 1867. On his return to New Orleans, Mr. Soniat matriculated in the law department of Tulane university, from which he graduated in 1870. Two years after, he received a commission as notary public for the parish of Orleans. When the struggle between the citizens and the republican administration of Louisiana occurred in 1874, Mr. Soniat joined the ranks of the "White league" and took part in the battle of Sept. 14, 1874, between the citizen soldiery and the metropolitan police. Mr. Soniat participated in those stirring events with the men of the second district of New Orleans, as a member of battery C., Louisiana field artillery. In 1888 the Young Men's democratic association entered the political field in opposition to the "regular" democrats, and Mr.

Soniat was the candidate of the association for the position of state senator from the second senatorial district of New Orleans, and was elected, serving from 1888 to 1890. He was appointed by the mayor to be a member of the court house commission, charged with the supervision of the plans and of the construction of the "million dollar courthouse," in New Orleans. In 1912, Mr. Soniat was elected to the school board, and at the first meeting of the board for organization he was selected to be its president; but in Dec., 1812 he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. Going abroad for rest and recuperation, he was absent several months, and on his return was able to resume the practice of his profession. Mr. Soniat is a member of the Louisiana Historical society, the Athenae Louisianais, the Alliance Franco-Louisianaise; the French opera club, the Boston, St. John Rowing, and Young Men's Gymnastic clubs; the Commercial Law league of America. Mr. Soniat has in his possession a number of relics of the Saunhae family. One of the heirlooms is a helmet that was worn by his uncle, Gui Joseph Soniat DuFossat, who was a member of the body guard of King Louis XVIII from 1824 to 1830. That helmet was in Mr. Soniat's keeping for many years before he could find out its history. It had been taken out of an old storeroom in the Chateau de Saunhae and given to him, and it was only after nearly 20 years that Mr. Soniat succeeded in tracing the ownership of the helmet to his uncle, who had left New Orleans in 1814 to take service in the King's army in France.

Soria, Henry N., for many years a well-known business man of New Orleans, was born in New York City Nov. 11, 1834, son of Isaac Soria of that state. He came to New Orleans when quite young and attended school until 21 years old, when he removed to St. Louis. In that city he engaged in the commission business until he returned to New Orleans in 1860. At the outbreak of the Civil war he entered the Confederate army as captain of Campbell guards in Jackson's regiment under Col. Kennedy. He was in the war during the whole 4 years on staff of Gen. Walker and for a time as major on the staff of Gen. McCowan. After the war he went into business in New Orleans with Lamb Quinlin & Co. for a short time, and then began for himself under the firm name of Henry N. Soria & Co., in the commission business. Following this he was in the wholesale wagon business for a number of years, and later, with his brother, became dealers in standard guano; attending to the outside business and was the principal salesman. He followed this line until his death in July, 1902. He was a member of some of the carnival organizations. C. N. Soria was a brother with whom Henry N. Soria was for some time in business. Augustus Soria, another brother, was a captain in the Washington artillery and was killed by the accidental explosion of a cannon. In 1858 Henry N. Soria married Miss Henrietta Johnson, daughter of Edward A. Johnson, who was the first hardware merchant in St. Louis, a business he followed until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Soria were the parents of 5 children, 2 of whom are living. One son in New York who is vice-president of the Richardson Silk Co., and 1 daughter, Miss Genevieve, now living at home with her mother.

Souchon, Edmond, physician and surgeon of international eminence, was born in Opelousas, St. Landry parish, La., Dec. 1, 1841.

When he was yet quite young, the family moved to St. Martinville, in the same state, and there resided until Edmond had about attained his 12th year, when the parental home was changed to Mobile, Ala., and finally to New Orleans, the state of his nativity. These moves, it is explained, were due to the failing health of the head of the family, which gradually became so low, it is said, as to bring the resources of the family to a very low ebb. About this time Edmond was taken from a private school and placed in the public schools, quite probably as a measure of economy. However, something more than 2 years later, when the father's health had improved and comfort and affluence in a measure had returned to the family, young Souchon was sent to Paris, France, where he met many of the relatives of his father and mother, both of whom were French and whose families at that time as now numbered many officers of the French army. The father of Edmond, Dr. Eugene Souchon, was at that time a practicing dentist in the second district of New Orleans, and was long and well-known in the city. The paternal grandfather was one of the two grenadiers who saved the life of Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte at the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, Egypt, as is related and represented in the illustrated edition of the "Memorial de Ste. Helene." When young Souchon had completed his collegiate course in Paris, and had just entered upon the study of medicine in that city, news reached the French metropolis telling of the beginning of hostilities in the war of secession between the states. Monthly remittances from home soon ceased to make their welcome appearance, and the aspiring young medical student from the strife-torn American republic was left to shift for himself as best he could in the French capital. He had then reached his 19th year, and of course was far better prepared to make his own way than formerly. Nevertheless, he found the struggle for existence and the acquirement of knowledge called for the exercise of his best wits and energies, for he was determined to go on with his medical studies. This siege, as it may be termed, held him in check for 5 long years, during which time he found studying and working for a living far from affording allurements in a foreign city such as Paris, where requirements were so exacting and a livelihood so difficult to gain under conditions to which he was unaccustomed. When difficulties had multiplied to an extent that seemingly would have discouraged a young man of his years attempting to acquire a technical education in a foreign country, opportunity beckoned in the form of a competitive examination for the internship at the hospitals of Paris, and though the ordeal to him must be severe and chance of success slight, considering his youth and limited medical knowledge and experience, he nevertheless entered the contest with avidity, and doubtless was as much surprised as pleased when, upon his first trial, he was received—fourth on a list of 350 applicants. In the course of the duties that followed the hospital interne became acquainted with the famous American surgeon, Dr. J. Marion Sims, who had arrived in Paris to demonstrate his great success in the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula. Dr. Sims was unable to speak the French language, and was greatly pleased with meeting young Souchon, who became his interpreter as well as assistant in performing that fine and delicate operation which gave him

wealth and world-wide fame. The death of the elder Dr. Souchon, and consequent need for his presence in ministering to the wants of his aged mother, necessitated the return of the young doctor from Paris sooner than he had anticipated, and upon coming to New Orleans he entered the University of Louisiana, from which he graduated in 1867. Before leaving Paris he had been given a letter from Dr. Sims to Dr. T. G. Richardson, and on presentation of this Dr. Richardson received him most kindly, giving him a key to his own office that he might use it, with free access to books and instruments, until such time as the young man might be able to equip himself with these necessities of his profession. He was also invited to Dr. Richardson's table and provided with a room in Dr. Stone's hospital until his finances might be in better condition. Later, when the grateful young physician offered to acquit himself as far as money could go in such a matter, Dr. Richardson would accept no payment. For these rare benefactions Dr. Souchon always expressed the greatest appreciation. Young Dr. Souchon then became Dr. Richardson's prosector, making all dissections necessary for Dr. Richardson's lectures on anatomy. Later, too, he became Dr. Richardson's chief of clinic at the Charity hospital and also assisted in his operations in private practice. Thus for many years they were in daily contact, and from this intimate association grew the mutual and enduring friendship of these men. Dr. Souchon soon began to build, in the second district mainly, a rapidly-increasing and lucrative practice. In 1869 Dr. Souchon married Miss Corinne Lavie, allied to the old Creole families of Sebatier, Mazureau, and Grima. Three children resulted from this union, being, in order: Dr. Marion Souchon (so named for Dr. Marion Sims), Corinne, who became Mrs. Harry Homes Hodgson, and Selika. In 1872 Dr. Souchon was elected demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of Tulane university, and in 1885 was elected professor of anatomy and of clinical surgery, in the same department, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Samnel Logan. In 1890 the increase in Dr. Souchon's practice above Canal street, in the city of New Orleans, and the yearnings of his children, who had all been educated in American schools, induced him to move into the uptown district, where he has since owned a cozy home on the corner of St. Charles avenue and First street. Dr. Souchon served with conviction and energy on the board of administrators of the Charity hospital during the administration of Gov. Wiltz. When in 1892 Mrs. Richardson made her donation for the building and equipment of the new medical college in Canal street, now the medical department of Tulane university, Dr. Souchon was selected by Dr. and Mrs. Richardson, and by the faculty, to design the floor plans, upon which depended the whole building; to supervise the erection of the structure, and to have full charge of all the interior requirements. So well pleased was Mrs. Richardson, the Tulane special committee, and the medical faculty, with the long and unswerving efforts—of two years' duration—for the perfection of this grand work, that the committee and faculty resolved, with the full approval of Mrs. Richardson, to place in the entrance hall the marble testimonial tablet which may be seen there bearing the following inscription: "Erected under the supervision

of Prof. Edmond Souchon, M. D., delegated by the medical faculty to design the floor plans, and to have charge of all the interior requirements." In 1898 Gov. Foster appointed Dr. Souchon president of the Louisiana state board of health. He was continued in office by Gov. Heard and by Gov. Blanchard, thus serving under 3 successive state administrations, the longest term yet filled by a president of the state board of health. Dr. Souchon retired from the chair of anatomy and clinical surgery at Tulane university in 1908 with a Carnegie pension. He had more to do than any other one man with framing the plans for the new Richardson memorial medical building, erected on the campus of the university in 1908. Dr. Souchon acquired a national reputation as a writer. He contributed numerous articles on anatomy, surgery and sanitation, in the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, Journal of the American Medical Association, New York Medical Record, and New York Medical Journal. His most important writings are on Aneurisms of the Arch of the Aorta, Subclavian Aneurisms, Irreducible Dislocations of the Shoulder, Surgical Diseases and Injuries of the Neck, the Philosophic Anatomy of the Liver, A Plea for Reform in Medical and University Education, Wounds of the Large Surgical Veins, Hepatic Abscesses, Drilling of Holes Through the Skull, Diagnosis of Tumors, Reminiscences of Dr. Marion Sims and Dr. T. G. Richardson, Preservation of Anatomic Dissections, With Permanent Color of Muscles, Vessels and Organs; Sanitary Code of the Louisiana State Board of Health, and many other technical and important compositions. Dr. Souchon was the inventor of the Souchon Anesthetizer. He was at all times one of the busiest of men, but held a membership in the Boston club and served on its board of governors for 2 consecutive terms. He was president of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical association, president of the Orleans Parish Medical society, member of the Louisiana State Medical society, founding member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological association, member and vice-president of the American Medical association, fellow and vice-president of the American Surgical association, and member of the Society of American Anatomists. After his retirement from the chair of anatomy at Tulane university, Dr. Souchon devoted his time to the building of an anatomical museum, making magnificent and unique anatomical preparations after a method elaborated by him. The board of administrators of the Tulane educational fund have call the museum the Souchon Museum of Anatomy. It is located in the Richardson memorial, on Tulane campus.

Souchon, Marion, physician and surgeon, was born in New Orleans, La., 1870; son of Dr. Edmond Souchon. In the course of his education, Marion Souchon successively attended Spring Hill college and the University of Virginia, graduating in medicine from Tulane university in 1894, and spending 2 years as an interne in the Charity hospital at New Orleans. Following his graduation he was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy at Tulane university, also filling the post of chief of clinic to the chair of clinical surgery until 1903. In 1910 he was appointed clinical instructor to the senior class at Tulane, and remains in that position at

this time. Dr. Souchon is also chief surgeon of the Hotel Dieu hospital, chief surgeon to the French hospital, medical director of the Pan-American Life Insurance Co., surgeon at Touro Shakespeare home. He is a member of the American Medical association, the Louisiana State Medical society, and the Orleans Parish Medical society. In 1896 Dr. Souchon married Miss Dolly Burthe, a daughter of Edmond Burthe. Three children have been born to them: Edmond, Marion and Harry.

Soulé, Frank, a well-known attorney of New Orleans, was born in that city, Sept. 11, 1871; a son of Col. George and Mary Jane (Reynolds) Soulé. The father was a native of the state of New York, and came to New Orleans before the war, where he founded Soulé's business college in 1856, which is regarded as one of the foremost commercial schools of its kind in the South. His wife, Mary Jane Reynolds, was born and reared in Mobile, Ala. Both father and mother are now living in the Crescent City. Frank Soulé received his early education in his father's school, and later entered Cornell university, graduating in 1892 with the degree of bachelor of letters. On leaving Cornell he returned to New Orleans, where he began the study of law at Tulane university, and in 1895 received his degree of LL. B. Mr. Soulé entered into professional practice in 1895 in his home city, and in 1897 formed a partnership with Mr. F. L. Richardson, which partnership still exists. He is also a notary public. He is a member of the Louisiana Bar association, and of the American Bar association, of the New Orleans Tennis club, the Country club, Boston club, and is affiliated fraternally with the Masonic order and Zeta Psi college fraternity. In 1902 Mr. Soulé was united in marriage to Edith, a daughter of George H. and Ida Kitchell (Miller) Blackwelder, of St. Louis, Mo. Her father is connected with the Holbrook-Blackwelder Real Estate Trust Co., of that city.

Spearing, James Zacharie, of New Orleans, has won an enviable reputation as a lawyer and distinction as a friend and advocate of the cause of education, being now a member of the state board of education. Mr. Spearing was reared in New Orleans, where he has always made his home. However, he was born in Alto, Cherokee county, Tex., his birth occurring on the 23rd day of April, 1864, during the Civil war, on account of which his mother had become a refugee to that state. His father, John Farmer Spearing, served throughout the entire time of the war between the states as a member of the Washington artillery. The father was born in New Orleans in 1830 and died here in 1893. He was a son of Henry Spearing, who was born in England, whence he came to America about 1813 with his wife and 1 son, and locating in New Orleans, at once established himself in the business of making sails, which had been the business of himself and father in England. He continued sail making until his death, which occurred when his son, John Farmer Spearing, was but a boy. His eldest son succeeded to the proprietorship of the business and conducted it until his death after the war of secession. John Farmer Spearing then carried on the business till he died, at which time his son, Robert Spearing, succeeded to the business, which he has since

conducted. This business is one of less than a half-dozen of New Orleans which were established here a hundred or more years ago. In 1852 John Farmer Spearing married in New Orleans Miss Margaretta Jane Sanders, who was born in Mobile, Ala. They became the parents of 9 children that grew to maturity. Their son, who is the subject of this personal sketch, attended the public schools of New Orleans, and left school at the age of 13 years to begin the battle of life for himself. He became an office boy for a retail coal firm, later an employee of a clothing house. His first business adventure on his own account was with a partner in the book, newspaper and magazine business. At the age of 20 Mr. Spearing took up the study of law with his brother, Joseph H. Spearing, who was then practicing law in New Orleans. In 1886 Mr. Spearing graduated from the law department of Tulane university. He was then associated with his brother in practicing law until 1891, when his brother withdrew from the profession of the law and entered the ministry of the gospel. Since then Mr. Spearing has successfully continued along in the practice of his profession. He cannot properly be classed as a politician, although he has always taken a commendable interest in political affairs and in support of the democratic party. In 1908 he was elected a member of the New Orleans school board, which position he held until 1912, when he resigned to accept a position on the state board of education, to which he was appointed by Gov. Hall. As a member of this board, Mr. Spearing has rendered valuable services, especially so in the matter of text books regulation, a cause he earnestly espoused while serving as a member of the school board of New Orleans. Mr. Spearing is a Knight Templar Mason, and a Mystic Shriner. He is also a member of the order of Knights of Pythias, in the subordinate lodge of which he has held all of the chairs, also served as a member of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana and as supreme representative. He is a communicant of the Episcopal church, together with his family. In 1889 he married Miss Lulie M. Cooke, a native of Mobile, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Spearing have 2 daughters, Cora and Margaretta.

Spencer, Lucius Clay, teacher, author, publisher, orange grower, and head of the Speneer business college, New Orleans, is a son of J. J. and Ann (Moore) Spencer, and was born in Jackson parish, La., at the plantation home of his parents, in the year 1868. J. J. Speneer, the father, born in 1820, was a physician and planter, and owner of a large cotton plantation. The descendants of the Speneer family, of English ancestry, came from England to New England, and later J. J. Spencer came south, first locating in the state of Alabama, from which locality he removed to Louisiana just prior to the Civil war. In the beginning of the war between the states he enlisted in the Confederate service, and took part in some of the engagements of the Virginia campaign, but was paroled after about 18 months' service, on account of defective hearing. He returned to Louisiana, and the later years of his life were passed on his plantation in Jackson parish, where he died in 1906, at the age of 86 years. He was an invalid during the last 2 years of his life, as a result of having been thrown from a horse when he was 84 years old. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Speneer became the parents of

7 children, as follows: W. F., J. J., O. H., J. E., L. C. (subject of this sketch) Sallie and Cornelia. All of the sons, with the exception of L. C., are planters in Jackson and Lincoln parishes, and well-to-do. L. C. Spencer was educated at Keatchie college, in DeSoto parish, La., one of the oldest schools in the South, having been established long before the Civil war. During the war the college buildings were used for hospital purposes. Mr. Spencer graduated from Keatchie college in 1887, with the degree of A. B., and at once began teaching in the college, mostly English branches, continuing this work 4 years. Following this, he went to Texas, where he taught during 2 years and then returned to Louisiana, opening Spencer's business college at Shreveport in the year 1894. The Shreveport school was conducted by Mr. Spencer 3 years, but in 1897, in search of larger fields, he removed to New Orleans, just before the yellow fever epidemic of that year. It was in the latter year that he established Spencer business college in New Orleans, beginning with 15 students. The school has steadily grown year after year, until in 1913 the enrollment reached 1,000. There are now 8 teachers employed in the school, working under Mr. Spencer's direction. The school hours are from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m., with an intermission from 12 to 1 o'clock, and the school is in continuous session throughout the year. In connection with this school, there has been established a system of free instruction for working boys and girls, who go direct from their employment and spend the hour from 5 to 6 o'clock in the school. There are now more than 200 in regular attendance in this department. Proprietors of department stores and other employers have taken great interest in this work, and encourage their clerks and other employees to avail themselves of the privileges and advantages thus so generously afforded them. The New Orleans Picayune also has taken great interest in this work, and has done much toward making it a success. Leading business and professional men give lectures at the college each Friday p. m. Mr. Spencer's teaching is not confined to this school, but on the contrary he, indirectly, is teaching in a number of other schools, through a series of books of which he is the author, all of which are published by the Spencerian Publishing Co., of New Orleans. One of these books is the Spencerian grammar, which was adopted by the Jesuit college as soon as published. Another is Spencerian shorthand, a book of 24 pages, in 9 lessons, containing 9 rules without a single exception. This system is now being taught in 400 business colleges, high schools, and Catholic institutions of learning. The system is so simple that newspapers all over the country have published the 9 lessons for the benefit of their readers. Other books of the Spencer series are the Spencerian English speller, Spencerian business arithmetic, which contains all the known short cuts for use in calculations; Spencerian touch typewriting, which has a sale in nearly every state in the Union. Another interesting book in this valuable series is called "Fourteen Hundred Years in Court." This is designed as a dictation book, and treats grammar by means of questions and answers, compelling the student to study this subject while taking his dictation work. In addition to his arduous and



HON. ETHELRED M. STAFFORD

varied activities as head of this important educational institution, and his accurate and extensive work as author and publisher, Mr. Spencer is owner of a 100-acre orange grove and truck farm situated 8 miles from the city of New Orleans. Orange trees in this grove number over 12,000 and are from 2 to 5 years old. During the season 1912-13 more than 5,000 hampers of lettuce, Irish potatoes, beans, cucumbers, etc., were shipped from this property. Besides affording a most attractive diversion from other labors, this "side line" has thus far proved very profitable. On the property there are now 100 bee hives, very simply arranged, and Mr. Spencer expects to increase these to 400 or 500 hives, as this also has been found attractively profitable. Mr. Spencer was first married in the year 1904 to Miss Lavinia Perkins of Nacogdoches, Tex. She died April 27, 1904. On Oct. 21, 1912, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Bennett, of Clinton, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer have 1 child, little Charlotte Anne Elise. Mr. Spencer, through his own unaided efforts, has comparatively early in life attained a position of well-deserved preëminence among his co-workers of the South and the nation as well. At New Orleans he enjoys the highest regard and esteem of the business community and an unusually large circle of friends and acquaintances. He has overcome obstacles and difficulties, in the successful upbuilding of his college that would have discouraged anyone less determined, but throughout the years he has persisted until long since the reputation of Spencer Business college has become co-extensive with a large part of the United States, throughout which broad territory his graduates find ready employment. In addition to his valuable work as an educator, and his hardly less important example in demonstrating the practicability and desirability of orange culture and truck growing in Louisiana, Mr. Spencer fully measures up to the best standards of modern, progressive, and public-spirited American citizenship, and accordingly takes an active interest in all public questions and their proper solution, especially of the immediate region in which the activities of his useful life are cast.

Stafford, Ethelred Macaulay, lawyer and state senator, is a native son of Louisiana, the city of New Orleans being his birthplace. He was born July 13, 1875, the son of Ethelred R. and Mary (Burke) Stafford. Mr. Stafford's father was born in South Carolina and brought to Louisiana when a boy by his father, Ethelred Stafford, who came of an old family of South Carolina, members of which were patriots of the American revolution, and he became a prominent planter and extensive land owner in Louisiana. The life pursuit of Mr. Stafford's father was that of constructing railroads as a contractor. He died in New Orleans in 1890 at the age of 59 years. Both he and his wife died on the same day, an incident in keeping with a wish of both of them. They were a devoted couple in wedlock, kind and considerate of each other as were they of their children, who numbered 3 sons and 3 daughters. She was born in Dundee, Scotland, and brought to the United States by her parents when she was 12 years of age. Her mother bore the maiden name of Macaulay. Paternally Mr. Stafford is of English lineage, and maternally purely Scotch. Of excellent parentage, he had the

heritage of exemplary training in youth; was reared in New Orleans, and educated in the public schools. The study of law he took up in Tulane university, but on account of failing health, he was compelled to leave the university without graduating. In 1898 he passed an examination before the Supreme court and was admitted to practice law. Mr. Stafford is a veteran of the Spanish-American war in which he served as quarter-master of the Washington artillery, battery B, preferring to serve in that capacity than to that of 1st lieutenant of a Mississippi regiment, organized in Louisiana, to which he had been elected. Peace having been declared, Mr. Stafford received an honorable discharge from military service, and at once entered upon his career as a lawyer in New Orleans. From an early period in life he has taken an active part in politics as a democrat. In 1898 he was elected to the state senate and served 1 term with credit to himself and constituents. In 1899 he was fire commissioner from the fourth district of New Orleans. In this office he served acceptably for 3 years. In 1900 Mr. Stafford won distinction for the manner in which he, as captain of company K, 1st Louisiana regiment, restored peace and order in the region of riotous strikers. In 1912 he was again elected to the state senate, in which legislative body he had previously won the reputation of an able legislator. Among the many bills he introduced and which became laws, perhaps the most noted is the present employers' liability law, which in effect changed the jurisprudence in the matter of assuming of risk on the part of the employee. A like bill in many respects, for 20 years or more, repeatedly failed of passage in the legislature, a fact which taken into consideration indicates the influence and capability of Sen. Stafford in securing the passage of this bill of his own authorship and introduction. Capable as a lawyer, strong as a lawmaker, popular as a man, yet Mr. Stafford is plain and unassuming, unostentatious and unpretentious. In Masonic circles Mr. Stafford sustains prominent relations, being a 32nd degree Mason and also a member of the Mystic Shrine. In 1900 he was united in marriage with Miss Eugenia A., the daughter of Mr. W. G. Tebault, of New Orleans.

Stafford, George Mason Graham, M. D., was born in Alexandria, La., Jan. 3, 1876, the son of David T. and Amy (Graham) Stafford. Both the father and grandfather were natives of Rapides parish. The grandfather was a brigadier general in the Confederate army and was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. The great-grandfather was Leroy, a pioneer of Rapides parish who came from South Carolina in the early days. The mother, Amy Graham, was born in Rapides parish, the daughter of George Mason Graham, one of the prominent planters of the state who came from Virginia. Dr. Stafford is the eldest of 12 children born to his parents, 3 of whom are deceased. He was reared in his native parish and received his first education in private schools after which he went to the Louisiana State university at Baton Rouge for 2 years and then attended Spring Hill college near Mobile, from which he graduated in 1896. He received his degree in medicine at Tulane university in 1901 and located at Alexandria the same year where he has since been practicing, having acquired a large and ever in-

creasing clientele until he is now recognized as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state. He is a member of the Rapides parish Medical society and of the Louisiana State Medical society; also belongs to the Knights of Columbus. In 1901 he was married to Virginia Curtis Cullen, daughter of Simon and Jeannette (Skillman) Cullen. Dr. and Mrs. Stafford have had 5 daughters born to them, as follows: Amy Graham; Annie Jeannette; Catherine Graham; Virginia Curtis, and Ann Sterling Stafford. He is at present coroner of Rapides parish, a position he has filled with the utmost satisfaction to his constituents and with credit to himself.

Starkey, Charles T., lawyer, was born in New Orleans, Dec. 10, 1886, and is a son of Theodore and Julia (Cain) Starkey. His parents were born in New Orleans, and his paternal grandfather, Charles Starkey, was born in Lewiston, Me., and came of an old family of New England. Charles T. Starkey was reared in New Orleans, and in the public schools received his preliminary education. At the age of 11 years he left school and became a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Co., for which corporation he later became bookkeeper, and still later an operator, and finally manager of one of the company's branch offices in New Orleans, resigning the last named position in 1905. Mr. Starkey matriculated at the law department of Tulane university Oct., 1905, and graduated in May, 1907. He was licensed to practice law Dec. 16, 1907. He is also a notary public, and besides the practice of law deals in real estate. Mr. Starkey was married April 30, 1912, to Miss Stella Lathrop, daughter of Elias Lane Lathrop, and Marie Louise (Piaget) Lathrop. Mr. Lathrop is a prominent sugar planter of Plaquemines parish. Mr. Starkey has forged his own way to success in his profession and business; educated himself and made his own way from early youth, and is deserving of much credit for achieving so well under the circumstances against which he has battled.

Steele, Hon. Ollie B., of Baton Rouge, is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Henderson county, Dec. 2, 1844. He was educated at the city academy taught by Prof. Warner Craig. At the age of 12 he became a member of the "Ionian Debating Society," a literary organization composed of the best and brightest young men of Henderson county. He won his first distinction of honor when he was chosen, in 1857, as orator to represent the Christian Church Sunday school at a 4th of July celebration, and he was then not quite 13 years old. A frequent observer of the drills and parades of the Kentucky State Guard, he showed great interest in the military service, and at his suggestion, the professor of the city academy established a military company of the older students. He was chosen captain, remaining in command until his enlistment in the Confederate army, Aug., 1861, in Capt. James Ingram's company of infantry, the 4th Kentucky. But he did not go into actual service until the following October, when Henderson county was occupied by a Federal regiment under Col. Cruft. He, with others, slipped out of Henderson, went to Bowling Green, Ky., where Mr. Steele joined the Issaqueena artillery, later known as the famous Graves' battery. Because of his small stature, and youth, he was

made bugler of the company; and, owing to his knowledge of infantry tactics, was employed, also, as drill master. He gained rapid promotion, through his splendid soldierly qualities, and attained the rank of Captain before he was 21 years of age. In Jan., 1866, Capt. Steele removed to Morehouse parish, La., entering mercantile life with Maj. T. B. Hotchkiss. He went to New Orleans in 1869, taking a situation with the dry goods establishment of John Ganche, and had charge of the office. In December of the same year, he returned to the northern part of Louisiana, and engaged, in Ouachita City, Union parish, in cotton planting and mercantile enterprises. Capt. Steele first entered politics as a delegate from Union parish to the democratic state nominating convention, held in Baton Rouge. He took an active part in the memorable election campaign of 1876, and contributed to the overthrow and destruction of republican rule in Louisiana. At that election he was chosen to represent his parish in the general assembly of the state; and was re-elected in 1878. The legislature having passed an act ordering an election for delegates to a convention for the framing of a new state constitution. The convention having adjourned, Capt. Steele was elected to represent the 22nd senatorial district in 1879, in the state senate, an election having been held that year, for the ratification of the constitution adopted by the convention. The next public office filled by Capt. Steele was that of state auditor from 1884 to 1888. In the heated campaign of 1888 between Nicholls and McEnery for governor, Capt. Steele's intimate acquaintance with the financial affairs of the state, caused him to be unanimously endorsed for re-election, by both factions. He served this second term, from 1888 to 1892. A most thorough and exhaustive report on the bonded debt, made to Gov. Nicholls, by Capt. Steele is today considered a high authority on that subject. When Col. Pickett was state treasurer, during Gov. Foster's 1st administration, Capt. Steele was a most valuable assistant to the treasurer, and had a conspicuous part in the formation of the state's fiscal policy. He was the author of some of the best legislation on the statute books, concerning the financial department of the state. He introduced in the legislature, the act of 1892 providing for the exchange of the 7% bonded indebtedness, on which interest had been reduced, for the new 4% bonds of the state, maturing Jan. 1, 1914. In 1892, he was one of Louisiana's electors who cast the vote of the state for Grover Cleveland for president of the United States. Capt. Steele was elected, without opposition, in the political campaign of 1908 to the state treasurer'ship, an event which is part of the interesting political history of the state. Capt. Steele has always been a leader among business men and financiers of the state; and being a public-spirited man has taken part in all movements for the upbuilding of Baton Rouge, his place of residence since he retired from the state auditor's office. He is 1st vice-president of the Bank of Baton Rouge; president of the Louisiana Fire insurance company; president of the Zadok Realty company, and president of the Bridge City realty company. Capt. Steele's parents were William and Mary (Robinson) Steele. His father was a native of Kentucky, a farmer by occupation, and an

elder in the Christian church. He was a son of Brice Steele, who was of Irish lineage. Mary Robinson Steele was born in England and came with her parents to America, when a child. Capt. Steele was one of 6 children, 3 sons and three daughters, all of whom grew to maturity. In May, 1871, he married Miss Juliet M. Parks, daughter of William Parks. Capt. Steele is courteous and unobtrusive in manner, and possessing a clear intellect his opinions are listened to by his contemporaries with marked attention and respect. During his long political career he has remained a consistent democrat, and he is one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of Louisiana.

Stephens, Edwin Lewis, president of the Southwestern Louisiana Industrial institute at Lafayette, has been for nearly 25 years identified with the educational activities of the state. He was born in Natchitoches parish, Nov. 27, 1872; the son of Joseph Henry, and Isabella (Whitfield) Stephens, both of whom still live in Natchitoches. He received his primary education under the supervision of Prof. William C. Jack, head of a private school in Natchitoches; was a student at Keatchie college, De Soto parish, from 1883 to 1888. Thence entering the Louisiana State university at Baton Rouge, he was graduated from that institution with the degree of bachelor of arts, in 1892. Taking advantage of his vacations, Mr. Stephens learned telegraphy and worked as operator for the Texas & Pacific and the Iowa Central railroad companies. He also taught in parish public schools. In 1892 he was appointed by Col. Thomas D. Boyd, then president of the State Normal school, Natchitoches, La., as teacher of Latin and sciences in that institution. In 1896 he was appointed to the Helen Miller Gould scholarship in the school of pedagogy, New York university, where he was graduated with the degree of Pd. M., in 1897, and again with the degree of Pd. D., in 1899. In Oct., 1899, he occupied the chair of chemistry and physics at the Boys' high school, New Orleans, until Jan., 1900, when he was elected 1st president of the Southwestern Louisiana Industrial institute at Lafayette. In order to start the new educational establishment with the best equipment and most approved buildings, Dr. Stephens, accompanied by an architect, visited schools in various parts of the United States, and on his return to Louisiana occupied himself for several months in superintending the construction of modern buildings for the institute, which began its sessions Sept. 15, 1901. Dr. Stephens has been president of the Louisiana State Public School Teachers' association which he helped to organize in 1892. Under Dr. Stephens' administration, the Southwestern Industrial institute is steadily coming to the front as one of the leading educational institutions of Louisiana. It began with 100 students and 8 instructors. At the present time the number of pupils is 350, the faculty is more than 20 in number, there are 9 buildings, the equipment has been brought up to date, and the curriculum has been greatly improved and extended. Dr. Stephens was editor, from 1905 to 1908, of the Louisiana School Review. He was married, July 14, 1902, to Miss Beverly Randolph, of New Orleans, daughter of John Frazier, and Emma (Parham) Randolph.

Three daughters were born of their union: Beverly Randolph, Jr., Caroline Parham, and Mary Margaret Stephens.

Stirling, Lewis Grey, M. D., Baton Rouge, La., was born in West Feliciana parish, La., Feb. 8, 1862, and is a son of Ruffin G. and Catherine (Leake) Stirling. Both parents were born in the State of Louisiana, where the father followed the double vocation of a planter and physician. His death occurred in 1881, at the age of 54 years. The father was a son of Lewis Stirling, who was prominent as a planter in his time, and related to well known and highly esteemed families, both paternally and maternally. Dr. L. G. Stirling passed his boyhood and youth at the plantation home of his parents in West Feliciana parish. His educational advantages in youth were limited, but by persistent application to his books he gained a good educational foundation, and is possessed of a good academic education, but is a genuinely self-educated man. He graduated in medicine from Tulane university of Louisiana, with the class of 1894, with the degree of M. D., and shortly afterward he located at Baton Rouge, where he has continued in the general practice of his profession with gratifying and ever increasing success and popularity through the past twenty years. He is affiliated with the medical society of his parish and is a member of the Louisiana State Medical society, and the American Medical association. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Chapter Degree Mason. In 1896, Dr. Stirling was married to Miss Alma Mansur, of East Baton Rouge parish. Dr. and Mrs. Stirling have 2 daughters, these being Lucy and Catherine. Dr. Stirling holds deservedly high rank in the medical profession of his locality, and is known to the fraternity throughout an extensive territory. He takes a prominent part in the regulation of sanitary and other matters affecting the health and welfare of the people among whom he lives, and holds the record of a public spirited citizen, zealous in the discharge of both private and public obligations. In all of his successes and attainments Dr. Stirling fully deserves to be classed with those sterling and dependable characters to whom we refer as self made men. There are many of these in Louisiana and other parts of the South and Nation.

Storck, Jacob Ambrose, M. D., of New Orleans, born at New Orleans, Dec. 1, 1865; son of Jacob Storek, native of Bavaria, Germany (born Jan. 15, 1820, died in 1870), and Catherine Mathis Storek, a native of Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, (Aug. 15, 1830, died in 1887). They had 4 sons and 6 daughters. Dr. Storek was educated in the public schools of New Orleans, and Tulane university of Louisiana, graduating in pharmacy in 1887 and in medicine in 1893. Is professor of diseases of the digestive organs, Tulane university, and former professor of materia medica in the New Orleans College of Pharmacy; for several years, lecturer in the New Orleans sanitarium, and the Touro Infirmary Training School for Nurses. For the past 18 years, Dr. Storek has been visiting physician at the Charity hospital, and was, at one time, consulting physician to the Louisiana Anti-Tuberculosis League, and one of the staff physicians of the Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat hospital. He is a member of the American Medical associ-

ation, the Louisiana State Medical society, Orleans parish Medical society, the Masonic order, the Round Table club, and the Chess, Checkers and Whist Club. In religion, Dr. Storck is a Liberal Christian, and in politics, a democrat. Feb. 5, 1902, the doctor married Miss Minnie Edna Howell, daughter of Benjamin Franklin, and Martha Cardine (Simmons) Howell, both of New Orleans. Benjamin Franklin Howell was a native of Alabama, but for many years lived near Macon, Miss. He later moved to New Orleans, and was president of the Live Stock exchange. Mr. and Mrs. Howell died in New Orleans. Dr. Storck has an interesting family, 1 boy and 1 girl, Ambrose Howell Storck, and Elsa Storck.

Story, Hampden, of Shreveport, La., attorney, is a distinguished citizen of the Pelican state, learned in the law, prominent in public and social life; by birth and family alliances belonging to the ancient and eminent element of wealth and influence in the southern part of this country. He is a native of the parish of St. Bernard, La., (April 27, 1852). His father, Henry C. Story, born in New Orleans, received a brilliant education, graduated at West Point in 1842; served as lieutenant in the United States army, and resigned to engage in the sugar planting business on the extensive estate known as the Story plantation, in St. Bernard parish, 9 miles below the city of New Orleans, on the banks of the Mississippi River. The marriage of Henry C. Story and Miss Amelia Lesseps took place in New Orleans, the birthplace of the bride, who was the daughter of Alexandre Lesseps, prominent citizen and planter. The Story and the Lesseps families have been identified with the best interests of Louisiana since the early part of the nineteenth century. Benjamin Story, grandfather of the subject of this sketch was a native of Monmouth county, N. J., who settled in Louisiana in 1803 and engaged in the cotton business. He was with the American troops at the battle of New Orleans in 1815, was captured by the British and taken prisoner to England. Returning to Louisiana, he was agent for the banking firm of Brown, Shipley & Co. The Louisiana Bank of New Orleans, which was for many years one of the strongest among the financial institutions of the state, was founded by Mr. Benjamin Story, who was elected its president, in which office he remained until his death, about the year 1847. James Story, paternal great-grandfather of Hon. Hampden Story, was born in Massachusetts. He removed to New Jersey in his early manhood and was a farmer for many years. The Storys are of English lineage, and the Lesseps are of French descent. Hampden Story is the eldest of a family of 9 children, all of whom except one, who died within the past few months, are living. After going through the usual preliminary schooling at home, Hampden Story entered the University of Nashville, Tenn. In 1873, he was admitted to practice by the supreme court, and soon after, he began his professional career, also taking care of his interests in the ancestral sugar estate. In 1887, Mr. Story devoted himself to practicing law to the exclusion of his plantation business, and in 1892 went Crowley, La., where he remained 20 years, then removing to Shreveport, his present domicile. Mr. Story has thoroughly identified himself with the people of that

city. He is considered as one of the ablest lawyers of North Louisiana. For a great many years he has been prominent in the political life of Louisiana. In 1874-76, he was district attorney pro tempore for St. Bernard parish; member of the legislature in 1880. Mr. Story is a life-long democrat, and was one of the presidential electors for Woodrow Wilson in 1912. In fraternal orders, Mr. Story is a member of the Elks Lodge, No. 745, of Crowley. The marriage of Hampden Story and Miss Catherine Bradford, daughter of Robert H. Bradford, a distinguished lawyer of New Orleans, took place in 1889. One daughter, Millicent B. Story, has blessed their union.

Sullivan, John P., a lawyer of unusual ability, particularly well grounded in the law and enjoying, as well, a national reputation as a forceful and eloquent orator, has upheld the best traditions of the Southern bar among the leaders of which he has attained a ranking position. Mr. Sullivan has been active in the state military organizations of Louisiana, and prominent in the affairs of many fraternal orders, especially in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, in which order he has received the honor of election to its highest office. Born in New Orleans, March 5, 1875, John P. Sullivan is a native son of Louisiana. He is a son of Patrick and Mary (O'Neill) Sullivan, both of whom were born in Ireland. The father came to the United States about 1855, and 4 years later came from Massachusetts to New Orleans, where for many years he was successfully engaged in the retail grocery business, but is now retired from business activities. John P. Sullivan was reared in New Orleans and educated in the public schools, Jesuit's college and Tulane university. From Jesuit's college he received in 1892 the degree of bachelor of science, and in 1898 he graduated from Tulane university, obtaining the degree of bachelor of laws. In 1913 he received from St. Charles college, Grand Coteau, the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Volunteering for services in the Spanish-American war, Mr. Sullivan was in command of Battery A, Louisiana light artillery. United States volunteers, with the rank of captain, until mustered out in November, 1898. From 1899 to 1904, he served as commander of the battalion of Louisiana field artillery. At the close of the war with Spain, Mr. Sullivan returned to New Orleans and engaged in the practice of law. During the succeeding years he has built up an extensive and lucrative practice. From 1904 to 1907 he was assistant city attorney of New Orleans; from 1907 to 1910, attorney for the state fire marshal's office; and from 1910 to 1912, attorney for the state rating insurance board. While deeply engrossed in his professional work, he has never lost his youthful interest in athletics. Large of stature, he has kept himself in splendid physical condition and, as an amateur, holds a number of records in weight throwing. Since 1905, he has served as president of the Louisiana State Association of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and he is also Past Grand Knight of the New Orleans Council of the Knights of Columbus. As an enthusiastic member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, he has been exceedingly active in the work of the order. Having served as Ex-

alted Ruler of New Orleans Lodge, No. 30, he was elected Grand Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America, receiving the honor at the 1911 convention at Atlantic City. He is a member of the national board of directors of the United Irish League of America, and belongs to the Chess, Checkers and Whist club, and the Young's Men's Gymnastic club of New Orleans. In 1900 he married Miss Catherine Fitzpatrick, daughter of Capt. John Fitzpatrick, ex-mayor of New Orleans. They have 1 daughter, Catherine Marion Sullivan.

Suthon, Hugh Sydney, is a lawyer and resident of New Orleans. Mr. Suthon is a native of Louisiana, born in Lafourche parish, June 8, 1867, the son of Lucius and Manette (Blanchard) Suthon. His father was born in London, England, and came to this country when a young man. He lived many years in Lafourche parish, where he successfully followed sugar planting. He married a Louisiana lady, Manette Blanchard, who came of an old Acadian family of the state. Hugh S. Suthon was born and reared on a plantation, and in 1883 graduated from the University of Louisiana (now Tulane), and then taught school as a private tutor. While teaching, Mr. Suthon studied law and was admitted to practice law in 1888, since when he has resided in New Orleans. In his profession Mr. Suthon has risen to high rank, while in the field of politics he has long been a prominent leader in the republican party. In 1902 he was appointed by Pres. Roosevelt as superintendent of the New Orleans mint. This position he held for 9 years, retiring when coinage was suspended at this branch of the United States mint. In 1904 Mr. Suthon was his political party's candidate for Congress from the First District and in 1912 he was the party's candidate for governor of Louisiana, receiving on each occasion the complimentary vote of his party, but was unsuccessful of election by reason of his party being in the minority in the district and state. In the republican national conventions of 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1912, Mr. Suthon was a delegate, and in the convention of 1912 supported the candidacy of Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Suthon is also a sugar planter, and is interested in Greenwood plantation, in Terrebonne parish. In 1898 Mr. Suthon and Miss Margaret Carriek were united in marriage. He is one of the coterie of young men that were among the first to graduate from the University of Louisiana after the revival of the institution subsequent to the Civil war and the reconstruction period. Most of these young men settled in New Orleans and have achieved success in a marked degree in business and professional life.

Swayze, Caldwell Calhoun, well known insurance and club man, is a son of C. C. and Susan (Hill) Swayze, and was born in St. Landry parish, La., May 27, 1867. C. C. Swayze, the father, was a son of Caleb Lyons Swayze, who was a prominent lawyer of Louisiana and served as a member of the secession convention. His son, father of the subject of this sketch, also was a lawyer and planter, and inherited all of his father's property, but at the close of the Civil war he was practically without means. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, that state, and while a student there became acquainted with Miss Susan Hill, of Ral-

eight, and married her. To their union 5 children were born, namely: C. C. Swayze, Jr., the subject of this sketch; Lilly, now Mrs. Ray, of Mobile, Ala.; C. L., deceased; Wilmer, of Mobile, Ala., and Lionel, of Canada. Caldwell Calhoun Swayze, Jr., attended private schools of the vicinity of his home in St. Landry parish until he had attained his 16th year, when he found employment in the service of a railroad company, where he remained about 6 years. Following this, the young man entered the insurance business with the Penn Mutual Insurance Co., and has not changed his line of business since that time. Mr. Swayze is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is affiliated with the Boston, the Pickwick, the Country, and the Chess, Checkers and Whist club; also the Stratford club, and several carnival organizations and other fraternities. He is a member of the Episcopal church. Oct. 1, 1890, Mr. Swayze was married to Miss Maude Baillio, of Alexandria, Rapides parish, La., a daughter of Saustan and Emma Baillio. Mr. and Mrs. Swayze have 1 daughter, Miss Emma B. Swayze.

Swords, Collins W., D. D. S., New Orleans, was born in Big Cane, La., Nov. 4, 1891; son of Marion Lewis and Aola (Ward) Swords. (For sketch of parents and names of all children, see Marion Lewis Swords, elsewhere in this work.) In the course of his education, Collins W. Swords attended Louisiana State university, Texas Christian university, Southwestern Louisiana Industrial institute, and Soule college, class of 1908. After finishing at Soule college, the young man entered the office of his father, at Opelousas, as chief deputy tax collector, and remained incumbent of that position 1 year, following which he entered Northwestern university, at Evanston, from which he graduated with the degree of D. D. S. as a member of the class of 1912. The doctor then opened offices at New Orleans, and began practice, and since that time his profession has engrossed his attention. In addition to ministering to the requirements of an increasing private practice, Dr. Swords fills the important position of chief of the dental clinic of the Presbyterian hospital, New Orleans. He is a member of Psi Omega fraternity and of Northwestern University alumni association. At this time, the doctor is not a married man.

Swords, Marion Lewis, sheriff of the parish of St. Landry, La., was born at the plantation home of his parents in the northern part of St. Landry parish, La., Feb. 24, 1857; son of James T. and Mary E. (Moss) Swords. The father was a native of the State of Georgia, but in 1847 removed to Louisiana and located in the parish in which the son was afterward born. He became a prosperous planter of that section, and followed that vocation during the remainder of his life, with the exception of the period of his service as a Confederate soldier during the Civil war. His command operated mainly in the Trans-Mississippi department, and he participated in some of the most stubbornly contested engagements that took place in Louisiana. In 1874, he removed to Pointe Coupée parish, and there his death occurred 2 years later, 1876. The mother was born in Wilkinson county, Miss., but was reared in Louisiana. At the time of her marriage to Mr. Swords she was the widow of Thomas Curry, and 2 sons and 2 daughters had been born of this

1st marriage, namely: Dudley A. and John M. Curry, Mrs. Jane Cap-pel and Mrs. Frances Moss, all of whom, except John M., are living at this time. Besides these half-brothers and half-sisters, Sheriff Swords has 1 brother and 1 sister born to his father and mother, these latter being James Ewell Swords and Mrs. Mary Hart. Marion Lewis Swords passed his boyhood days at the family plantation home in St. Landry parish. From the age of 14 until he had attained the years of early manhood, he was engaged in the varied occupations of saw milling, steamboating, farming and clerking in the general merchandise stores of St. Landry, Pointe Coupée and Avoyelles parishes. At the age of 21 years, having accumulated a small capital, he launched into the business world on his own account, opening a general merchandise store in Pointe Coupée parish. By enterprising methods, strict integrity, and prudence in the management of his affairs, he rapidly built up a prosperous and expanding business, and was beginning to look forward to greater successes when the destructive flood of 1882 came and swept away the fruits of all his diligent toil. The young merchant pocketed his losses, rendered such aid as it was possible for him to extend to his unfortunate neighbors, and with the spirit that augurs ultimate triumph in spite of obstacles, turned again to the soil. He became a farmer, and shortly afterward began buying and selling cotton seed, which he continued about 10 years. Meantime he had become a prominent factor in local politics and had an extensive acquaintance among voters, his activities in connection with political campaigns dating back to about his 20th year. He took a prominent part in the hardly-contested fight against the Louisiana state lottery, and as chairman of the democratic executive committee of St. Landry parish, managed to roll up a majority of 1,711 votes against the lottery. In 1892 he was appointed assessor and registrar of the parish by Gov. Murphy J. Foster, and it is said that he enjoys the unique distinction of being the only registrar in the State of Louisiana who was compelled to serve a term in jail for refusing to register negro voters. He was finally sustained by the supreme court of the state. In 1900 he was elected to the office of sheriff of St. Landry parish. That his succeeding management of the affairs of that office was fully endorsed by the people of the parish, seems abundantly apparent from the fact that he was reelected in 1904 and again in 1908. He had opposition in each contest, but the nomination was given him on the first ballot. In 1900, Mr. Swords was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Kansas City. He has been a life-long democrat, and on all occasions active in the interests of the party and democratic principles. Nov. 25, 1879, Mr. Swords was married to Miss Aola V. Ward, second daughter of T. C. Ward, of Avoyelles parish. To them have been born 8 children, five of whom are living at this time, namely: Dr. Merriek W., a practicing physician of New Orleans and a graduate of the medical department of Tulane university, class of 1907, and of Johns Hopkins post-graduate, 1911; Mary, who was educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Grand Coteau, La., and at Soule college, New Orleans, afterward, on Feb. 21, 1909, becoming the wife of Dr. Charles H. Masters, den-

tist, of Lafayette, La.; Collins W., a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this work; Alexander W., 16 years old, and who was page to Lient.-Gov. Lambremont at Baton Rouge, and Rosalind, 12 years old. In 1906-7, Mr. Swords erected a handsome modern residence in the city of Opelousas. The structure is built of concrete, occupies half of a city block, and cost something more than \$12,000. The architectural features of this dwelling have attracted much attention and it is considered by many as the finest home in St. Landry parish. Sheriff Swords is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and it is said that he is never unwilling to do his full share, not only in any meritorious charitable work, but in any movement that has for its object the common good or the upbuilding and advancement of his town, parish or state.

Swords, Merrick W., M. D., New Orleans, La., was born at Big Cane, La., in 1883; son of Marion L. and Aola (Wards) Swords, the first-named parent having been born at Big Cane, where he has continued to reside, and at the present time holds the office of sheriff of St. Landry parish. The mother, daughter of Dr. T. C. Ward, was born at Moreauville, Avoyelles parish. The paternal grandfather, James T. Swords, moved from Georgia and located at Big Cane previous to the Civil war. He has devoted his energies to the business of planter, and has represented his district in the Louisiana state legislature when he felt called upon to do so. The paternal great-grandfather came from Swordstown, Ireland, to America, and located in Georgia, where he resided until the close of his life. Marion L. Swords served as assessor of St. Landry parish for 1 term. During this time the great fight for white supremacy took place in Louisiana, and because of his refusal to register negro voters, it is said, he was arrested and confined in jail by the opposing faction. It is related that Mr. Swords has the distinction of being the only man in Louisiana who has been imprisoned on such a charge. Merrick W. Swords received his earlier education in the public schools of St. Landry parish, and after finishing at the high school he, in 1900, entered the medical department of Tulane university. In 1902 he found it necessary to leave the university for a time, but in 1905 returned, and in 1907 graduated with the degree of M. D. After obtaining his medical degree he returned to his home town and there engaged in general practice until 1910, when he took a post-graduate course in genito-urinary diseases, under Prof. Hugh H. Young, at Johns Hopkins university. Early in 1911 he engaged in practice in New Orleans, and in the latter part of that year formed a partnership with Dr. H. F. Ader. This partnership has continued since its formation. For 2½ years Dr. Swords served as visiting genito-urinary surgeon to Charity hospital and is at this time chief genito-urinary visiting surgeon at the Presbyterian hospital, New Orleans. He is a member of the Orleans parish, the Louisiana State and the American Medical associations, Benevolent Order of Elks, and the Chess, Checkers and Whist club. In 1912 Dr. Swords was married to Miss Lorrie Cullom. They have 1 son, Cullom, born in 1905.

Taylor, George S., U. S. referee in bankruptcy, Lake Charles, La., was born at the family home on a stock ranch near Hutchinson,

Kas., Aug. 30, 1874; son of Gen. Thomas Thomson and Margaret Antonette (White) Taylor, natives, respectively, of Freehold, N. J., and Georgetown, O. The father was educated for the Episcopal ministry, but later, through the influence of his uncle, Miles Taylor, of New Orleans, La., he was sent to a law school in New Jersey, where he graduated with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar in Ohio, the late Hon. Allan G. Thurman, at one time candidate for the vice-presidency, serving as a member of the examining board before whom he appeared. Upon receiving his license, he began the practice of law at Georgetown, Brown county, O., where he was later admitted to practice before the U. S. courts. He was married in that locality, was later elected prosecuting attorney of Brown county, and was serving in that capacity at the time of the beginning of the Civil war. He enlisted as a private soldier in Co. F, 47th Ohio volunteer infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded at the fall of Fort McAllister. In the course of his term of service he was regularly promoted for gallantry in action until he reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel; was twice breveted—colonel and brigadier-general—and served as a member of Gen. Hazen's staff. After the conclusion of peace he returned to Brown county, O., and filled an unexpired term as prosecuting attorney, having been elected to that office during his absence. Also, he conducted a newspaper at Georgetown, and was interested in several other enterprises. On account of failing health he found it necessary to leave Ohio, and moved to Edina, Mo., where he operated a printing office. While residing here he was appointed to a government position by Pres. Grant. In 1872 he moved to Hutchinson, Kas., which was at that time a small town without railroad connection and having only a stage line as means of transportation. He located on a homestead near Hutchinson and there engaged in stock raising. While living there he 3 times represented his district as a member of the lower house of the state legislature, and once as a member of the state senate. He served, also, as a member of the state board of charities. In 1892 he located at Lake Charles, La., and took charge of the legal affairs of J. B. Watkins. In 1902 he was appointed by Judge Aleck Boarman as U. S. referee in bankruptcy, and remained incumbent of that position until the time of his death, Feb. 15, 1908. His widow survived him until Sept., 1913. Seven children, 6 sons and 1 daughter, were born to their union. George S. Taylor attended the public schools of Hutchinson, Kas., following which, having manifested some talent in that direction, he began the study of telegraphy and was afterward employed 2 years each by the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies. In the meantime he had taken up the study of music, and later became engaged in orchestral work. In 1895 he went to Lake Charles and there began the study of law in the office of his father. He continued these studies under the father's direction, and also filled the position of office assistant to the latter, until the death of the father. Shortly after having located at Lake Charles he became a member of a local company of the Louisiana national guard, and at the beginning of the Spanish-American war he volunteered and became a member

of Co. G, 1st Louisiana volunteer infantry. In July, 1898, on account of his manifest ability as a musician, he was transferred to the regimental band, as a member of which he remained in the service until mustered out at Jacksonville, Fla., in Oct., 1898. Previous to the war he had organized the first regiment band of the national guard. In 1908, following the death of his father, Mr. Taylor was appointed by Judge Aleck Boarman as U. S. referee in bankruptcy, to succeed the father, and has successfully and conscientiously performed the duties of that office to the present time. His territory is divided into 3 districts, Alexandria, Opelousas and Lake Charles. The parishes included in the Alexandria district are Rapides, Avoyelles, Catahoula, La Salle, Grant and Winn. Those of the Opelousas district are St. Landry, Evangeline, St. Martin, Lafayette and Vermilion. Those composing the Lake Charles district are Calcasieu, Acadia, Allen, Jefferson Davis, Beauregard, Cameron and Vernon. Politically, Mr. Taylor describes his position as that of an independent. He and his family are affiliated with the Episcopal church. May 9, 1900, Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Nettie K. Kinder, who was born at Lake Charles, and is a daughter of James A. Kinder, who came from Canada to Louisiana and engaged in timber, wood and insurance business at Lake Charles, where he served, also, as a justice of the peace during 4 years.

Taylor, Hon. Shelby, attorney, ex-mayor of the city of Crowley, member and chairman of the state railroad commission of Louisiana—residence, Crowley, Acadia parish, La.—was born in Ohio county, Ky., July 11, 1865; son of H. B. and Octavia (Chinn) Taylor, both of whom were natives of the state of Kentucky, where they lived throughout their lives and died in the year 1905. The father followed the occupation of a farmer from his youth until the end of his life. The mother was a member of the famous Chinn family of Kentucky; and a first cousin to Col. Jack Chinn. Shelby Taylor, the son, received his early education in the public schools of Ohio county, Ky., following which he attended Hartford college, Ky., where he pursued a scientific and literary course of study. Later he entered the National normal school, at Lebanon, O., from which he graduated in Aug., 1889, with the degree of B. S. Following the completion of his academic education he assisted his father about the farm during the succeeding 4 years, and then matriculated in the law department of the University of Louisville (Ky.), from which institution he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1894. In the same year he began the practice of law at Hartford, Ky., where he remained until 1900, in December of which year he located at Crowley, La., and opened a law office. He has resided at Crowley continuously since that time, engaged in the practice of law, except as his private practice has been interrupted by the performance of his duties as a member of the State Railroad Commission, he making it an inviolable rule never to allow his personal business to interfere with his duty to the state and people. In politics Mr. Taylor has been a staunch democrat from the time he cast his first ballot, always upholding party policies and time-honored democratic principles, and aiding

in the selection of the best men for the ticket. In 1903 Gov. Blanchard appointed him alderman-at-large for the city of Crowley, in which capacity he served 2 years. He then became, in the year 1905, a successful candidate for the office of mayor of the city of Crowley, and after serving his term he was in 1907 reelected to that office without opposition. During his incumbency as mayor of Crowley many notable improvements were made in that municipality. Among these latter may be mentioned the installation of a \$100,000 sewerage system, a \$20,000 school building erected, the waterworks system extended at a cost of \$20,000, \$15,000 of school indebtedness that had run 12 years paid off, and enough resources accumulated to enable the succeeding administration to pave the principal street of the city. The history of his administration of the affairs of the city during 4 years can hardly be viewed otherwise than as one of achievement, and that under many difficulties. In Nov., 1908, Mayor Taylor was elected from the second railway commission district as a member of the railroad commission of Louisiana, for a term of 6 years, and resigned from the office of mayor of Crowley to assume the duties of his office as a member of the railroad commission in Dec., 1908. The State Railroad Commission has jurisdiction over railroads, sleeping cars, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat and water craft generally, and is composed of 3 members. Since Commissioner Taylor became a member of the commission it has become very strict in the enforcement of rules and regulations governing these service corporations, and active in performing the duties for which it was created, the reduction in express rates alone having saved the shippers of the state more than \$200,000 during the years 1912-13. Block signal systems have been installed on 2 railroads, new and more commodious depots have been built, and changes and improvements to the advantage of the people are being constantly inaugurated. In 1912, Commissioner Taylor was elected chairman of the railroad commission, and is incumbent of that executive position at this time. His term of office as a member of the commission expires in 1914, and he is a candidate for reelection. It would seem that so efficient a public servant would experience no difficulty in securing reelection to an office in which he has been so diligent in conserving the interests of the people, as his record of the past years seems to clearly indicate. Commissioner Taylor is a member of the Methodist church, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, his membership being at Crowley. He is also a member of Jerusalem Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine, at New Orleans; Crowley Lodge, No. 745, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; also a Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, Knights of Pythias, of which he is now Grand Inner Guard. In 1891 Hon. Shelby Taylor was married to Miss Minnie Lee Barnes, of Beaver Dam, Ky., and 2 children have been born to their union, the children being Hugh Edwards, born in 1896, and Kittie Lee, 1912.

Teer, William Wiley, M. D., an honored citizen and prominent member of the medical profession at Arcadia, was born in Coushatta, Red River parish, Dec. 12, 1879, a son of Simeon T. and Louvenie (Dupree) Teer. The father is a planter, and has spent

most of his life in Red River parish. The maternal grandfather, a native of Georgia, was one of the pioneer Baptist ministers of Louisiana, to which state he came in 1851, and has spent his life looking after the spiritual and temporal welfare of his North Louisiana community. The mother of subject passed away July 30, 1910. Of the children in the family, the subject of this sketch is the fourth in line of descent. After completing his preliminary education, Dr. Teer matriculated at Memphis medical college, where he began the work of preparing himself for his chosen vocation, graduating in 1903 with the degree of doctor of medicine. While in college he took an active part in the Young Men's Christian association, being secretary of that organization in Memphis. Returning to Coushatta, he became actively engaged in professional practice, and continued his humane work there for 7 years. In 1910 he removed to Arcadia, where he has since lived and established an excellent practice. Dr. Teer is a member of the Louisiana State and parish medical societies. He has filled the important office of secretary of the parish society. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic order, having attained the Chapter degree, Woodmen of the World, Columbian Woodmen, and Knights of Pythias, all of Arcadia. He is at present coroner of Bienville parish, having been elected in 1912 to this office for a term of 4 years. May 24, 1905, was solemnized his marriage to Nora, a daughter of Henry and Ella (Garland) Mims, of Minden, La. The father, who was a farmer, is now deceased, and is survived by his wife, who still resides at Minden. Two children have been born to this union, Lorenz and Sheldon, both at home attending school.

Texada, Davidson Ker, M. D.—In the prime of life, prominent in medical ranks, and in public affairs, Dr. Texada enjoys the esteem and confidence of the citizens of Boyce, La., where he has been established in the practice of his profession for the last 15 years. He is physician, surgeon, and druggist, member of the school board, and ex-mayor of the town of Boyce. Born in Rapides parish, Oct. 20, 1874, the son of Joseph W. and Margaret Ker (Davidson) Texada, he is the youngest of a family of 2 children. Joseph W. Texada was born, reared and educated in the parish of Rapides, was a planter and died at the age of 71 years. Mrs. Texada is still living. Dr. Texada was educated in the public schools of Rapides, at Evergreen college and Tulane university, graduating in medicine at the latter institution in 1897. Two years after receiving his diploma were spent in practice of his profession at Lamothe, La., and in 1899 he moved to Boyce. The doctor is a member of the Rapides parish Medical society, of the Louisiana State Medical society, of the Masonic Order, Royal Arch Chapter, and of the Woodmen of the World. Not only in his profession, but in public life, Dr. Texada is distinguished for activity and ability, as proven by his large practice and the offices to which he has been elected. In 1899 occurred the marriage of Dr. Texada and Miss Mary Hickman, daughter of James P. and Cora (Luckett) Hickman. Their union has been blessed with 3 children: Margaret, Blanchard and Dolores Texada.

Thatcher, Frederic Gray, prominent attorney, Shreveport, La., was born at Fairhaven, Mass., Jan. 26, 1856; son of George E. and Aurilla S. (Gray) Thatcher, both parents being natives of the State of Vermont. George E. Thatcher, the father, was prominent as a teacher in Louisiana for many years. He came to the state in 1857, first locating at Mansfield, DeSoto parish, where he taught in the Mansfield female college about 8 years. In the year 1870 he removed to Shreveport, and there founded Thatcher institute, where he taught the remainder of his active lifetime. Many of the business men of Shreveport attended his school. He attained the age of 76 years, and was widely and favorably known as an educator for many years prior to his death. His family is of English ancestry. The mother died in 1858, when F. G. Thatcher, the son, was only about 2 years old, and he was thereafter reared in the home of his grandfather, who resided in Vermont. In the course of his education, he attended Leland & Gray academy, from which he graduated in 1873. In 1875 he came to Shreveport, La., and there began the study of law in the office of Egan & Wise. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar, and in the same year began practice as an attorney in the city of Shreveport. Mr. Thatcher occupied the office of city attorney of Shreveport for a number of years, and later acted as counsel to the police jury of Caddo parish for a considerable period. He has always taken a decided interest in political questions and in public affairs, particularly in those matters involving the improvement conditions affecting the daily lives of the people among whom he lives. He bears the reputation of a progressive citizen keenly alive to the public welfare and deeply appreciative of the obligations of citizenship, while conserving to the strictest degree the interest of his clients, of whom there are many. In 1904 Mr. Thatcher was married to Miss Fannie O. Shivers, a daughter of Judge J. B. Shivers of Marion, Ala. One son, Gray Thatcher, was the result of this marriage.

Thomas, Albert G., coal dealer and contractor, and one of the promising young business men of New Orleans, is a son of George Washington and Mary Ella (Dias) Thomas, and was born in Pittsburg, June 6, 1881. George W. Thomas was born in Pittsburg, March 21, 1857, and is still living there, a dealer in bituminous coal. He is a son of George Thomas, who was born in Wales and when quite a young man came to America with his father, who settled in the Monongahela valley. George Thomas and his father were both in the coal business, so that G. W. Thomas is the third and A. G. Thomas is the fourth generation of the family to follow this calling. Mary Ella Dias was born near Pittsburg in the Monongahela valley, in 1858. She was the daughter of Joseph and Mary J. (Duncan) Dias. Joseph Dias was a farmer who later engaged in the iron business. The Duncans were farmers. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Thomas were the parents of the following children: Charles Fremont, Albert G., Minerva Griffith, Iva Jane and Anna Mary. Albert G. Thomas, his father, and grandfather, all sent coal from Pittsburg to New Orleans. George Thomas floated coal down the river on barges before there were any steamers, and sold the coal with the barge. There are some men in New Orleans who made

a large amount of money buying barges after they were unloaded, some selling for as low a price as \$20. A. G. Thomas spent his youth in Pittsburg, where he attended public school until 16 years of age. He then went to the Western University of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburg, and took civil and mechanical engineering, graduating in the civil engineering course with a degree of B. C. E., in 1900. He followed engineering (principally mining engineering) for about 2 years, and then engaged in the coal trade with his father in Pittsburg. In 1904 he was sent to New Orleans to take charge of the operations here and continued this line until 1906, when the business was absorbed by a trust, the Monongahela River Coal Co. In 1907 Mr. Thomas engaged in the coal and dredging business for himself. The dealing in coal consists of buying and selling that product at wholesale, the trade extending throughout the South and Southwest as far as Houston, Tex. Much of this coal comes from Pittsburg by river and some from Kentucky, by both river and rail. There is also a large amount which comes from Alabama and is shipped mostly by rail. The dredging operations consist of contract work for the reclamation of meadow land, and also for channels to make some streams navigable. He now has 5 dredges at work, and has contracts for reclaiming a considerable tract of land on the west bank of the Mississippi south of New Orleans, and also some on Lake Pontchartrain for the New Orleans Land Co.

Thomason, Louis Marion, M. D., New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, La., June 15, 1870; son of Thomas Hume and Mary Louise (Taylor) Thomason, the former of whom was born at Manchester, Eng., Nov. 25, 1828, and the latter at New York, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1836. The father served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war, as did also the maternal grandfather, he being a veteran of the Mexican war at the time. The mother's father was of Puritan stock, his ancestors having come over on the Mayflower, it is said. Louis Marion attended the public schools of New Orleans, later a private school, and following this, entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1906. Dr. Thomason affiliates with the democratic party, and has occupied the position of alderman of the town council at Mandeville, La., and city health officer at the same place. His time is chiefly given to his practice. The doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, Druids, Maccabees, Woodmen of the World, and the Benevolent Knights of America. He is a member of the Episcopal church. April 30, 1907, Dr. Thomason was married to Miss Clara Hammer, daughter of Anthony and Amelia (Wagner) Hammer, of New Orleans. To them 2 children have been born, viz.: Mary Louise, aged 5 years; Hume Anthony, 3 years. The family reside at 3331 Canal street, and the doctor has offices at 213 Medical building.

Tichenor, Dr. G. H., 214 Canal street, New Orleans, was born in Ohio county, Ky., April 17, 1837; son of Rolla and Elizabeth (Humphrey) Tichenor, both of whom were natives of the State of Kentucky. The father was a merchant and steamboat owner, and continued in these pursuits throughout life. His death occurred at

Columbus, Ky., in 1853. The mother died at Rumsey, Ky., in 1851. To their union 2 children were born, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. G. H. Tichenor received the usual public school education of that time, which was somewhat limited in most sections of the South, at Rumsey, and after leaving school devoted considerable time to the private study of chemistry. Shortly after the beginning of the Civil war the young man was commissioned by the Confederate government to manufacture gun cotton. Later he was appointed an assistant surgeon in the army, and some time afterward passed the required examination by the army board and was commissioned surgeon at Okolona, Miss. Following this commission, it is said that Dr. Tichenor introduced the first use of antiseptic surgery in the Confederate army, and by so doing saved the lives of many soldiers and made amputation of limbs unnecessary in frequent cases. After the close of the war the doctor resumed the study of chemistry, and a little later made a special study of the subject of antiseptics, this ultimately resulting in the perfection of the preparation since known as Dr. Tichenor's antiseptic refrigerant. In 1884 he located at Baton Rouge, La., and remained there about 4 years, following which, in 1888, he removed to New Orleans, formed a partnership with J. M. Sherrouse, and located at 230 Canal street. This partnership continued about 5 years, when the business was merged into the Sherrouse Medicine Co., and by lease Dr. Tichenor continued to control the manufacture of the antiseptic until the year 1905, when the Dr. G. H. Tichenor Antiseptic Co. purchased the unexpired lease of the Sherrouse Medicine Co. The officers of the Dr. G. H. Tichenor Antiseptic Co. are: A. D. Parker, president; W. R. Irby, vice-president; Dr. G. H. Tichenor, manufacturing chemist, and T. A. Lipscomb, secretary and treasurer. The personnel of the officers has remained the same since the original organization of the corporation. The business is now located at 214 Canal street, in a building owned by the company, and this fact testifies largely to the substantial growth of demand for the preparation there manufactured, which is said to increase with each succeeding year. The marriage of Dr. G. H. Tichenor and Margaret Ann Drane of Kentucky, was solemnized Nov. 12, 1863, in Canton, Miss. Mrs. Tichenor is a daughter of Rev. T. J. and Margaret (Thurman) Drane, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, but now deceased. To Dr. and Mrs. Tichenor 3 children have been born, namely: Rolla A., an attorney and notary public of New Orleans; G. H., Jr., a practicing physician in the same city, and Elmore Drane, a practicing physician of Detroit, Mich. The latter is a graduate of the University of Michigan, having graduated from the last-named institution with the class of 1911, following which he served some time in the Harper hospital infirmary at Detroit. For 2 seasons the young doctor was assistant bacteriologist at the University of Michigan. The father, Dr. G. H. Tichenor, is a member of Amite Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and affiliates with the Baptist church. He has practiced medicine and surgery more than 45 years.

Tobin, John William (Captain), was born on April 21, 1827, in Clarke county, Ala.; the son of John Tobin and Emily Elizabeth

Phelps. His father's grandfather came from Dublin and settled in Barnwell district, South Carolina. His mother's family originally came from England and settled in Georgia. Both families were loyal to the Colonies and took prominent part in the early affairs of these colonies. Captain Tobin's father first lived in Georgia and finally settled in Alabama, where he engaged in cotton planting. He was successful, dying early and leaving an immense fortune, which was dissipated after his death by misfortune and disaster. Meanwhile, young John W. Tobin had been thoroughly educated at Oxford, O., in the full curriculum, thereby acquiring a love for literature, especially history. Upon his leaving college, in 1846, young Tobin returned to Mobile, enlisted as lieutenant in the Gaines Rifles for service in the Mexican war, but, before the regiment reached Mexico, peace was declared. Upon his return, he decided to settle in New Orleans, and, in 1847, at the age of 20 years, he began steamboating, which was then in its infancy. He was not successful and lost all he possessed. In 1848 he went to California, by way of Panama, to seek gold. He was fairly successful, and returned to New Orleans in 1853, where he settled permanently, and again essayed steamboating, buying a boat and operating her in Ouachita and Mississippi rivers. He was successful and, when the Civil war began, had made quite a snug fortune, which was swept away by the war. He served through the Civil war as a member of the Confederate army, first in Virginia, being present at the Battle of Manassas; second, in the naval warfare in the Mississippi and Yazoo rivers, and finally in the secret service in Mississippi, under Gen. Forrest. During the war nearly all the steamboats were either burned or destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the Federals. Capt. Tobin was always proud of having spurned an offer from the Federals of \$300,000 cash for his boat, the *J. F. Pargoud*, preferring poverty to treachery; his reply was his own order "to burn his boat to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy." After the war, Capt. Tobin again returned to the river and engaged successfully for over 20 years in steamboating, up to the time of his death, on Sept. 13, 1888. In those days, when there were few, if any, railroads, steamboats were popular and river travel was delightful; when the railroads came the boats began to dwindle; now, there are few left. During his career, Capt. Tobin was widely known, universally admired and generally recognized as a master mind, bold and fearless as he was kind-hearted and generous. He was a man of polish and refinement, of fine sensibilities and dignified reserve, keen wit and humor. He was universally loved and respected by every one who knew him. He had lofty ideals and bold conceptions, which he seldom failed to execute. He had a fine physique, and to him fear was unknown; he was generally recognized as a leader of men: a captain of industry. During his life, he owned, or managed, over 60 steamboats, and only upon one occasion was a single life lost upon any boat of his. His boats were floating palaces, as fine and as fast as money could produce. He never stinted but gave bountifully; his cuisine and appointments were perfect. He prided himself upon having the largest, finest and fastest boat upon the Mis-

Mississippi river, the famous J. M. White, the climax and queen of the great river craft. Among other boats owned by him were the 3 Pargouds, Vieksburg, R. W. McRae, Wade Hampton, Katie, Thompson Dean, Ed Richardson and others. Ministers, priests and sisters of charity were always welcome and carried free on his boats. He was the first to install electricity for general lighting of boats. Besides the boat business, Capt. Tobin was a pioneer in the manufacture of cotton and cotton seed products. He helped to found the first cotton factory in New Orleans, and was the principal founder and first president of the Planters oil mill, the pioneer cotton seed oil plant in this state. In politics, he was a loyal democrat. He never held an office, but was often urged for congress. In religion, was a Protestant. On July 18, 1854, he married Miss Mary Frances Scott, the young and beautiful daughter of Judge C. C. Scott, of the supreme court of Arkansas, and his talented wife, Elizabeth Smith, both of whose ancestry hold places in the colonial, revolutionary and judicial fame of this country. Mrs. John W. Tobin still lives and is universally beloved and admired for her rare charms and lovable qualities that endear her to all. Their union was blessed with 7 children, of whom 2 died in infancy 5 living, who are: (1) Mary Gaillard, widow of Charles P. McCan, since remarried; (2) Fanny John, wife of Capt. Thomas H. Underwood; (3) Maude Emily Elizabeth, wife of Leon G. Gilbert; (4) Ellen Virginia, wife of Albert Sidney White; (5) John Francis Tobin, who married Miss Eliska Provosty. Capt. Tobin was a man of truth and highest integrity; consecrated to duty and fair dealing. He was a lover of his home, his family and his flowers. While he was one of the founders of the Rex and Proteus carnival societies and a member of the Boston club, the Southern Yacht club and other clubs, he did not care for club life. In his younger days he was a lover of horses; was a charter member of the celebrated Metairie and Louisiana race course clubs. He was one of the founders of the Fair Grounds and the Cotton Centennial exposition. He was always for general good. He contributed liberally to the rebuilding of several churches. His charities were unbounded; he had a heart that always responded.

Tobin, John Francis, a well-known lawyer of New Orleans, was born in that city on June 17, 1871; a son of the late Capt. John W. Tobin and Mary Frances Scott; of English-Scotch-Irish ancestry, highly connected and closely identified with the colonial and revolutionary history of this country. Mr. Tobin is essentially an American. His father's family originally came from England and Ireland and settled in South Carolina and Georgia, when these were colonies of England, and their families were prominent in the wars and in the affairs of those colonies. His mother's family came from England and Scotland and settled in Virginia in the early days of that colony. The names of Col. Daniel Smith, his son, Judge Daniel Smith, and also Col. John Baytop Scott, all of Virginia and of colonial and revolutionary fame, were maternal ancestors of John F. Tobin. The previous history of the Scott family reads like a romance, and is closely interwoven with Scottish history. The Smith family in Virginia was founded in 1740; many of

its sons won laurels and its daughters were fair. In the Scott family, Col. John B. Scott, the great-grandfather of John F. Tobin, won fame for bravery, was brevetted on the field of battle and presented with a sword by the dashing Count Pulaski, in 1781. Col. John B. Scott was the close friend of Gen. Washington, under whom he continuously served; later, when the Society of the Cincinnati was formed by Gen. Washington, Col. John B. Scott was a charter member of that society. Col. Scott was likewise the close personal friend of Presidents Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, his wife, who was said to be very beautiful, being upon intimate terms of friendship with the wives of those presidents. Mr. Tobin is in possession of a book entitled "Monroe's Views," presented by James Monroe to his friend, John B. Scott. Col. Scott was commissioned in the regular army by Pres. Jefferson and was civil and military governor of the district of Cape Girardeau, Mo., then part of Louisiana, in 1805, and he was afterwards commissioned United States judge of the Louisiana territory, but resigned. His son, Christopher C. Scott, the maternal grandfather of Mr. Tobin, was likewise prominent in the history of this country. Both he and his distinguished father were judges and lawyers of high rank. Judge C. C. Scott was for many years one of the judges of the supreme court of Arkansas, just prior to the Civil war. In the Smith family there were many lawyers, Judge Daniel Smith, the great maternal grandfather, having been for 30 years judge of the Special Court of Appeals of Virginia, in Rockingham county. Mr. Tobin received his early education in private schools, from which he entered Tulane university of Louisiana, graduating in 1891, with the degree of A. B. Later he took up the study of law, attended the Tulane law school and graduated in 1894, with the degree of LL. B. Since leaving the university he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at New Orleans, where he is well-known, professionally and socially. A member of various legal, social, carnival and other associations and clubs, he has always been an untiring worker for the uplift and betterment of his fellow man. He is a member of the American and Louisiana Bar associations. For many years he was prominent and active in the New Orleans carnival and club life. He has been a member of the Boston club of New Orleans for over 20 years, was one of the charter members and an officer of the present Louisiana club, was once president of the Young Men's Gymnastic club, was the original prime mover and principal organizer of the Audubon Golf club and the Country club of New Orleans. Fraternally, he is a Shriner, a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, a Royal and Select Master Mason, and a Royal Arch Mason. Politically, he has always been a democrat, but has never held or sought office, except that of notary public. In church faith he is an ardent Protestant, a member of the Episcopal church. In 1904, he married Miss Eliska Paule Provosty, the beautiful daughter of Associate Justice Provosty, of the supreme court of Louisiana, and Miss Euphemie (Labatut) Provosty, which union has been blessed with 5 children: John William, Eliska Provosty, Mary Frances, Mary Louise Eugenie and John Francis Paul Tobin.

Toledano, Albert, residence 2221 Esplanade avenue, New Orleans; was born at Reserve plantation, parish of St. John the Baptist, La., Sept. 27, 1858; son of Jules R. and Apolline (Boudonsquié) Toledano, the former of whom was born in New Orleans, 1820, and the latter at Reserve plantation, parish of St. John the Baptist, 1832. A great-grandson of Manuel Toledano y Valenzuela, who was a son of Christobal Toledano of Cordova, Spain, and Antonia Valenzuela of Monte Mayor, Spain. Manuel Toledano y Valenzuela was born at Cordova, Spain, in 1763. He came to America and located at New Orleans in the latter part of the Galvez administration, and was later married to Marguerite Benoist, of New Orleans, Nov. 2, 1787. He was a Spanish officer and occupied many important positions under the Spanish domination, among others that of chief officer of the customs, department general, royal revenues of the Province of Louisiana. Albert Toledano was educated in private schools at New Orleans and later studied architecture in the office of the late James Freret, architect. After having completed his studies, he began the practice of his profession in 1883, and during the 10 years dating from that year to 1893 was a member of the architectural firm of Sully & Toledano. In the latter year he formed a new partnership, and during the 7-year period extending from 1893 to 1900 he was associated with Mr. F. Reusch, under the firm name of Toledano & Reusch. In the year 1900 the firm of Toledano & Wogan, architects, was formed, with Albert Toledano as the senior member, and under this name the business has continued to grow and expand from that time to the present. Mr. Toledano has designed many of the most splendid and impressive modern buildings that have been erected in New Orleans in recent years, as well as a number of similar structures in other cities. Among these substantial evidences of his professional ability that may be seen in New Orleans today may be mentioned the handsome structures of the Hotel Monteleone, the De Soto hotel, the Macheca building, the Werlein music house, the Lorraine apartments, the Winter Garden (now conducted as the Hippodrome), the Union brewery, the New Orleans sanitarium (now the Presbyterian hospital), the Orleans Parish Medical Society building, and the beautiful Monteleone Memorial entrance to City park. Among the numerous palatial New Orleans residences that have been designed by Mr. Toledano should be noted those of Isidor Newman, W. T. Jay, Nicholas Burke, Henry P. Dart and Peter Fabacher. Mr. Toledano was also associate architect in designing the Pickwick club building and the magnificent new Grunewald hotel. Mr. Toledano is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is affiliated with the following organizations: The Boston club, Louisiana Historical society, Athenee Louisianais, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Louisiana Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. On Oct. 28, 1886, Mr. Toledano was married to Miss Anna Wogan, daughter of C. N. and Adeline Augustin Wogan of New Orleans.

Trahan, John D., M. D., of Lafayette, La., for 47 years a practitioner of medicine, was born Dec. 27, 1842, in the parish of Lafayette; the son of Edmond and Emilie (Ducharme) Trahan, both na-

tives of Lafayette parish, and descendants of French settlers of Nova Scotia who emigrated to southwestern Louisiana in the latter part of the 18th century, and have been identified with farming interests in Lafayett parish for many generations. The subject of this sketch was educated in the private schools of his native parish. At the age of 21, abandoning the drug business, in which he had been engaged since leaving school, he enlisted in the Confederate army, as private in Capt. Peco's independent cavalry, of the Trans-Mississippi division, and after serving for a few months was transferred to the drug department of the division, remaining in that occupation until the close of the war, in June, 1865. In the fall of that year he entered the medical department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane), graduating in 1867. Dr. Trahan has been actively practicing his profession in the parish of Lafayette; the son of Edmond and Emilie (Ducharme) Trahan, both native country doctors, there were no rapid means of transportation as at present, nor was the parish as thickly settled. The town of Lafayette then had not more than 800 population. The physician's zone of action extended for many miles, even as far as Sulphur Springs, distant 75 miles from the town of Lafayette; and most of the traveling was done on horseback. During an epidemic of yellow fever, in 1867, Dr. Trahan proved untiring in attending to the afflicted, and in the course of his devoted ministrations, was one of the stricken, but had the good fortune to escape the fate of so many of his fellow-citizens. In 1873-74 he was a member of the legislature. In 1895 he was elected a member of the Lafayette city council, and in 1898 was appointed on the board of Louisiana state medical examiners, serving 4 years. He was in 1888 a member of the Louisiana State Medical society. The Masonic order looks upon Dr. Trahan as one of its prominent brethren. The marriage of Dr. Trahan and Miss Alice Larribeau, daughter of Louis Larribeau, of New Orleans, occurred in 1868. They have 3 daughters: Misses Stella, Haydee and Rita Trahan; and 1 son, Anatole R. Trahan, M. D., a graduate of the class of 1892, of Tulane medical college, and now associated with his father in the practice of the medical profession.

Trahan, Anatole R., M. D., of Lafayette; son of Dr. John D. Trahan, whose biography is published in this volume, was born Sept. 25, 1870, in the parish of Lafayette. He was educated in the private schools of his native place, and at Tulane University; entering the literary department of the latter institution in 1884, and finishing the course four years later. He matriculated in the medical department of Tulane in 1888; and in addition to his studies, served 2 years as interne in the Charity hospital, New Orleans. He received his diploma in 1892. After serving 6 months on the staff of visiting physicians and surgeons of the Charity hospital, Dr. Trahan returned to Lafayette where he entered into partnership with his father, Dr. J. D. Trahan; and he has been continuously in practice except for a few months spent at Chicago Polyclinic, and New York Post-Graduate medical school and hospital. He is a member of the Louisiana State Medical society; of the Southern and the American medical associations; is a 32d degree Mason, in

the Grand Consistory of Louisiana, Scottish Rite. In politics Dr. Trahan is a democrat; was coroner of the parish of Lafayette 4 years during Gov. Foster's administration; member of the city council, under the administration of Mayor Charles O. Mouton. In 1910, the doctor was elected mayor of the city of Lafayette, and served 2 years. He is local surgeon for the Southern Pacific R. R. Co.

Trezevant, Marye Brooks, general manager of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, and widely known in connection with the activities of this organization and other similar associations, was born at Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 9, 1872; son of Marye B. and Susan (Simmons) Trezevant, the former a native of Memphis, Tenn., and the latter of Charleston, S. C. The Trezevant family originated from the French Huguenots. Two brothers of the family name came to America in 1668, first locating at Charleston, S. C., but later removing to Virginia. Marye B. Trezevant, Sr., the father, is at this time a practicing attorney at Memphis, where the mother also resides. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army as second lieutenant of the Shelby Greys, of Shelby county, Tenn., and served throughout the war. He had attended a military college prior to the time of the war, and after the surrender took up the study of law, in due time being admitted to the bar and beginning the practice of his profession in the city of Memphis, where he has since remained in active practice. The paternal grandfather, Maj. John T. Trezevant, was the first mayor of Memphis. He also served in the Confederate army, with the rank of major, and had charge of the arsenal at Charleston, S. C. Major Trezevant died in the year 1887. Marye B. Trezevant, the son, subject of this sketch, was the 3rd of 6 children born to his parents. In the course of his education he attended the public schools at Memphis and later a private educational institution, thereafter matriculating at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., from which he graduated within the regulation time. When his education had been completed he entered the service of his uncle, Theo. Brooks Trezevant, in mercantile business. After 10 years passed in this connection he resigned and, in 1897, came to New Orleans as a reporter on the Daily States, there remaining 6 or 7 years and successively filling the positions of reporter, city editor, and ultimately assistant manager of the States. While in this connection he was also a contributor to the columns of the Harlequin, a weekly publication, and, having some time previously been a student of art, also furnished cartoons for the Harlequin. At the end of this term of service he went to New York and for a time was connected with the New York Mail and Express. After a time in this work Mr. Trezevant was appointed advertising manager for the Southern Pacific R. R., with headquarters at Houston, Tex., and proceeding to that city he filled the latter position with conspicuous ability until the year 1906, when he returned to New Orleans as secretary of the Progressive union. Later he was advanced to the more important position of secretary and manager, and upon the reorganization of this institution, when its name was altered to the Association of Commerce, July 1, 1913. Mr. Trezevant was made general manager of the Association of Commerce. Mr. Trezevant is a member of the Country club, the

Chess, Checkers and Whist club, the Louisiana Historical society, Tulane society of Economics, National Geographic society, the Ad. club, the South Carolina Huguenot society and the Philharmonic society, and Louisiana Lodge No. 102, Free and Accepted Masons. He was successively president of the Louisiana Commercial Secretaries' association, president of the Southern Commercial Secretaries' association, and president of the American Association of Commercial Executives. Oct. 19, 1907, Mr. Trezevant was married to Miss May Randolph, who was born in the City of New Orleans and is a descendant of the Randolph family of Virginia, her parents being John and Emma (Perham) Randolph. Mrs. Trezevant's father was formerly a prominent cotton factor of New Orleans. Mr. and Mrs. Trezevant are members of the Episcopal church. A devotee of athletics, Mr. Trezevant was at one time southern champion at 100 yards, and a football half-back on the Memphis Athletic club team, champion of the South at the time.

Trone, Albert Joseph, well-known legislator, extensively interested in mining properties of the West, and mayor of the city of Thibodaux, was born at Thibodaux, La., Nov. 22, 1867; son of Joseph A. Trone, whose birth also occurred at Thibodaux, Aug. 16, 1845, and who died a citizen of the same town in 1904. The father was educated in Schefferstein school. He became the first principal of both Guion academy and the old Thibodaux college, and for some time was principal of the Lockport public schools. At the time of his death he was occupying the position of school principal. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the 18th Louisiana volunteer infantry and served the Confederacy throughout the whole period of hostilities. His death came very suddenly, when he was apparently in the best of health. Joseph A. Trone was married Aug. 16, 1866, to Amelia Letitia Lagarde, of Thibodaux, who was a native of that town. His father, Theodore Trone, grandfather of Albert Joseph, was a native of France. On coming to America he landed at New York and walked to Vincennes, Ind., where he resided for 2 years, from which point he came by river to Thibodaux, La., at the request of Rev. Father Menard, who afterward for more than 55 years, was pastor of the church at Thibodaux. He and Father Menard came together from the same locality in Brittany, France. Theodore Trone was a carpenter and cabinet-maker, and for some time after coming to Thibodaux made his home with Father Menard. Later he was married to Miss Reviere at Thibodaux. She died of yellow fever in 1853, the husband surviving until 1905, and attaining the age of 93 years. Albert Joseph was the first of 3 children born to his parents, all of whom, as also the parents, were musically inclined. He was educated at old Thibodaux college, including musical instruction, and became a cornetist of some note. In 1885, when 18 years old, he received an offer to travel with a minstrel company, and thereafter for 5 years was connected with various musical organizations, traveling throughout the United States. In Jan., 1901, Albert Joseph Trone was married to Miss Celina Monnin, of Jeanerette, La., and for some years following devoted his energies to the life insurance business. In 1897 he became proprietor of the Empire hotel at Thibodaux and successfully con-

ducted the house until the yellow fever quarantine of 1898 seriously hampered the business, when he removed to New Orleans and again became connected with life insurance business, being for a time identified with the interests of the Union Central Life Insurance Co. In 1903 he entered the service of the New York Life Insurance Co., and later received from that corporation a gold watch bearing the inscription: "Presented to A. J. Trone by the New York Life Insurance Co., for distinguished work, Aug. 6 to Sept. 15, 1903." In 1905, following the death of his father, he returned to Thibodaux. During the period of excitement at Goldfield, Nev., he became interested in gold mining, and during the early part of 1906 made an extensive tour through Nevada, Colorado, and a portion of California, looking up mining investments. In 1906, during a visit to the mining regions in company with H. A. Riedel, a prominent mine operator of Denver, Colo., he became a representative of Mr. Riedel's firm, and in 1908 became a member of the firm of the H. A. Riedel Investment Co., mine operators, with headquarters in Denver, and this connection has continued uninterruptedly since the latter date. This corporation embraces several companies and various mining properties, including a smelter at Denver, and is highly rated in the mining world. Many of Mr. Trone's personal friends are heavily interested with him, and he has devoted his attention to strictly bona fide mining industries. In politics, Mr. Trone has been a life-long democrat, as were his forefathers. In 1908, with 8 candidates for the legislature in the field, he became a candidate, was given the nomination and triumphantly elected to represent his district. During the legislative term that followed he served on the ways and means, liquidation of state debt, and municipal corporations committees, and had the honor of occupying the speaker's chair on numerous occasions. During the session of 1908, on the occasion of the joint meeting of the senate and house for the election of U. S. Sen. McEnery, Mr. Trone was appointed a member of the house committee deputed to call upon the senator-elect and upon the governor to inform them of the result of the election and escort them to the chamber of the joint session. While his parish had no special interest in any specific measures, he was at all times active in support or opposition of measures he did or did not believe for the best interests of the people of the state. He took an active interest in a number of measures that came before the house directed toward the betterment of conditions in New Orleans, and was a member of the public utilities commission for the promotion of the Pan-American Exposition at New Orleans. He did a great deal of hard work as a member of this commission in an earnest effort to secure the exposition for New Orleans. During the administration of Gov. Sanders Representative Trone served as Lieut-Col. on the governor's staff. In 1909 he was appointed by Gov. Sanders as a delegate to the Inter-State Inland waterways convention at Corpus Christi, Tex., and in the same year appointed by the governor as state delegate to the Southern commercial congress at Washington, D. C., filling a similar commission at the Atlanta session of the Southern Commercial congress in 1911. Also, in 1909, he was appointed by the governor as a delegate to the National Rivers and Harbors congress at Wash-

ington, D. C., and from time to time throughout the administration of Gov. Sanders filled various other important commissions for the state. His term as a member of the house of representatives expired in 1912, and it is said that no man who has previously represented that district in the state legislature has been the recipient of so many honors and distinctions. In Feb., 1913, Hon. A. J. Trone entered the race for mayor of Thibodaux. The campaign preceding the election was considered the most exciting and hotly-contested in the history of the city: The faction said to have been represented by those in office had been in power for years, and to displace their leader was no small undertaking. However, Mr. Trone was elected to the office of mayor by the majority of 1 vote, and the opposition refrained from entering into any contest of the election. Since he has occupied the office of mayor it is said that the affairs of the municipality have been conducted upon a strictly business basis, and that many improvements have been inaugurated and are being carried forward as rapidly as available resources will permit. Mr. Trone has so arranged his mining interests that they are cared for by his business associates, but he makes an occasional tour of the various localities in which his mining properties are located.

Turner, Capt. Benjamin, successful and well-known merchant and bank director, was born near Pineville, Rapides parish, La., Dec. 6, 1839. His father, Benjamin Turner, Sr., was a native of New York City, and was second of 3 sons born to his parents. Before he was quite grown Benjamin Turner, the father, left his New York home to seek his fortune, and never returned to the parental roof. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Brower, and her ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New Amsterdam, now the City of New York. Her husband was drowned during a storm on New York Bay while on a sailing excursion, leaving his widow with 3 children. Benjamin Turner, Sr., father of the subject of this sketch, made his way south and in the year 1830 was married to Miss Nancy Bradley, at Vermilionville, now Lafayette, La., In 1838, having encountered business reverses, he removed to Alexandria, La., and after a brief stay there located in the country near Pineville, where his death occurred Sept. 17, 1839. He was survived by his widow and 2 daughters, Bithiah and Ava Rilla. The son, Benjamin, was not born until the December following the father's death. Benjamin attended public and private schools at Pineville, and later also at Alexandria, at which latter place he was instructed by the late H. S. Losee, who afterward became a practicing attorney at Alexandria. At the age of 14 years Benjamin devoted some time to learning telegraphy, but soon deciding that he did not desire to become a telegrapher, gave his attention to employment as a clerk in the general store of his brother-in-law, the late C. W. Boyce. At the age of 16 years he purchased a lot at Pineville and upon this erected a dwelling for his mother and himself. Capt. Turner occupies this house at this time, which, of course, has undergone various changes and improvements. In 1857, his brother-in-law, C. W. Boyce, having retired from mercantile business and become the proprietor of the Red River American, a newspaper published at Alexandria, he entered the service of the brother-in-law in this en-

terprise and learned the business of a printer. In 1860 Mr. Boyce disposed of the Red River American and established the Constitution, a weekly newspaper at Alexandria, Benjamin Turner assisting in this new enterprise as publisher and local editor. The paper continued under this arrangement until the beginning of the Civil war, when, in 1861, Benjamin Turner assisted in raising a company for service in the Confederate army and was elected second lieutenant of the company, which was known locally as the Westbrook Guards. His company was mustered into service as Co. E, 11th Louisiana volunteer infantry, and after a short time at Union City, Tenn., was ordered by Gen. Polk, then commanding the army of Tennessee, to occupy Columbus, Ky., that place commanding a view of the Mississippi river looking towards Cairo, Ill. Here Lieut. Turner was elected first lieutenant of his company, Lieut. Cazabat having been made quartermaster of the regiment. Shortly following his promotion his command participated in the battle of Belmont, which was fought on the opposite side of the river, near Columbus, Ky., and in which engagement the regiment gained some renown and earned for itself the sobriquet of "The Bloody Eleventh." While the battle was raging fiercely and disastrously for the Confederates, the eleventh was sent across the river and, executing a timely flank movement, succeeded in turning the tide of battle and drove the Federals, under Gen. Grant, to their gunboats and transports, on which they hurriedly embarked for Cairo. After the evacuation of Columbus, in March, 1862, the eleventh regiment was sent to New Madrid, then to Island No. 10, and to Fort Pillow. While encamped on the Tennessee side, opposite Island No. 10, Lieut. Turner was promoted to the rank of captain and took command of his company, Capt. Westbrook having resigned. After a few days at Fort Pillow, the regiment was ordered to Corinth, Miss., where the southern armies were then concentrating for the great struggle that culminated at Shiloh. Capt. Turner led his company with conspicuous gallantry at the battle of Shiloh, and in the course of the first day's fight was severely wounded in the head and left shoulder about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. After the battle he was granted leave of absence and returned home, but as soon as he had sufficiently recovered from his wounds he rejoined his command at Corinth. A short time afterward the army of Tennessee evacuated Corinth and took up its headquarters at Tupelo, Miss., where it underwent a rigid drill and discipline under Gen. Bragg, who had succeeded to the command. In August the army was ordered to Chattanooga, Tenn., going via Mobile thence up the Alabama river to Montgomery and then by rail to Chattanooga. It was near this place the regiment was disbanded by order of Gen. Bragg, and the officers directed to return home and await further orders from the war department. Afterward Capt. Turner was assigned to duty by Gen. Richard Taylor at Alexandria, La., and later he reported to Gen. E. Kirby Smith at Shreveport, and was put in charge of the courier service in Arkansas, under Gen. Holmes and Gen. Magruder. He surrendered at Shreveport in May, 1865. After the war, Capt. Turner returned to Pineville, La., and engaged in the mercantile business, which he has continued to this time. Feb. 6, 1868 Capt. Turner was

married to Miss Julia M. Ball, and 3 sons and 1 daughter have been born to their union. Capt. Turner has served the people among whom he lives in various official capacities at different times. He has filled the office of a member of the town council of Pineville, and during several years served as a member of the school board. Capt. Turner took a prominent part in the organization of the Rapides bank, and was a charter member of that corporation. Later he also assisted in the organization of the First National and City Savings bank. He is a member of the board of directors of each of these institutions. He is interested, also, in various other enterprises about the city of Alexandria, and takes an active part in directing these. In addition to his many other interests and connections, Capt. Turner has served as chairman of the democratic executive committee of the parish, and is at all times found ready and willing to do his full share in discharging the obligations of good citizenship. He has been a prominent figure in the locality in which he resides during many years.

Tuten, Joseph D., M. D., successful practicing physician of Lake Charles, La., was born in the state of Florida, Oct. 17, 1877; son of Joseph D. and Julia (Bryan) Tuten, both natives of the locality in which the son was born, where the father devoted his energies to mercantile business throughout life. His death occurred in the year 1899. His wife survives him and resides in Florida at this time. To their union 5 children were born, of whom Joseph D., the subject of this sketch, was the second. He passed his childhood and attended the public schools in the locality of his birth. After having graduated from high school, he entered the medical department of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1900. Shortly thereafter he located in Vernon parish, La., and there began the practice of medicine. After a few years, however, he removed his offices to New Orleans, where he engaged in practice during a period of 4 years, following which he located at Lake Charles, where he has since been engaged in practice with gratifying success. The doctor is a member of the Calcasieu parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies, being secretary of the former; also, he is a member of the American Medical association, the Masonic fraternity—Royal Arch, Council and Commandery—and the Order of the Mystic Shrine. In Jan., 1904, Dr. Tuten was married to Miss Lela Adams, of Ruston, La., daughter of James A. and Martha (Houston) Adams, both of whom were born in Tennessee, the former of Virginia ancestry, and the latter a descendant of the Houston family of Tennessee. During the active portion of his life, Mrs. Tuten's father devoted his energies to the vocation of a stove manufacturer at Ruston, but is now living in retirement at Seattle, Wash. His wife died in 1905. Dr. and Mrs. Tuten have 1 child, Martha.

Ugland, Anders E., of New Orleans, vice-consul of Norway; third vice-president of the firm of Woodward, Wight & Co., was born in Norway, June 24, 1848; was educated in his native country, and at the age of 19 shipped as a sailor, working his way up to the command of ships. In 1882, Mr. Ugland connected himself with Woodward, Wight & Co., gradually earning advancement to his present posi-

tion of third vice-president of the firm. He was acting vice-consul of Norway and Sweden to 1905, and has been vice-consul of Norway since 1906. Married, in New Orleans, in 1877, Miss Ottesen, of that city. They have 3 daughters, two of whom are married, one residing in Chicago, and the others living in New Orleans. Mr. Uglund has 4 grandchildren. He is a member of the Masonic order, of the Southern Yacht club, and the Young Men's Gymnastic club. He is well-known and has a great many friends in New Orleans where he has resided since 1878.

Unsworth, Charles Virginus, M. D., New Orleans, was born in New Orleans, La., 1871; son of Edward and Elizabeth (Rogers) Unsworth, the former of whom was born in Scotland, and came to America with his father when a small boy. The mother was born in New Orleans, and died in 1898. Her father was engaged in mercantile business in New Orleans. Edward Unsworth, Sr., the paternal grandfather, was a mechanic, and had charge of the old Armstrong foundry. He died when his son, Edward, was only about 9 years old, and the boy thereafter became a member of the Armstrong family. He learned the machinist's trade, and followed it until given charge of the Leeds foundry. Later he was connected with the Pullman and Johnson foundries. He died in 1910. Charles Virginus Unsworth was educated in the New Orleans public schools, graduating from the Boys' high school in 1886. Following this he studied pharmacy at the Tulane School of Pharmacy, passed an examination before the state board, and shortly afterward secured employment in a drug store, where he remained 12 years. He then opened a drug business on his own account and conducted this for several years. In 1900 he matriculated in the medical department of Tulane university, graduating in 1904, since which time he has been engaged in medical practice in the city of New Orleans. Dr. Unsworth is visiting neurologist at the New Orleans Charity hospital under the recent new organization. For the past 2 years he has been visiting physician in charge of the Louisiana Street Retreat (insane asylum). He is also visiting physician to the Dominican convent. Dr. Unsworth is a member of the Orleans parish, the Louisiana State, and American Medical associations. He is affiliated with the democratic party. In 1893 Dr. Unsworth was married to Miss Jennie Grice. They have 4 children—Randolph, John, Warren, and Sarah.

Van Brook, Dr. Joseph, well known and successful dentist, Lake Charles, La., was born at New Orleans, La., Jan. 24, 1849; son of Henry and Anna (Nolan) Van Brook, the former of whom was a native of Holland and a carpenter contractor. He was accidentally killed by falling from a building when the son was very small. The mother died in 1879 in Terrebonne parish, La. Joseph Van Brook attended the public schools of Oxford, Miss., and after completing the course of study in these entered college at the same place. When his academic education had been completed the family removed to Terrebonne parish, La., where Joseph entered the service of the Southern Pacific railroad as an agent. In connection with his duties in this capacity he took up the study of dentistry, which he continued until 1885, when he began the practice of dentistry in

connection with his other work, so continuing until 1896, when he abandoned other work and began the exclusive practice of dentistry, to which he has since devoted his undivided attention, and with gratifying success. In 1896 the doctor moved his offices to Edgerley, La., where he remained in practice until 1902, when he moved to Lake Charles, where he has since remained in practice. June 10, 1875, Dr. Van Brook was married to Miss Mary Nash, a daughter of John Nash of Gibson, La. Mr. Nash was a teacher. He and his wife were natives of Louisiana, and both are now deceased. The wife's maiden name was Haynes. To Dr. and Mrs. Van Brook 7 children have been born, 5 of whom are living, namely: Olla, wife of W. N. Stracener, of Kipling, La., and now the mother of 5 children; Guy H., teaching school at Goosport, La.; Alice, wife of D. H. Carroll, of Merryville, La., and mother of 5 children; Margaret, wife of O. B. Youngblood, of Newland, La.; Roy E., a graduate of the Dallas Dental college, and now a practicing dentist at Dallas, Tex. The 2 deceased are: Theodore, who died at the age of 3 years, and Milton Joseph, at the age of 20 years.

Van De Ven, Rt. Rev. Cornelius, Roman Catholic bishop, See of Alexandria, La., was born at Oirschot, Holland, June 16, 1865. He studied in the diocesan seminary at Bar-le-Duc, was ordained priest May 31, 1890, and came to America the same year. After filling important posts in the archdiocese of New Orleans, he was consecrated bishop of Natchitoches, Nov. 30, 1905. The most important act of his administration has been the transferring of the See from the town of Natchitoches to the progressive city of Alexandria, a railroad center with a large Catholic population. He went to Rome in 1910 and requested Pope Pius X to remove the See from Natchitoches to Alexandria, and in August of that year he received from the consistorial congregation the decree suppressing the See of Natchitoches and creating that of Alexandria. The diocese of Alexandria with a Catholic population of 35,000 has 26 secular priests and in its jurisdiction are many charitable and educational institutions under the Brothers of the Sacred Heart, the Daughters of the Cross, with mother house at Shreveport, the Sisters of Divine Providence, and the Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word. He brought the Franciscan Sisters from Calais, France, in 1911 to Monroe, La., where they built a beautiful hospital and sanatorium which they are now conducting. He was assistant pastor at New Iberia, 1890 and 1891; pastor at Jennings 1891 and 1892; pastor at Lake Charles 1892 and 1902; pastor at Baton Rouge 1902 to 1904. He was diocesan consultor under Archbishop Chapelle.

Ventress, James Alexander, was born in Wilkinson county, Miss., Feb. 14, 1853, and died at "Greenwood" plantation, West Feliciana parish, La., Jan. 10, 1912. He was a son of James Alexander and Charlotte Davis (Pinchon) Ventress. His father was born in 1805, at the Ventress plantation, "La Grange," near Woodville, Miss., and died there in 1867. The Ventress family has been prominent in Mississippi for many years, and is of Scotch origin, coming through the celebrated Stewarts. The Pinchons are of English lineage and were prominent in the annals of Massachusetts. The



H. De L. Vincent

mother of our subject was born at Brimfield, Mass., in 1815, and died in 1877. She bore her husband 3 sons, namely, Lawrence Trask, James Alexander, and William Pinchon Stewart Ventress. James Alexander Ventress was reared on the "La Grange" plantation, near Woodville, Miss., and was educated at Norwood school, Virginia, and the University of Virginia. When 20 years of age he lost his father in death, and he returned home to take charge of his father's estate. Thereafter he devoted his life to the pursuit of a planter with gratifying success, and amassed a good estate. He continued to reside in Mississippi until his marriage in 1901, when he became a resident of Louisiana, residing in West Feliciana parish, on "Greenwood" plantation which was the heritage of his wife from her father. She bore the maiden name of Sallie Matthews, and her parents were Charles Lewis and Penelope (Stewart) Matthews, and she was born and reared at "Greenwood." Mr. Ventress never sought political honors, but was a democrat in politics, and a public spirited citizen. Fraternally he was a Knight Templar Mason, and he was also a member of the Order of Magna Chartre.

Vincent, Hugh De Lacy. It is not often that the biographer has the opportunity of combining both duty and pleasure in his work but such is the ease when writing of Hugh DeLacy Vincent, whose life was so conspicuous in all the qualities that go to make not only a man but one of nature's noblemen. For many years he was a member of the New Orleans and New York Cotton exchanges, and for a long time was a figure of international importance in the cotton world, a director in banks and mercantile institutions, and later in life retired capitalist. He was born at Charleston, S. C., Jan. 26, 1852, son of Hugh Edward and Rosalie (Howard) Vincent, both of whom were natives of that city. Hugh Edward Vincent, the father, was a merchant of means at Charleston, and was descended from one of the oldest South Carolina colonial families. Hugh DeLacy Vincent, the son, attended the public schools at Charleston, and when his academic education had been completed the young man began his business career as a clerk in the Charleston offices of the Savannah & Charleston R. R. In 1874 he entered the service of the cotton firm of Watson & Hill. Frank B. Hayne was at that time an employee of the same firm. In 1883, he and Mr. Hayne formed a partnership and engaged in the cotton business at Vicksburg. From the beginning of this enterprise they were exceptionally successful, and in 1885 the firm of Vincent & Hayne opened offices at New Orleans, in addition to those at Vicksburg, Mr. Hayne going to New Orleans to handle the firm's business at that city. Mr. Vincent remained in the Mississippi cotton center until 1898, when he joined his partner in the Crescent City. Thus the business continued, with offices in the 2 cities, until Sept. 1, 1905, when the partnership was dissolved on account of Mr. Vincent's ill health. From that time he never was actively engaged in business, although he served on the directorates of enterprises with which he was connected, and retained his memberships in the cotton exchanges at New Orleans and New York. During many years Mr. Vincent was a prominent figure in the cotton world.

In 1903 he was associated with Mr. Hayne, his business partner, in the famous cotton pool which is said to have made several millions of dollars for those interested in it. Socially, Mr. Vincent was prominent in New Orleans, Vicksburg, and various other centers. He was a member of the Boston, the Pickwick, the Louisiana, the Audubon Golf, and the Country clubs. He held membership in several carnival organizations, and belonged to the Episcopal church. He was a member of the board of directors of the Hibernia Bank & Trust Co., the Hibernia National bank, the D. H. Holmes Co., and several other notable corporations, and was largely interested in the American Cities Co., and various other enterprises of like character and standing. His investments were not confined to New Orleans, but extended throughout the South. Since 1905 he and his family divided their time between New Orleans and their summer home at Flat Rock, N. C. The splendid family residence in Audubon place was erected in 1899. Mr. Vincent's death occurred suddenly, almost without warning and before his family physician could reach his bedside, at 12:30 p. m., Saturday, March 15, 1913, at the family home, No. 10 Audubon place, New Orleans. He had been in ill health several years, but on the day preceding his death went to the Cotton exchange in his automobile. He did not leave his car at the exchange, but many of his friends went outside of the building to greet him. Friday night he called at the home of his former partner, Frank B. Hayne, and Saturday morning appeared only slightly ill. Up to within an hour of his death he talked with his son, Hugh E. Vincent, and forty-five minutes later began to sink rapidly. Physicians were hastily summoned, but the end had come before their arrival. Arterial trouble of the heart was the immediate cause of death. Mr. Vincent was married at Vicksburg, Miss., to Miss Nannie McCutchen, a daughter of William and Lucy (Green) McCutchen of Vicksburg. One child, Hugh E. Vincent, was born to their union. This son was born at Vicksburg, Miss., July 31, 1890, and in the course of his education attended the Lawrenceville school, in New Jersey, later entering the University of Virginia. He is at this time associated with the firm of Bertron, Griscom & Co., New Orleans.

Voorhies, Robert D., M. D., of Lafayette, La., was born March 10, 1872, at St. Martinsville, in the parish of St. Martin; the son of Felix Voorhies, a native of the parish of St. Martin, who was born Jan. 1, 1839, and is a resident of the town of Lafayette. Felix Voorhies was educated at Spring Hill college, near Mobile, Ala., and at the Jesuits' college of St. Charles, Grand Coteau, St. Landry parish, La. He studied law in the office of his brother, Judge Albert Voorhies, in New Orleans, and was admitted to practice after passing an examination before the Louisiana State Supreme court. When the Civil war broke out in 1861, Mr. Voorhies abandoned his professional labors at St. Martinsville, and enlisted in the Confederate army, serving in the 3rd Louisiana infantry regiment until the close of hostilities. Resuming the practice of law in St. Martinsville, Mr. Voorhies attained prominence, and in 1892 was elected judge of the district court; re-elected in 1896, declined another term in 1900, and went back to the bar until 1912 when he re-

signed, and retired to private life. Mr. Voorhies is the author of a very interesting work, "Acadian Reminiscences," and has written a large number of short stories. His wife, Miss Modeste Pothier, was born in St. Martin parish, a descendant of an Acadian family that settled in Louisiana in the latter part of the 18th century. The Voorhies family came from Holland to America in 1620, and subsequently to Kentucky, whence they removed to Louisiana. Some of their descendants were distinguished in professional life in the state; Cornelius Voorhies, paternal grandfather of Dr. Robert D. Voorhies, was one of the justices of the Louisiana State Supreme court; and Hon. Albert Voorhies, his son, was lieutenant-governor of the state, and a prominent member of the New Orleans bar. Dr. Robert D. Voorhies is the 5th in a family of 12 children, in order of birth as follows: Edward G., a lawyer, who was clerk of the district court at Lafayette for 12 years, and died in 1911, aged 51 years; Felix E., traveling salesman in Texas, and contractor for the Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co., of Dallas, Tex.; Dan W., lawyer, of St. Martinville; Charles L., salesman for A. Baldwin & Co., of New Orleans; Robert D., and Albert P. (twins), Albert P. having died in 1907, in New Iberia, where he followed the profession of dentist; Cecile, now Mrs. Louis Babin, of West Baton Rouge; Paul E., superintendent of Simon's foundry, at New Iberia, La.; Lueie, wife of August Gasie, of West Baton Rouge; Walter F., cashier of the First National bank, Shreveport, La.; J. S., an accountant, residing in New Orleans, and Maude, wife of Frank Dauterive, residents of Abbeville, La. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of St. Martinville, and at St. Martin college. He entered the National Institute of Pharmacy, Chicago, in 1890, graduating in 1892, and then taking up the study of medicine at Hahnemann Medical college, Chicago, finishing his course in 1895 and returning to Louisiana to begin the practice of his profession in New Iberia for 3 years; next, in New Orleans until 1905, and since that year, in Lafayette. He has been associated for the past 2 years with Dr. F. E. Girard, specializing in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Dr. Voorhies is a member of the Roman Catholic church; and in fraternal circles is affiliated with the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, Ben Hur order, the Mooses, and the Knights of Columbus. He is a member of the Lafayette parish Medical association, the Attakapas Clinical society, the Louisiana State Medical society, the American Medical association; ex-president of the Parish Medical association; ex-vice president of the Attakapas Clinical society, and is physician for the Southwestern Industrial institute of Lafayette; also a promoter and stockholder of the Attakapas sanitarium. In Oct., 1899, Dr. Voorhies married Miss Margaret Ann Davis, daughter of John Davis, formerly a merchant of New Iberia. They have 3 children, Robert D., Mary Margaret, and Coerte Albert Voorhies.

Vuillemot, Emile, attorney, St. Martinville, St. Martin parish, La., was born at New Iberia, La., Oct. 3, 1873; son of Jean Marie Vuillemot, who was born at Lyons, France, Aug. 16, 1848, and died at New Iberia, La., Dec. 5, 1911. The paternal grandfather, Adrien Vuillemot, was born at Venere, Department de Haute

Saone, France. He came to America, accompanied by his family, in the year 1857, locating at Loreauville, Iberia parish, La., where he shortly afterward engaged in mercantile business, to which avocation he devoted all of the active portion of his life. Some time afterward he removed his business to the town of St. Martinville, and thereafter conducted a general merchandise business at the latter location until the time of his death, in May, 1890. Jean Marie Vuillemot, the father was engaged in mercantile business at New Iberia until 1884, when he entered the service of the Williams & Richardson Co., as a traveling salesman, remaining in this connection thereafter until the end of his life. Emile Vuillemot was the 3rd of 17 children born to his parents. Of this family 7 children are now living. Emile was educated at the public schools of New Orleans. At the early age of 14 years the lad began work in the wholesale dry goods and notion house of Williams, Richardson & Co., where he passed 2 years and then found employment with S. Dalsheimer & Co., New Orleans, for a period of about 18 months, which, in turn, was succeeded by 2 years in the service of Glover & Odendahl, grain dealers. Following this he went to Loreauville and took charge of the management of his maternal grandfather's plantation. After one year here he became deputy assessor of Iberia parish, but in connection with the duties of this office continued also as manager of his grandfather's plantation during about 8 years. His work as deputy assessor was continued until Dec., 1903, from which time until May, 1904, he was employed in making abstracts of title for the firm of Wisner & Dresser. Upon the latter date he was appointed tax clerk in the office of the auditor of the state of Louisiana, at Baton Rouge, under the incumbency of the Hon. Martin Behrman, at this time Mayor of the city of New Orleans. He continued as tax clerk until Sept. 1, 1908, and during the 4-year term of his service here attended the law department of Louisiana State university. As a result of his diligent application to his law books, in May, 1908, he was licensed to practice law and admitted to the Louisiana bar. In September of that year he removed to St. Martinville, and there began the practice of the profession for which it has since become manifest he is eminently qualified. Attorney Vuillemot has now been in practice about 6 years, and his reputation as an able and zealous attorney has become firmly established. Jan. 6, 1902, Mr. Vuillemot was married to Miss Anette Durand, daughter of Louis Durand of St. Martinville, La. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Vuillemot has been blessed with 6 children, whose names follow in the order of their birth: Odette, Marcelle, Madeline, Cressy, Harold and Leonard. Mr. Vuillemot is a member of the Roman Catholic church and, fraternally, he is united with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Redmen, Beavers, Woodmen of the World, Columbian Woodmen, and Bienfaisance Mutuelle of New Iberia. Mr. Vuillemot is a democrat and has been a co-worker with active members of that party since first beginning to exercise the elective franchise, always valiantly upholding the principles for which his party stands and aiding in the selection of the best qualified men to administer the laws under which he and his neighbors live, but apart from this

public spirited co-operation he has devoted his undivided attention to the practice of law since entering the ranks of that profession. In May, 1898, Mr. Vuillemot enlisted as a member of Company C, 1st Louisiana Volunteer infantry, and served the country in the military operations of the Spanish-American war until his regiment was mustered out of the service at Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 3, 1898.

Waguespack, Wilhelm John, successful New Orleans attorney, was born in St. James parish, La., June 24, 1862; son of Felicien and Rosella (Faucheux) Waguespack, both of whom were born in Louisiana, the father in St. James, and mother in St. John the Baptist parish. The grandfather, Joseph Waguespack, was a son of Jean Louis Waguespack, both born in St. Charles parish, and a great-grandson of Joseph Waguespack, born in Alsace-Lorraine, German Empire, who came to America in 1720, the family name, of course, being German. The birthplace of the maternal grandfather, Pierre Faucheux, was the same as that of his daughter Rosella, his family having come over from France at about the same time the Waguespack family came from Germany. Felicien Waguespack has long been regarded as one of the most successful sugar planters of St. James parish, where he still resides, aged 73 years at this writing, esteemed as one of the state's substantial and useful citizens, who was an ardent supporter of the cause of the Confederacy in the dark hours of its need. He was one among the very first to respond to the call at the beginning of the war between the states, enlisted and went to the front as a member of Crescent City regiment, volunteers, serving with gallantry to the end of that memorable struggle. Wilhelm John Waguespack was reared at the family home on the St. James parish plantation, and after finishing the prescribed course at Jefferson college entered Georgetown university at Washington, D. C., from which institution he graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1882. Following this, he came to New Orleans and entered upon the study of law in the office of the late Edward D. White, chief justice of the United States supreme court, and in 1884 graduated from Tulane university with the degree of LL. B., immediately thereafter beginning the practice of law in the city of New Orleans, his clientele soon extending to adjoining parishes and throughout the state. In 1908 he was induced to accept the office of assistant U. S. district attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana and served in that capacity with conspicuous ability, but the growing demand for his advice became such as to cause him to resign the office in 1911 that he might give his undivided attention to the interests of his clients. In national and state politics, Mr. Waguespack aligns himself with the Progressive element of the republican party, and he was his party's candidate for the office of attorney general of the state in the campaign of 1908, but he has sought no other elective office and his political activities have been chiefly limited to the obligations of citizenship. In faith he is a Catholic. On Jan. 9, 1889, Mr. Waguespack was married to Miss Felicie M. Poche, daughter of the late Felix P. Poche, distinguished associate justice of the Louisiana supreme court. They have 6 living children, the family home being at 1717 Peters avenue, New Orleans.

Wahl, Joseph P., D. D. S., New Orleans, was born in New Orleans, La., Feb. 28, 1881; son of Henry P. and Amelia (Holderith) Wahl, both parents being natives of the city in which the son was born. The paternal grandfather, Peter P. Wahl, was born in Alsace, German Empire, came to America and located at New Orleans in the year 1830. He was married to a Miss Fresch. Henry P. Wahl, the father, was long a practicing dentist of New Orleans. He passed away in 1898, but is survived by his widow at this time. To this union 5 children were born, namely: Joseph P., the subject of this sketch; Beulah, Albert J., Hazel and Mabel, wife of Frederick Rainey of New Orleans. Joseph P. Wahl attended the public schools of New Orleans and completed his literary course at Soulé college, graduating from that institution in 1899 and being the winner of 2 silver medals awarded for 2nd highest average in class. He next entered the New Orleans college of dentistry, now a part of Tulane university, and graduated with the degree of D. D. S., class of 1902, being awarded a gold medal for highest general average in his class and a gold medal for porcelain dental art, prosthetic and crown, and bridge work. Following his graduation, Dr. Wahl for some time filled the position of demonstrator at the New Orleans college of dentistry, and now fills the chair of Oral Hygiene and Prophylaxis. The doctor is also chief of the dental inspectors of New Orleans public schools. He is secretary of the Louisiana State Dental society, was chairman of the organization of the free dental clinic of the New Orleans Charity hospital, and is now chief of the dental staff of that institution. He is a member of the First and Second District Dental society, the Motor league, honorary member of Psi Omega fraternity of the New Orleans dental college, and a member of the First Baptist church of New Orleans. In Oct., 1904, Dr. Wahl was married to Miss Julia Haag, a daughter of Henry and Julia (Keller) Haag, both natives of New Orleans. The paternal grandfather came from Switzerland. Henry Haag was long at the head of a soap manufacturing business in New Orleans. He is now deceased, but is survived by his wife. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Wahl, namely: Carl N. and Shirley Mae.

Walls, William Edward, owner and conductor of Rugby academy, well-known military preparatory school at New Orleans, affiliated with Tulane university and other educational institutions of eminent standing, is a son of Richard and Olivia (Watts) Walls, and was born at New Orleans, La., June 20, 1873. Richard Walls, the father, was born in Ecuador, in the month of Sept., 1839, and continued resident at the place of his birth until 12 years of age. He studied navigation, and later traveled extensively, finally coming to the United States and ultimately locating at New Orleans. At the beginning of the Civil war he promptly enlisted in the Confederate service as a member of the 8th Louisiana regiment, subsequently serving 3 years in the army and the fourth year in the navy. He took part in the Virginia campaign, serving under Stonewall Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley. He was mustered out at the close of the war and returned to New Orleans, where he soon afterward engaged with W. H. Brown & Son, coal merchants, remaining with this firm throughout the whole after per-

iod of his active life, about 30 years. Mr. Walls is now retired, but still residing in New Orleans. Olivia Watts was born in the state of Mississippi, and was married to Richard Walls Dec. 26, 1867. To their union 4 children, as follow, were born: Irene, now Mrs. B. E. Allingham; Leah, now the widow of L. W. Daniels; Beulah, now the widow of R. T. Stocker; William E., the subject of this sketch. The last named was educated in the public schools of New Orleans, followed by the intermediate class in the Tulane high school, from which he received his high school diploma in June, 1888. He entered the academie department of Tulane university in the autumn of the same year and graduated in the class of 1892 with the degree of B. A. Following his graduation he did 2 years of post-graduate work in the same institution, pursuing Latin as a major subject and Roman history and German as minor subjects. For this work he received the degree of M. A. in 1894. In the same year he formed a partnership with a classmate, J. H. Rapp, and established the Rugby school. The school prospered, and 3 years after the start, in 1897, a third partner, Robert S. Vickers was admitted and the school reorganized, being at that time converted into a military school under the name of Rugby academy. At the end of the term of 1897-98 both Mr. Rapp and Mr. Vickers withdrew from the academy, and Mr. Walls formed a new partnership, including W. C. Jones and G. S. Raymond. This combination continued until 1903, when Mr. Walls and Mr. Jones took over Mr. Raymond's interest and bought the property at the corner of Bordeaux street and St. Charles avenue, where the academy is now located. Six years later Mr. Jones retired from the academy to enter the practice of law, and since that time Mr. Walls has conducted the school alone. The present building, which is in every respect a model for its purpose, was erected in 1912, and the property is now valued at about \$45,000. The academy has experienced a steady growth from the first, when but 24 students were enrolled, to the present, when the enrollment is 150. The academy has a full 4-year high school course, requiring fourteen and one-half units of work for graduation. Mathematics, including 2 years of algebra, and the whole of geometry, plane and solid; 2 units as a minimum of either Latin or French, and 4 years of English, constitute the required work. Other studies, enough to make up the 14½ units, are elective. This academy is affiliated with Tulane university, Louisiana state university, the University of the South (Sewanee, Tenn.), and the University of Virginia (Charlottesville, Va.). July 12, 1904, Mr. Walls was married to Miss Eva Allen, daughter of John Q. and Martha (Scott) Allen, of Belton, Tex. Mr. and Mrs. Walls have 1 son, Edward Garland, now 8 years old and a pupil in Rugby academy. Mr. Walls has been a member of the Episcopal church from early youth. He is affiliated with the democratic party, and while he has taken no active part in political affairs, is a public-spirited citizen fully abreast of the times and vitally concerned in all matters affecting the common welfare and advancement of the people among whom the activities of his life are cast. Rugby academy is situated in the most beautiful part of the city of New Orleans,

on the most attractive of the city's residential streets, convenient to car lines by which all parts of the city may be quickly reached, and only a short distance from one of the city's large and beautiful parks, and in the vicinity of Tulane university. Its location could hardly be more favorable. Mr. Walls, the head of the academy, enjoys the confidence and esteem of a very wide circle of friends and acquaintances in the city and adjacent regions, and occupies a high place among southern educators.

Walsh, John M., Confederate veteran, sheriff, assessor, tax collector and well-known citizen, was born at Thibodaux, Lafourche parish, La., Jan. 1, 1844; son of Michael and Bridget (McGuire) Walsh, the former of whom was born at Kilkenny, Ireland, and the latter at Mt. Bellier, Ireland. Both parents died of yellow fever, at Thibodaux, in 1853. The parents were married in Ireland, and came from that country to Louisiana in 1832, immediately locating at Thibodaux, where the father was engaged in business from a time shortly following his arrival until the end of his life. John M. was the 2nd of 4 children born to his parents. He received his education in private and public schools at Thibodaux, but had only attained his 17th year when he left school, April, 1861, and enlisted in Co. E, 4th Louisiana regiment, and went forward in the service of the Southern Confederacy, in the course of which he participated in many of the most sanguinary conflicts of the Civil war. He took part in the siege of Vicksburg and of Nashville, the battle of Shiloh and of Altoona, and a number of other notable events aggregating 32 engagements, in which he was with his command and in the thick of the fray. At Nashville he was captured and taken to Camp Douglas, where he was confined until the close of the war. Returning home after the surrender, he engaged in the rice business for a time, but was attracted to the field of local politics and secured an appointment as deputy sheriff, which office he continued to fill until elected assessor of Lafourche parish, and to this post he was continuously elected for 12 years, following which he became tax collector and so remained to the end of his life. For a period extending over about 30 years he was an office-holder at Thibodaux, and it is said that he probably enjoyed a wider range of acquaintance than any other citizen in that portion of the state, and that his funeral was the most largely attended of any ever seen in Thibodaux. In 1871, Mr. Walsh was married to Miss Cecilia Blanchard, a daughter of Octave Blanchard, a pioneer steamboat captain on Bayou Lafourche, and previous to the Civil war an extensive slave-owner. He was born in Assumption parish. Mrs. Walsh's paternal grandfather, Firmin Blanchard, was for many years sheriff of Assumption parish, though he was born in France and was the first representative of the family to come to America. He came accompanied by 2 brothers, Pierre and Edouard, the former of whom located in Louisiana, while the latter went to Virginia. The Walsh family has always affiliated with the Roman Catholic church and been active in church work. Mr. Walsh was a member of the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Knights of America, charter member of Braxton Bragg Camp, No. 196, U. C. V. of Thibodaux, charter member of the Young Men's Benevolent association of

Thibodaux, and a member of the Acadian club. To Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, 8 children were born, seven of whom died in childhood, the surviving one being Mrs. Mamie C. Walsh Peltier, a graduate of the Dominican academy of New Orleans and for 5 years a teacher in the high school of Thibodaux. She is a cultured lady and was for years prominently identified with the Daughters of the Confederacy. She is said to be exceedingly proud of her father's military record, and of the evidence his long tenure in public office affords of appreciation, confidence, and esteem among his fellow citizens. Mr. Walsh was a life-long democrat, and took pride in making the statement that he had never voted any other ticket. It is worthy of note, too, that he was vice-commander of Braxton Bragg Camp, No. 196, U. C. V., from the time of its organization to his death.

Walther, Henry Wellman Emile, M. D., of New Orleans, was born Sept. 7, 1888, in New Orleans, the son of Otto Walther, native of Jena, Germany, and Georgiana Brown Walther, of New Orleans. Dr. Walther's father came to New Orleans when a young man, residing in that city until about 1 year ago, when he returned to his native land. He was married in New Orleans and was engaged in business as contractor and fire insurance adjuster for many years. His wife's father, James Brown, was a soldier in the Confederate army, serving in the beginning of the war with the "90-day men," Co. B, Confederate guards Response, and later was shot by Union soldiers while trying to escape after his refusal to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of New Orleans and later prepared for the university at the academic department of Soulé college, graduating from this institution in 1906. He then entered the medical department of the Tulane university of Louisiana, and received his M. D. degree in 1910. While a student at the university he served on the faculty as demonstrator in the laboratory of histology under Prof. Gustav Mann and he held this position until his senior year. After serving as interne in the United States marine hospital, Dr. Walther began the practice of his profession in New Orleans. In 1912 he was appointed clinical assistant in genito-urinary and venereal diseases in the Tulane university school of medicine; a position he still holds. He is permanent secretary-treasurer of the medical class of '10, Tulane, having been elected to that place for life. Dr. Walther is a member of the Orleans Parish Medical society, Louisiana State Medical society, Southern Medical association, Mississippi Valley Medical association, American Medical association and American Urological association; also affiliated with Phi Beta Pi Medical fraternity, having been elected thrice a national officer, twice supreme southern praetor, and once supreme editor of the Phi Beta Pi Quarterly. The doctor was married, March 12, 1912, to Miss Lilian Helen Cormier, daughter of Charles E. Cormier, of New Orleans. The records of the Walther family show that the doctor's paternal great-grandfather, Johann Paul Wilhelm Walther, served as Castellán of the Palace of the Grand-Duke of Saxony in Jena, Germany; his paternal grandfather, Louis Walther, was, for 35 years, Universitäts-Depositor and Oberpedell to the University of Jena, in Ger-

many. Dr. Walther is limiting his practice to surgery of the genito-urinary system.

Watson, Samuel Youngblood, postmaster, Baton Rouge, La., was born at Amite City, La., Oct. 5, 1876; son of George W. and Martha A. (Kinchen) Watson, both of whom were born in the State of Louisiana. The Watson family has long been prominent in Louisiana affairs and is one of the oldest in the state. The family ancestors came originally from Georgia. George W. Watson, the father, became a general merchant in St. Helena parish, La., and remained in that business connection throughout the succeeding portion of his life. His death occurred at that place. Samuel Youngblood Watson was educated at Greensburg, La., where he attended Norvillia college. Upon the death of his father, he returned home to take charge of the father's business and estate, and thereafter conducted the general store of the estate about 4 years. In 1896 he removed to Baton Rouge, and there engaged, for about 9 years, in the retail grocery business. In 1905 he purchased an interest in the wholesale grocery firm of the Ronaldson & Puckett Co., Baton Rouge, in which he still holds an interest. This firm also conducts a department store business, and Mr. Watson occupied the responsible position of general buyer and manager of the grocery department. July 11, 1913, he was appointed postmaster at Baton Rouge, and is incumbent of that office at this time. Mr. Watson is a democrat, and has always upheld the principles for which that party has stood. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and is affiliated with the Knights of Honor. Mr. Watson served 7 years as representative from the Second Ward in the city council of Baton Rouge, and resigned from that office to become postmaster.

Webb, Hon. James, father of Dr. Rufus C. Webb, of Rayne, La., and Dr. Hines C. Webb, of Crowley, La., each of whom are elsewhere referred to in this work; also, mayor, member of the Louisiana state house of representatives, and state senator, was born in what is now Acadia parish, La., Feb. 21, 1833; son of John and Anne (Miers) Webb, natives, respectively, of England and the state of Mississippi. John Webb, the father, was born in Essexshire, England, and came to Amercia as a sailor when a young man. Among his many interesting experiences upon the water, John Webb was a member of the crew of Rear Admiral Nelson's famous flagship at the Battle of Trafalgar, in which Nelson received a mortal wound, from which he died shortly afterward. Capt. Webb was practically stranded in this country by reason of the loss of his ship, but it seems that he had determined to abandon the sea anyhow. For a time after landing in this country he traveled in Texas, but early in the '20s located on the Mermenton river in what is now Acadia parish. There the former seaman perfected himself in the art of tanning and the manufacture of saddles and harnesses, and to these useful occupations devoted his energies during the remainder of his life. He died in the year 1857 at the age of 70 years. His wife, Anne Miers, was born in 1792, and died in what is now Acadia parish in the year 1874. James Webb the son and subject of this sketch, had 2 sisters, one

of whom, Sarah A., married Cornelius Duson, and became the mother of C. C. and W. W. Duson, each of whom developed into a man of large activities and great achievements. They are each referred to separately elsewhere in this work. The other sister, Mary E., became the wife of C. Larmand. James Webb received such meager educational advantages as were afforded boys of his time and means in the locality in which he was born and reared. In his boyhood he assisted his father in the saddlery and harness work, and in connection with this, later embarked in stock-raising in a modest way, to which he was devoting his energies at the time of the beginning of the Civil war. In 1862 he enlisted in the service of the Southern Confederacy as a member of Co. H, 7th Louisiana volunteer cavalry, under command of Col. Brangie, and served to the close of the war. After the surrender he returned home and became identified with the saw mill industry, later on embarking in mercantile business, which he continued until 1886. Upon the erection of a rice mill at Rayne, he took charge of the mill as manager, and successfully conducted this pioneer enterprise. He at this time owned a plantation on Plaquemine Brulee and a cattle range west of Rayne. He always took the most lively interest in public affairs and had voted the democratic ticket from the time of beginning to exercise the right of the elective franchise. Previous to the Civil war he served as a justice of the peace during 14 years. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Louisiana legislature from St. Landry parish, and after serving this term, was elected to the Louisiana state senate from the district then composed of Acadia and St. Landry parishes. In 1888 he served as a delegate to the national democratic convention at St. Louis, Mo., at which Grover Cleveland was nominated for president. Senator Webb served as mayor of the town of Rayne after taking up his residence there, where he lived in practical retirement during the remainder of his active and useful life. The senator was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He died at Rayne, La., in the year 1906. At the time of the beginning of the agitation for the creation of Acadia parish, James Webb was delegated by the citizens of Rayne to use his influence with the state legislature toward having Acadia parish created, and he was largely instrumental in bringing about that result. Again referring to his early educational advantages, it is stated that these so-called advantages consisted solely of about 7 months attendance at a neighborhood school, and yet Senator Webb was a fluent and graceful public speaker. He was a man of exceptional endowments, and his superior native abilities were accorded the fullest recognition by the people among whom his lot was cast, who repeatedly honored him with positions of trust and responsibility, in all of which he was never found otherwise than worthy of every trust reposed in him, always reliable and dependable. Senator Webb married Miss Nancy Laughlin, a native of St. Landry (now Acadia) parish, La. To their union 8 children were born, of whom only three survive at this time, these being: Dr. Rufus C. Webb, of Rayne, elsewhere referred to in this work; Dr. Hines C. Webb,

also elsewhere referred to in this work, and Mrs. Bertha Levy, of Rayne.

Webb, Dr. Rufus C., Sr., successful and well known physician, capitalist, and industrialist, Rayne, Acadia parish, La., was born June 20, 1862, in St. Landry (now Acadia) parish, 1½ miles from present city of Crowley, La.; son of Hon. James and Nancy (Laughlin) Webb, elsewhere referred to in this work. In the course of his education, Rufus C. Webb attended private and public schools of the locality in which he was born, later spending 4 years as a student in the Frazee school at Opelousas, La., from which, in 1878, he entered Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., where he graduated with the degree of B. S. in the class of 1880. He then entered the medical department of the same university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1883. Following the completion of his professional education, he began the practice of medicine at Sulphur Springs, Calcasieu parish, La., and remained in that locality until 1885, when he removed to Rayne, where he has since been engaged in practice. Dr. Webb has done post-graduate work at Tulane university and at Bellevue hospital, New York City. March 5, 1884, Dr. Rufus C. Webb, Sr., was married to Miss Susan Clark, of St. Landry (now Acadia) parish, a daughter of Dr. Bennett Clark, a pioneer physician of St. Landry parish. To this union 2 children have been born, namely: Delia, now the wife of Deynoodt Dabaval, of Rayne, and Dr. Rufus C. Webb, Jr., who is now associated with his father in the practice of medicine. Dr. Rufus C. Webb, Jr., attended the public schools of Rayne, afterward entering Centenary college, Jackson, La., where he remained 2 years, following which he was a student at Louisiana State university 1 year, then entering Tulane university, from which he graduated in 1907 with the degree of B. S. In the autumn of the same year he entered the medical department of Tulane university, where he remained a student 4 years, following this with 2 years as undergraduate interne at the New Orleans Charity hospital, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1912, since which he has been associated with his father in medical practice at Rayne. June 24, 1912, Dr. Rufus C. Webb, Jr., was married to Miss Juyle C. Ross, of New Orleans. Dr. Rufus C. Webb, Sr., is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Politically, Dr. Webb has acted with the democratic party since casting his first ballot, and has served the people of the locality in which he has lived in various official capacities. He has been a member, and president, of the parish police jury since 1912. From 1887 to 1899 he filled the office of coroner of Acadia parish. During 18 years he served as a member of the town council of Rayne. He is now president of the city board of health, and formerly served as president of the parish board of health. Dr. Webb is a member of the board of directors, respectively, of the Commercial bank of Rayne and the Commercial bank of Church Point. He is a member, also, of the board of directors of the Louisiana State Rice Milling Co., and local manager for this

company. Formerly he occupied the office of president of the Rayne Rice Milling Co. until the consolidation of this company with the Louisiana State Rice Milling Co. Dr. Webb only recently completed a large and well-equipped sanitarium at Rayne, which is manifestly a valuable addition to the city. Dr. Webb is largely interested in real estate, also, and is carrying forward a very large and important part in the development and upbuilding of Acadia parish and southwest Louisiana. The above was written prior to July 5, 1914, on which date Dr. Webb died, at Touro infirmary, New Orleans. Interment was at the Protestant cemetery, Crowley, La., the family burying ground. Dr. Webb was succeeded by his son, R. Clyde Webb, Jr., as president of the city board of health at Rayne, and as local surgeon of the Southern Pacific R. R.

Webb, Hines, C., M. D., of Crowley, Acadia parish, La., was born in St. Landry parish, Dec. 25, 1866; the son of James and Nancy (Langhlin) Webb. After a course in private schools, and in public schools, and studying for 1 year at the Louisiana State university, Baton Rouge, he entered in 1886, Vanderbilt university, leaving in 1887 to matriculate in the medical college of Louisville, Ky., from which he graduated in 1889. Dr. Webb opened an office in Crowley, where he has been in practice for a greater number of years than any other resident physician. He is president of the Acadia parish board of health; was during 4 years a member of the city council, and from 1908 to 1912, was parish coroner. In every public office Dr. Webb has won the approbation and the confidence of the people. Since his taking charge of the hygienic and sanitary situation in Acadia, he has brought about many excellent improvements in harmony with the scientific methods of the age. In fraternal circles he is an Elk, and in politics a democrat. The marriage of Dr. Webb and Miss Leona Lyons, a daughter of Dr. R. L. Lyons, of Crowley, took place in 1891. Three children were the fruit of their union: Wava, born in 1893; Ouida, in 1900, and Hirschael, in 1909.

Wegmann, John X., president Lafayette Fire Insurance Co., New Orleans, was born in New Orleans, La., Jan. 24, 1878; son of George and Caroline (Holderith) Wegmann, both of whom were born in Europe, the father in Bavaria, German Empire, and the mother in Alsace, France. They came to America at about the same time, in the year 1871, located in the city of New Orleans, and were afterward married in that city, where the father conducted a business as a retail grocer. He died at the age of 60 years and is survived by his widow at this time. They reared six of 11 children born to them at their New Orleans home, all of these six being now residents of the city. John X. was the second child, and is the eldest of those now living. His boyhood days were passed in New Orleans, as has been his life thus far. He was educated at St. Mary's Assumption German school of the Redemptorist parish, and at the age of 14 years began work in his father's grocery store, where he remained until about 21, then securing employment in the office of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Co., as a clerk. After about 1 year spent in this capacity, he was elected secretary of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Co., and so remained until the year 1909, when, fol-

lowing the death of James Wilson, he was elected president of the company, his incumbency of that important position extending to the present time. Mr. Wegmann is a man of many interests and varied activities in the intricate life of the city of New Orleans. He is vice-president of the New Orleans public school board, chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds of the public schools, member of board of directors Whitney Central National bank, member of the board of directors Enreka Homestead society, member of the executive committee of the Louisiana fire prevention bureau, president of the St. George Young Men's Benevolent association, Deputy Grand Knight of New Orleans Council, No. 714, Knights of Columbus, of which order he was for several years a trustee; also, an officer in Darro Caravan, No. 29, Order of the Alhambra. In addition, he is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and very prominent and active in church affairs, often serving upon the various committees to whom important commissions are delegated. In 1901 Mr. Wegmann was married to Miss Sophia J. Bonhage, daughter of August Bonhage of New Orleans. Mrs. Wegmann was born and reared in New Orleans, where her education was also completed. Seven sons have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wegmann, viz.: George J., August A., John X., Jr., Charles H., Anton Joseph, Joseph Anton, and Leo Francis. Mr. Wegmann is affiliated with the Democratic party, and has at all times been active in party affairs.

Weil, Hon. Bertrand, planter, merchant, financier and state senator, was born at Alexandria, La., Nov. 26, 1859; son of John and Jeanette (Weil) Weil, the former of whom came to Louisiana about the year 1845 and the mother a few years later. They were from the same town, Ingenheim, Bavaria, and though of same name, not related. They were married in New Orleans in 1856, and immediately thereafter located at Alexandria. Some time afterward they lived for a time at Evergreen, in Avoyelles parish, but later returned to Alexandria, where they have since lived. Bertrand Weil was the third of 10 children born to his parents—5 sons and 5 daughters—of whom 5 daughters and 2 sons are living at this time. He attended private schools at Alexandria, after which he took a commercial course at Soulé college, New Orleans. From 1876 to 1886 he was engaged as clerk in mercantile business at Alexandria, Cheneyville and Lecompte. In the latter year he formed a partnership with Mr. Felix Bauer and began business under the firm name of Bauer & Weil, which was succeeded in 1895 by Weil Bros. & Bauer, when George Bauer, and his brother, Samuel Weil, and himself became the members of the new firm, of which Bertrand Weil is the senior member. Mr. Weil owns several plantations, upon which cane, cotton, corn and alfalfa are grown. Also, he is vice-president of the Rapides bank, and has served several terms as a member of the police jury, and was also president 1 term and president pro-tem, prior. When a member of the police jury he served on the building committee for erecting the courthouse and jail at Alexandria, also on building committee for erection of first high school building in Alexandria. In 1912 he was elected a member of the Louisiana state senate, and is incumbent of that office

at this time. Senator Weil is a 32nd degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Senator Weil is a man of varied business interests and large affairs, but has always managed to find time for taking an active part in such public affairs as affect the interests of the people among whom he lives. He is a successful business man, financier and legislator, with a high sense of the obligations of American citizenship. As a citizen, Mr. Weil is held in high esteem by the people who have known him long and well.

Weilbaeher, Joseph Oswald, M. D., New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, La., April 7, 1885; son of Frantz Adam Frederich Albert and Jeanne Louise Aime (Giroux) Weilbaeher, the former of whom was born at Meintz, Germany, April 14, 1842, and the latter at New Orleans, La., March 8, 1848. The maternal grandfather, Pierre Joseph Giroux, was a lieutenant-colonel in the Louisiana militia, 1852. Joseph Oswald attended the College of the Immaculate Conception (Jesuit), receiving the degree of bachelor of arts from that institution in June, 1901. The same year he entered the New Orleans college of pharmacy, from which he graduated with the degree of Ph. G., May 3, 1903. This was followed by immediate entry to the medical department of Tulane university, where he was given the degree of M. D., May 6, 1906. His active practice began in the city of New Orleans the latter year, and has continued to the present time. Dr. Weilbaeher occupies the position of professor of botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacognosy at the New Orleans college of pharmacy, and is also professor of botany in the pre-medical department of Loyola university. He is a member of the American, the Louisiana State and the Orleans Parish medical associations, also the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical association, Orleans Pharmaceutical association, Benevolent Knights of America, Woodmen of the World, Knights of Columbus, Loyal Order of Moose, and the Societ  Fran aise de B. et D. A. M. de la'New Orleans. The doctor is a member of the Roman Catholic church. June 27, 1907, Dr. Weilbaeher was married to Miss Julia Marie Ange Malarcher, daughter of Jules J. and Helena (Bourgeois) Malarcher, of Convent, St. James parish, La. Four children have been born to them, as follows: Julia Marie Marguerite (April 22, 1908.), Joseph Oswald, Jr., (April 22, 1909.), Clifford Albert Paul (Nov. 20, 1910,) and Warren Oswald (Dec. 20, 1913.)

Weiss, Leon C., B. E., M. E., AIA., 621 Maison Blanche building, New Orleans, La., was born at Farmersville, Union parish, La., Dec. 10, 1882; son of Theodore and Lena (Silverstein) Weiss, the former of whom was born at Ingwiller, Alsace, German Empire, and the latter at New Orleans, La. Leon C. Weiss was educated at the public schools of New Orleans, including the boys' high school, and Tulane university, of that city, graduating with distinction from the latter institution, in mechanical-electrical engineering, with the degree of B. E., in 1903, followed by the degree of M. E. in 1905. He was engaged in teaching in the department of technology at Tulane university during the year 1904-1905. Following the date of the latter degree, Mr. Weiss was associated with Mr.

Keenan, under the firm name of Keenan & Weiss, architects, for about 7 years, but since 1912 has followed his profession under his own name alone. In the course of his professional experience Mr. Weiss has designed many of the most modern and architecturally perfect structures that have been erected in New Orleans and the adjacent territory in recent years, among which it may not be amiss to mention the Jewish synagogue at Alexandria, La.; home buildings for the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Clarksdale, Miss., and at Vicksburg, the same state; the Hancock county courthouse at Bay St. Louis, Miss.; the Mexican Gulf hotel at Pass Christian, Miss.; the Alexandria, Fern, Arcadia and Washington apartment houses at New Orleans, and a number of the handsomest and most commodious residences in New Orleans, Vicksburg and surrounding country, in addition to various important mercantile buildings, warehouses and factory structures. Mr. Weiss is a member of New Orleans Lodge, No. 30, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Tulane college alumni association, alumni association of Tulane university of Louisiana, New Orleans Association of Commerce, and Louisiana Chapter American Institute of Architects, being a member of the committee on public information and the executive and judiciary committees, and also treasurer in the latter organization, likewise being a member of the national body of the American Institute of Architects. Dec. 30, 1908, Mr. Weiss was married to Miss Berta Evelyn Hirsh, a daughter of Joseph and Emma (Gotthelf) Hirsh, of Vicksburg, Miss. Theodore Joseph Weiss, their son, was born Nov. 29, 1909.

Werlein, Philip, Sr., prominent business man and active church worker, was born at Vicksburg, Miss., Feb. 22, 1847; son of Philip P. and Margaret (Halsey) Werlein, the former of whom was a native of Germany, and the latter of Long Island, New York. By ancestry through his mother, who was the daughter of Shepard Halsey and Jerusha Conklin, Philip Werlein is a lineal descendant of both these families, several of the earlier members of which participated in the Revolutionary war. The grandfather, Thomas Halsey, landed at Lynn, Mass., in 1647. The father of the subject of this sketch is elsewhere referred to in this work. Philip Werlein, in this sketch designated as "senior," was a little over 13 years of age at the beginning of the Civil war, but before the close of hostilities he became identified with the operations of the war department of the Confederacy. He did service at Shreveport in the tax bureau office under the Hon. Robert M. Lusher, and remained in service until after the surrender, when he returned to New Orleans and some time later reestablished the piano and musical merchandise business previously inaugurated by his father, Philip P. Werlein. He affiliated with the democratic party and took an active part in the historic operations of the "White League" at New Orleans. In the course of his education he attended the public schools of New Orleans, where he graduated from the Boys' high school, and later from Louisiana State university. Aside from becoming a prominent business man, Philip Werlein, Sr., was also a devout Christian and active worker in the church and in the Young Men's Christian association. He actively

identified himself with every movement that tended toward the moral betterment of the city or the uplift and advancement of the community or individual members thereof. He believed thoroughly in the reformatory power of the Christian religion, and was always ready to do his full part in any religious or civic work that was really good and meritorious. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. Jan. 9, 1877, Philip Werlein, Sr., was married to Miss Betty Frances Parham, daughter of John Greenway and Mary Elminor (Blunt) Parham, of New Orleans. Six children, as follows, were born to their union: Philip, Jr., now executive head of the Philip Werlein, limited, music business at New Orleans; Mary, who died in infancy; Ethel May, now Mrs. P. S. Felder, of New Orleans; Betty Parham, now Mrs. W. E. Huger, of Houston, Tex.; Miss Fred. Parham and John Parham, now actively connected with Philip Werlein, Ltd.

Werlein, Philip Peter, educator and later founder of the Werlein music business at New Orleans, was born at Rheinkreiss, Germany, March 30, 1812. The living descendants of Philip Peter Werlein know very little of the family from which their paternal ancestor sprang. However, it is known that his father was a well-known teacher in Germany, and that the son came to America while yet a young man, and in the succeeding years by his own industry and native endowments overcame many discouragements and difficulties and ultimately attained a position of importance and prominence in the South. Though born in Germany, he was an ardent admirer of the United States and became thoroughly identified with the people among whom he lived. As early as the '40s he chose Mississippi as his home state and established a business at Vicksburg, later also at Natchez, and finally he organized and successfully conducted a female academy at Clinton, Hinds county, Miss. From the latter place he removed, in 1853, to the city of New Orleans, and there founded the Werlein music business, of which his grandson, Philip Werlein, is at this time chief. During the Civil war his sympathies were entirely with the South, and while beyond the age limit for active field service, he became a member of the New Orleans home guard, and in this capacity rendered service throughout the years of the war. He was affiliated with the democratic party and a member of the Independent Order Odd Fellows. In 1846 Philip Peter Werlein was married to Miss Margaret Halsey, a daughter of Shepard and Jerusha (Conklin) Halsey, of New York. To their union 4 children were born, these being, in order of their birth: Philip Werlein, Feb. 22, 1847; Lilla, 1849; Shepard Halsey, 1851; Mary, 1853. The first-born is elsewhere referred to in this work as Philip Werlein, Sr., and his son, the present head of the Werlein music business, as Philip Werlein, Jr.

Wermuth, Charles Ernst, C. P. A., is one of New Orleans' most valuable and well-known citizens. He is a son of John and Katherine (Luthi) Wermuth, and was born in Berne, Switzerland, in 1859. His father was also born in that city and lived there all his life, having been a maker of cutlery and surgical instruments and having received a diploma in 1851 from the World's Fair in Lon-

don. He attended public school in his native city and learned his trade in Tuttlingen, Germany, a town noted for its blades. Katherine Luthi was born in Berne and bore her husband 11 children, 6 daughters and 5 sons, of which Charles E. was the second youngest. When the last-named was only 2 years old the father died. Five daughters are still living, four in Berne, Switzerland, and one in Cannstadt, Germany. Charles is the only living son. He received his early education in a preparatory school in Zofingen, Switzerland, and the remainder in Berne, where he prepared for the law by taking a course of one year and a half. He then came to America and settled in Nebraska in the employ of the Union Pacific R. R., where he remained until 1887, when he removed to New Orleans and became chief clerk of one of the branches of the accounting departments of the Southern Pacific. He remained with this company until 1904; the last 8 years of the time he was auditor of the Southern Pacific company's Atlantic system railroad and steamship lines. Since 1904 Mr. Wermuth has been a public accountant with offices 718 to 720 Hennen building in New Orleans, and also maintains offices in Jackson, Miss., New York and London, England. The quality of Mr. Wermuth's work and his standing as an accountant may be judged by a letter of which the following is a copy: "I beg to say that through Mr. Wermuth's talent and industry I was enabled to win the important lawsuit which was handled by me in behalf of the railroad commission of Louisiana against the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Co., wherein the general public was saved charges on long distance telephone rates an amount exceeding \$100,000.00 per annum. It was entirely and exclusively through Mr. Wermuth's work and his testimony that the case was brought to a successful termination, for without him it would have resulted in defeat. Moreover, his testimony as an expert in the case, both on direct and cross examination, should be read in order to be appreciated, for it was not only through his studies and auditing of the books of the telephone company that the case was decided, but also on account of the expert evidence given by him." (Signed) "E. Howard McCaleb." Mr. McCaleb was retained by the attorney-general to represent the State of Louisiana in this case. Other expressions as strong as the above in regard to the value of Mr. Wermuth's work have been made by officials in Louisiana and Mississippi, also. He has devised and installed an up-to-date system of accounting for the city of New Orleans. Mr. Wermuth was one of the first to engage in the profession here, and by some contributions through the daily press has helped to make known the functions of public accountants. He was appointed a member of the first board of public accountants and reappointed by Gov. Hall and made its chairman. It was largely through his efforts that Act 125 of 1908 was passed. This is a law regulating the practice of public accounting. He has been retained by the state insurance department, the state railroad commission and attorney general's office of Louisiana in many important cases. Mr. Wermuth is a member of the Chess, Checkers & Whist, the Southern Yacht, the Audubon Golf and the Young Men's Gymnastic clubs, and some of the carnival organizations. Mr. Wer-

moth was married April 10, 1890 to Miss Marie Pichet, daughter of Louis and Marie (Nora) Pichet, of New Orleans, and they have 1 daughter, Marie Louise, wife of Wm. A. Shibley. Mr. and Mrs. Shibley have 2 daughters.

White, Herbert A., D. D. S., Maison Blanche, New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, La., March 27, 1877; son of Herbert A. and Sarah (Henriques) White, the former a native of the New England states, and the latter of New Orleans. For information as to the mother, see mention of A. D. Henriques elsewhere in this work. The father was a veterinary surgeon, and came from his New England home to New Orleans when a young man of 26 years. He practiced his profession in the southern metropolis a number of years and died there March 13, 1890. To his marriage five children were born, whose names, in order of birth, are: Aaron, now residing at Chicago, Ill.; Ernest, a veterinary surgeon of New Orleans; Herbert A., the subject of this sketch; Viola, now Mrs. D. E. Phillips, of New Orleans; Bert, living at Chicago, Ill. Herbert A. White attended the public schools of New Orleans, graduating from the Boys' high school, following which he entered the dental department of the Atlanta college of physicians and surgeons, graduating with the degree of D. D. S. in the class of 1901. The doctor shortly afterward established himself in dental offices at New Orleans and has since devoted his attention to professional duties there, where his practice has steadily increased. He is a member of New Orleans Lodge, No. 30, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Feb. 14, 1906, Dr. White was married to Miss Fannie Aaron, daughter of Edward and Mary (Joseph) Aaron, of Woodville, Miss. Mrs. White's father was in banking business at Woodville many years, but for some time previous to his death he had retired from business and lived in New Orleans, where his death occurred Dec. 18, 1911. His wife died in 1909. Dr. and Mrs. White have 1 child, Marjorie. Mrs. White's parents were both natives of Woodville, Miss.

White, Dr. James A., prominent physician and surgeon, Alexandria, La., was born in Lincoln parish, La., Jan. 11, 1868; son of John M. and Elizabeth Paulina (Mitchell) White, the former of whom was a native of the State of Alabama, and came to Louisiana with his parents, locating in Lincoln parish, in 1849, when he was but 9 years old. He was reared and educated in that vicinity, where he has since followed the vocation of a farmer to this time. His father, William White, was a native of the State of Alabama, and after locating in Lincoln parish, La., there followed the occupation of a farmer throughout the remainder of his life, dying at the age of 83 years. He was of Welsh ancestry, while his wife was of German descent. Elizabeth Paulina Mitchell, the mother, was born near Selma, Ala., but was reared in Louisiana, to which she came with her mother at an early age. Her father died in Alabama. James A. White, the subject of this sketch, was second of 7 children born to his parents—6 sons and 1 daughter—all of whom are living at this time, with the exception of the youngest son. His boyhood days were passed at the farm home of his parents in Lincoln parish, where he attended a district school conducted in a log

cabin chinked with mud. Later he attended high school at Ruston, La., and after graduating there attended college at Mount Lebanon, La., where his academic education was completed. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Md., where he graduated in medicine in 1892. In the same year he located at Pineville, La., where he practiced until 1898, when he removed to Alexandria, and has since been continuously engaged in practice at the latter place. Dr. White is a member of the Rapides Parish Medical society, of which he is secretary and treasurer. He also is a member of the Louisiana State Medical society, and of the American Medical association, and the Louisiana Association of R. R. Surgeons. In 1893 Dr. White was married to Miss Lula Hardtner, daughter of Ernst J. and Emma Hardtner, of Pineville, and 3 children have been born to their union, these being Lasca, Aubrey and James, Jr. Dr. White is a Knight-Templar, 32nd degree Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

Whittington, William W., Jr., planter, industrialist and financier, was born in Alexandria, La., June 11, 1875; son of W. W. and Emily (Walker) Whittington. His father was born in Rapides parish, La., and has long been a prominent attorney of Alexandria. His grandfather, William W., was a native of Maryland, and came to Louisiana about 1835, locating in Rapides parish, where he engaged in planting and the practice of law. The great-grandfather, also William W., was also born in Maryland, was a member of the legal fraternity, and a circuit judge for about 30 years. The great-great-grandfather was born in England. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a granddaughter of Gen. Joseph M. Walker, who was governor of Louisiana from 1850 to 1853, and who had previously held high offices in the service of the state. Gen. Walker was born in England, and came to America when a young man. His son, John, father of Mrs. Whittington, was a Louisiana planter. William W. Whittington, Jr., was the second of 8 children born to his parents, all of whom except the oldest, who died in infancy, as also the parents, are living at this writing. The children are: William W., Margaret M., now Mrs. A. R. Choppin, resident of Louisiana; J. M. Sandige, real estate dealer, Alexandria; G. Purnell, attorney, Alexandria; Edward F., attorney, Clarksdale, Miss.; Robert M., manufacturer, Alexandria, and Miss Emily. William W. attended school at Alexandria and later Tulane university, New Orleans, taking the degree B. A. in 1896. He was appointed U. S. commissioner for the western district of Louisiana, and continued to occupy this position for 14 years, in the meantime becoming interested in planting and in the lumber business. He is a director of the First National bank of Alexandria, secretary-treasurer of the Enterprise Lumber Co. and the Bradford-Kees Lumber Co., and has other business interests at various points in the state. Mr. Whittington was elected mayor of Alexandria in 1913, under the commission form of government, and occupies that office at this writing. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, local lodge, No. 546, and is a Past Exalted Ruler in that order. He is also a member of Alexandria Country club and Rapides club. He has been a life-long democrat, and was an alternate

delegate to the democratic national convention at Baltimore, at which Woodrow Wilson was nominated for the presidency.

Wimberly, J. Rush, of Shreveport, La., lawyer, and prominent in the politics of the state, was born in Bienville parish, Dec. 30, 1873. His father, John L. Wimberly, a native of Georgia, came to Louisiana in 1840 when a child, with William Wimberly, paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and engaged in the planting business. John L. Wimberly and wife died several years ago, the former at the age of 66, and the latter in her 52nd year. The youngest of 11 children, J. Rush Wimberly was educated in the public schools of his native place, and at the high school; next, at the E. A. seminary at Arcadia, parish of Bienville, in north Louisiana. Before beginning the study of law, Mr. Wimberly occupied clerical positions with various business houses. He was a pupil of James A. Dornan and Ben P. Edwards, and was admitted to the bar June 16, 1894, locating at Arcadia (where he still maintains an office). In Jan., 1913, he removed to Shreveport and formed a partnership with J. T. Reeves of Arcadia and B. S. Dorman of Shreveport, under the firm of Wimberly, Reeves & Dorman. Always taking lively interest in public affairs, Mr. Wimberly was elected to the legislature, serving from 1900 to 1908, as a member of the house, and elected state senator in the latter year. He was chairman of the committee on education while representative, and also during his term as senator. For several years he was superintendent of schools of Bienville parish, and for 10 years was parish attorney. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the Woodmen of the World. In 1897 occurred the marriage of Mr. Wimberly and Miss Annie May Poland, daughter of William Poland, of Louisiana. The family consists of 3 children: Loris, Edrie and J. Rush Wimberly, Jr.

Wingrave, Thomas Joseph, D. D. S., of New Orleans, was born in that city, July 8, 1879, the son of Thomas R. and Virginia (Preble) Wingrave. The Wingrave family, of English nationality, settled in the United States in the early days. Thomas R. Wingrave served 4 years in the United States navy, and at the expiration of his term of enlistment was a stationary and marine engineer. Capt. Preble, his father-in-law, was a soldier during the Civil war. Thomas J. Wingrave is the eldest of 6 children, the others being: Henrietta, Celia, wife of F. Sissung, who is connected with the Sendker Printing Co., of New Orleans; Katherin, Mary and Lillian. After having been educated in the public schools, and having gone through the usual studies in the New Orleans college of dentistry, Dr. Wingrave graduated from the latter institution in 1907. He then began the practice of his profession with Dr. Harry Crane, and 2 years afterward continued on his own account. He is demonstrator of prosthetic dentistry at Tulane university, ex-president and member of the Louisiana State Dental Alumni, member of the Louisiana State Dental society, president of the Odontological society of New Orleans, secretary and treasurer of the alumni society of the Dental Department of Tulane, which formerly was New Orleans college of dentistry. Dr. Wingrave married Miss Bertha Schmidt, daughter of Joseph and Bertha (Metz) Schmidt.

They have 2 daughters, Ada Agnes Anna and Cecilia (deceased).

Wilbert, Beneijah G., M. D., specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and clinical instructor at the Presbyterian hospital, New Orleans, was born at Plaquemine, Iberville parish, La., Dec. 31, 1884; son of Frederick and Helena (Lotz) Wilbert, the former of whom was born in the same town in which the son was born, and the latter in Iberville parish, La. The parents at this time continue resident at the family home in Plaquemine. The paternal grandfather, Anton Wilbert, was born at Coblenz, Germany, Feb. 4, 1815, on the banks of the picturesque River Rhine, one of the most beautiful streams in all of Europe. There he passed his childhood and youth, and, in preparation for years of future usefulness, learned the trade of a cabinet maker. He was intellectually well endowed, of fine physique, blessed with robust health and, thanks to correct early instruction, possessed the best of the ennobling moral qualities traditionally typical of the Teutonic race. In the full bloom and vigor of his early manhood he perceived the advantages that would naturally be afforded for the exercise of his talents and his boundless energy, and accordingly arranging for his permanent departure from the parental home, in the year 1850 he set sail for America, and after a tedious journey across the seas, arrived at New Orleans. Very shortly following his landing he located at Plaquemine, then a small village on the banks of the Mississippi river. Here he began in a very modest way as a cabinet maker, and as his limited resources increased, added the business of undertaking. Backed by his energy and frugality, his small enterprises prospered from their beginning, and as soon as he found himself in sufficiently stable circumstances to warrant the change, was married to Mrs. Mary Sibilla Salomon. Nine children were born to their union, 8 sons and 1 daughter, all of whom, with the exception of the eldest son, survive at this time. The names of these children, in order of their birth, are as follows: Anthony, deceased; Henry, Frederick, father of the subject of this sketch; Peter G., John, George, Charles, Joseph and Mary Sibilla. These surviving children are all residents of the city of Plaquemine, where they were born, and jointly they own and control extensive business interests in that locality, including large sugar and cotton plantations and great tracts of valuable timber lands, the latter in the vicinity of Plaquemine and elsewhere. The father paved the way for the sons' great success, and laid the foundation for their present vast and varied enterprises. In 1865 he began operations in the lumber business, foreseeing that the great virgin forests which then covered Iberville and adjoining parishes would eventually yield great profits. In the succeeding years of his active and useful life he built 3 large sawmills, which turned out millions of feet of lumber each year. He was a very important factor in the development of the adjacent territory and the upbuilding of the city of Plaquemine, to the advancement of which he contributed in many ways, direct and indirect. During a number of years he served the community as a member of the board of aldermen. While the father and mother laid the broad foundation for the great material success of their children, and inculcated the sterling

virtues of honesty, industry, sobriety and frugality, great credit is due the sons for the large fortune they have built upon the beginnings of the industrious, sagacious and honored father. They appear to have inherited in marked degree the virtues of the father, and to have added to and developed these, as indeed was obligatory upon them. They have been faithful to the trust, and loyal to the family name, and in a variety of ways constitute a remarkable family. Largely important among these considerations is the striking example afforded of brotherly and family harmony and unity, which might with great advantage be emulated by many other families, large and small, in Louisiana and elsewhere. Family harmony furnishes the keynote to their success. The children are a credit to their parents, and to the community in which they live. They are each and all married, and in their turn are rearing healthy and happy families. The older citizens say that Mr. Wilbert, in a quiet way, was very proud of his 7 sons and daughter, and referred to them as the crowning achievement of his successful life. Frederick, the third son, and father of the subject of this sketch, has served with conspicuous ability as a member of the Louisiana state senate, and in this connection discharged the duties of a member, respectively, of several of the most important senatorial committees. Peter G. has served as a member of the board of aldermen, and later as mayor pro tem of the city of Plaquemine. John has, during a number of years, been a member of the police jury of Iberville parish, serving as president of that body. Joseph has several times served as a member of the Iberville parish school board. July 4, 1887, in the 72nd year of his age, Anton Wilbert closed his earthly career, leaving to his children the heritage of an honored name with which is associated nothing but good and helpful deeds and the memory of an optimistic and heroic spirit in all ways worthy of our best efforts at emulation. Mr. Wilbert was a consistent member of the Roman Catholic church, and his remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Plaquemine. The maternal grandfather, Baltzer Lotz, was also a native of Germany, and came to the United States while yet a young man. He located on a plantation in Iberville parish, and has continued resident there to this time, being at one time one of the largest land owners of that part of the state of Louisiana. The Wilbert Brothers still continue conducting the lumber manufacturing business originally established by their father, and this has now become one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the United States. Dr. Beneijah G. Wilbert, the subject of this sketch, received his earlier education in private schools at Plaquemine, following which he entered college at Bay St. Louis, Miss., and there completed his academic education. In 1902 he matriculated in the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1906. Following his graduation he served 2 years as an interne in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital, at New Orleans, and very shortly afterward established himself in practice at New Orleans, specializing in diseases of the ear, nose and throat. Dr. Wilbert filled the important position of assistant surgeon at the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital during 4 years, and only resigned

that office to accept the position of clinical instructor at the Presbyterian hospital, being incumbent of the latter responsible post at this time. Dr. Wilbert is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

Williams, Sidney LeGrande, M. D., was born on a plantation in Caldwell parish, La., May 21, 1877, a son of John Wilton and Mary Isoline (Gilbert) Williams. The father and mother were both natives of Louisiana, the former being a farmer and merchant, first in Ouachita, and then at Bonnor, near Ruston, La. It was here that he passed away, in 1884, age 34 years. He was a son of Rev. Martin Williams, a Methodist preacher, who also lived in Louisiana. The Williams family were originally from North Carolina. The mother of Dr. Williams was a daughter of Dr. William T. Gilbert, who practiced at Farmerville, La., and whose wife was Miss Mary Ann Griffin, a sister of Col. Sidney H. Griffin, who gave his life for the cause of the Confederacy at Vicksburg, Miss., during the great struggle between the states. Dr. Williams, the immediate subject of this review, attended the public schools at Bastrop until he was 15 years of age, after which he lived with his uncle a few months at Monroe, and then went to Bonita, La., to accept a position in a mercantile business at that place. During this time he studied under a private teacher, and later entered the University of Arkansas, where he spent 1 year and returned to Bonita, and studied medicine under one of the leading physicians of that locality. Dr. Williams then went to Memphis, pursuing his medical studies there, and later entered Tulane university, at New Orleans, where he received his degree of M. D. in May, 1899. At 22 years of age he began the active practice of his chosen profession at Oak Ridge, in Morehouse parish, where he remained for 7 years, and then removed to Shreveport. In 1903 he took post-graduate work at Tulane university, and in 1910 went to Chicago, where he took a course in surgery, in which work he has devoted most of his time at Shreveport. Dr. Williams is a member of the Shreveport and Louisiana State Medical societies, was house surgeon and superintendent of the Charity hospital at Shreveport for 2 years, vice-president of the state medical society from the 5th congressional district. He later became secretary of the council of this society, in which capacity he served for 2 years. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Methodist in church faith. The doctor took for his wife Miss Mildred Williams (no relation) of Bonita, La. To this union have been born 2 children, Mildred Gilbert and Emily Knox Williams.

Willis, James Clinton, M. D., of Shreveport, was born on a plantation in Claiborne parish, La., March 17, 1865; a son of John Winston and Sicily Ann (Nicholson) Willis. His father was born in Louisa county, Va., of English and Welsh descent. Both the Willis and Winston families number among the oldest and most esteemed in Virginia. John Winston Willis moved from Virginia to Georgia at an early date, and settled in West Point, in the latter state, where he was postmaster for several years. He came to Louisiana in 1849, and located at Forest Grove, in Claiborne parish. He came to this state with his father, Joshua Willis, who was a vet-



JAMES C. WILLIS, M. D.

eran of the War of 1812, and lived to the advanced age of 92 years. Joshua Willis established the Arizonia cotton mill on his plantation in Claiborne parish, and he was the first president of the milling company, and his son, John W. Willis, the secretary-treasurer. On his plantation the town of Arizonia was built. John Winston Willis died at the age of 79 years. He was a planter, and a veteran of the Civil war. His wife, Sicily Ann Nicholson, was a sister of Prof. J. W. Nicholson, of the Louisiana State university, and a direct descendant (great-grand-daughter) of Harris Nicholson, who was born in 1760 and died in 1841, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Willis was born at Tuskegee, Ala. She bore her husband 4 children that reached maturity, namely: Dr. James Clinton Willis, the subject of this review; Ella, now Mrs. A. G. Nelson, of Houghton, La.; Ida, wife of T. H. Brown, of Gibsland, La., and John Gladden, a lumberman at Doyline, La. The subject of this biography was reared on the family plantation, and received his early education in a private school at Homer, La., and Homer college, at that place. He later enrolled at Vanderbilt university, at Nashville, graduating in 1887 with the degree of M. D. He successfully practiced his profession at Homer, La., for about 14 years, and in Jan., 1904, located in Shreveport, where he has established an excellent practice. He is regarded as one of the foremost members of his profession in Louisiana. He has taken post-graduate work at Tulane university, Johns Hopkins, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities. His work is now exclusively that of a surgeon and gynecologist. He is first lieutenant of the medical corps of the United States army, and is connected with the T. E. Chumpert Memorial hospital at Shreveport as a surgeon. He is a member of the Shreveport and Louisiana State Medical societies, the American Medical association, and the clinical congress of America. Fraternally, Dr. Willis is a Master Mason, member of the Knights of Pythias and Elks, and is a charter member of the Golf and Country clubs of Shreveport. He is a steward of the Methodist church. In 1888 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mattie Taylor, a daughter of the late Dr. J. P. Taylor, a Confederate veteran and for many years a prominent physician at Homer. Dr. and Mrs. Willis have 6 sons and 2 daughters, namely: Lillian, now Mrs. W. W. Armstead, of Coushatta, La.; James Clinton, Jr.; John Winston, Charles Perry, Harper Fitzgerald, Theodore Roosevelt, Kathleen and Robert Emmett.

Wisner, Edward, of New Orleans, was born Feb. 27, 1860, in Athens, Mich., of German and Holland Dutch ancestry. His early life was spent on his father's farm near Athens, Mich., where he attended a district school and later went to the high school at Union City, Mich., from which institution he graduated. He was engaged in banking and farming in Michigan until Feb., 1888, when he came to Louisiana and located in Franklin parish, whence in 1900 he moved to New Orleans. He immediately began to reclaim land in the vicinity of Lockport, La., which he and associates had purchased. Nearly 1,000,000 acres of this land had been bought before coming to the city and about 400,000 acres have been purchased since. The price Mr. Wisner paid for this land ranged

from 12½ cents to \$7.50 per acre. In a small and incidental way, in connection with plantation work, Louisiana meadow land had been reclaimed by pumping, but Mr. Wisner was the first to reclaim what is known as meadow land, on a scale in accordance with modern engineering principles. Very many persons thought Mr. Wisner was unwise to buy such vast amounts of this land and try to reclaim it. Indeed, many times it looked to Mr. Wisner himself as though he would never get anything out of the enterprise. But he had taken up the work so extensively and carried it so far that, like "the man who had the bear by the tail, he could not let go." By determination and perseverance he has proven beyond doubt the absolute feasibility of reclaiming this marvelously fertile land, and the time is not far distant when millions of acres, formerly worthless, will be growing bumper crops and yearly adding to the wealth of Mr. Wisner's adopted state. He has sold about 400,000 acres unimproved land at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$15.00 an acre, and about 5,000 acres of reclaimed land, ready for the plow, at from \$50.00 to \$100.00 an acre. About 20 different companies are now at work in Louisiana reclaiming this land, which is found to be not only very rich, but very well balanced to a depth sufficient to make it practically inexhaustible. It is now the plan to reclaim all this land before offering it for sale. In 1907, Mr. Wisner organized the Louisiana Meadows Co., with a capital of \$5,000,000.00, and this in 1913 reduced to \$4,000,000, with offices in the Maison Blanche building. Mr. Wisner was married, in 1885, to Mary J., daughter of H. J. and Harriet Rowe, of Athens, Mich., who were farmers. Two children, Harriet Rowena, now Mrs. H. J. Paneguy, and Clarissa Elizabeth, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wisner.

Witherspoon, Andrew Jackson, eminent Presbyterian minister, especially distinguished by his work among sailors, was born July 10, 1824, in the Waxhaws settlement, Lancaster district, S. C., the same county in which his illustrious namesake and relative, Gen. Andrew Jackson, was born and raised. In the course of his earlier education, he attended Davidson college, N. C., and afterward South Carolina college, at Columbia, from which latter institution he graduated in 1844. For a few years following, he studied law in the office of his brother, the Hon. I. D. Witherspoon, of Yorkville, S. C., but feeling it to be his duty to enter the ministry, Mr. Witherspoon abandoned the study of law and took up a theological course at the Presbyterian seminary of Columbia, S. C., graduating in 1851. In 1861 he volunteered as chaplain of the 21st Alabama regiment, and entered the service of the Confederacy. He continued with the same command until its surrender near Selma. At the Battle of Shiloh he was taken prisoner, and was confined on Johnson's island 5 months. His release came when the Federal war department ordered that all chaplains be given their freedom. After a period of mission work in Mobile, during which he organized 5 churches in the country around that city, Rev. Witherspoon came to New Orleans, at the urgent request of Drs. Palmer and Smith, and undertook the mission work of the First Presbyterian church. He had been here but a few months



A. J. Witherspoon

SEAMEN'S CHAPLAIN

when the real work of his life began. On Jan. 1, 1878, Rev. Witherspoon opened, for the benefit of the sailors, among whom he had labored, the Upper Bethel, which afterward, under his careful and zealous supervision, grew to be one of the best-known and most useful institutions of its kind in the world. The material advantages which the Upper Bethel afforded were eagerly sought by the sailors, who were here brought under the pastoral care of Dr. Witherspoon, to their own great temporal and spiritual improvement. This mission, known as "The Seaman's Bethel," was built entirely through Dr. Witherspoon's efforts, the money being raised by his solicitation, as were the funds for its upkeep. This was at a time when many more sailing vessels were afloat than now, and it frequently occurred that the sailors of a ship were in New Orleans a month or more. Dr. Witherspoon's efforts were constantly directed toward keeping the sailors away from saloons and disreputable resorts, and that he succeeded in so doing in thousands of cases is vouched for as matter of fact. Dr. Witherspoon traveled far and wide in the interest of the Seamen's Bethel, and both in this country and abroad he was everywhere received with demonstrations of the highest respect and appreciation. He managed the affairs of the Bethel with the strictest regard for business principles, and his success in that branch of executive government was frequently commended by those who took an active interest in this great work. Dr. Witherspoon was undoubtedly one of the best-known and most highly respected among the New Orleans clergy of all times. As the organizer of the Seamen's Bethel in Fulton street, he was recognized as a universal philanthropist, and received the thanks of both the American and British governments. Most of the sovereigns of Europe, as well as the rulers of Mexico and Central and South American countries, sent their portraits, with letters of thankful recognition of the service rendered the sailors of their nations and the world at large by the Seamen's Bethel on Fulton street, in New Orleans. Dr. Witherspoon passed away peacefully at Moss Point, Miss., Oct. 25, 1891. He was actively engaged in his life work to the time of his death, having gone to Moss Point for only a short stay, when the end came. His wife, Mary Way Witherspoon, survived him until 1908. She was born at Tuscaloosa, Ala., in 1830, and died in New Orleans. They are survived by 2 sons and 3 daughters.

Witherspoon, Jackson Thornwell, prominently identified with sugar-refining interests, New Orleans, was born in Marengo county, Ala., July 2, 1862; son of Rev. Andrew Jackson and Mary (Way) Witherspoon, the former of whom was born in South Carolina, 1824, and died at Moss Point, Miss., 1891; the latter born at Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1830, and died in New Orleans, 1908. Jackson Thornwell was 12 years old when he came with his parents to New Orleans. He attended the public schools about 6 months, and afterward a private school conducted by the late George C. Preot. In 1878, when 16 years old, he began work for the Edward J. Gay Sugar Refining Co., without pay, and remained with that concern until its absorption by the Planters Sugar Refining Co. He was then offered choice of the positions of bookkeeper and sample

clerk, the latter position paying only half the salary of the former. He accepted the place of sample clerk, with the idea of learning the business of handling and marketing the product of the refinery. This proved the turning point in the career of the young man, and his advancement since that time has been rapid. He remained with the Planters' Sugar Refining Co. until it was absorbed by the American Sugar Refining Co., with which he at first occupied the position of salesman. In 1899 he became manager of all the interests of the American Sugar Refining Co. for Louisiana, and has occupied that important and responsible position since that time. Mr. Witherspoon has persistently refused to accept any position or office outside of the business of the firm with which he has so long been identified, preferring to concentrate his undivided attention upon the business of the company that has evinced so substantial an appreciation of his services. In 1893 Mr. Witherspoon was married to Miss Elvira Barkley, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Barkley, of New Orleans. To them have been born 4 children, viz.: Josephine Barkley, John Barkley, Jackson Thornwell, Jr., and James Wardlow. Mr. Witherspoon is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Presbyterian church, being a lineal descendant of John Knox, the founder of Presbyterianism. The Witherspoon family has affiliated with the Presbyterian church throughout the history of the family.

Witherspoon, Thomas S., broker and dealer in refined sugars, 219 North Peters street, New Orleans, was born in Marengo county, Ala., April 7, 1869; son of Rev. Dr. A. J. Witherspoon, who was born in South Carolina. The father was a Presbyterian minister, who located at New Orleans about the year 1873, engaged in mission work among sailors, especially, and became a very prominent and noted character in connection with this work. He founded and for many years conducted the Seamen's Bethel at New Orleans. Rev. Witherspoon is elsewhere mentioned in this work. He died in 1891, while engaged in his work. His father, James Henry Witherspoon, was born in South Carolina, of Scotch-Irish parentage, his father having come to America about 1734 and located in South Carolina. Mary Way became the wife of Rev. A. J. Witherspoon, and mother of Thomas S. She was born in Tuscaloosa county, Ala., and died in 1908. To them the following children were born: Amaritha Mary, Oct. 30, 1851; Jane Donnom, born in Mississippi, Sept., 1853; James Minte, born in Marengo county, Ala., 1858; Isaac Hervey, Jackson Thornwell and Frances Diek were all born in Marengo county, Ala., their respective birth dates being 1860, 1862 and 1865. Thomas S. is the youngest of the family, and was 5 years old when the family removed to New Orleans. He was educated in the public schools of New Orleans and in the Leche school for boys, of the same city. Sept. 19, 1893, Thomas S. Witherspoon was married to Miss Grace Jones, daughter of F. A. and Janie (Reese) Jones, of New Orleans. Mrs. Witherspoon was born, reared and educated in the city of New Orleans. Two children have been born to them, namely: Andrew James, born July 15, 1894; Felix Augustus, Nov. 17, 1895, died Aug. 22, 1896. Thomas S. Witherspoon began his business career as an office boy in the service of

the Gay Sugar Refining Co. He afterward spent about 6 months as clerk in a country store, and following this, was connected with John Barkley & Co. in the sugar business for a time. Later he entered the service of A. Baldwin & Co., hardware, and became a traveling salesman for a period covering about 3 years. In 1892 he engaged in business as a broker in refined sugars. This business has prospered greatly and has occupied his attention to the present time. Mr. Witherspoon is a man of large affairs and extensive interests in New Orleans and adjacent territory.

Wogan, John Augustin, assistant treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, La., was born in New Orleans, May 30, 1858; the son of Charles Nicholas and Adine (Augustin) Wogan, who were both natives of Louisiana. Charles N. Wogan, born March 8, 1826: was a sugar planter, also a merchant, in partnership with Theodore Brierre, and for many years owned the La Branche plantation in St. Charles parish. He retired from business in 1890, and died March 19, 1903. Gen. Jean Baptiste Donatien Augustin, maternal grandfather of John A. Wogan, was born on the Island of Santo Domingo, in 1800. When the negro slaves revolted and massacred the white settlers, the only members of the Augustin family that escaped death were Jean Augustin, with his wife and young son, J. B. Donatien. They found refuge in Santiago de Cuba, where they resided a few years before coming to Louisiana. Reared and educated in New Orleans, J. B. Donatien Augustin became a prominent lawyer; was judge of the fifth district court, sheriff of Orleans parish, a general in the Mexican war and general commanding the battalion of Orleans guards in the state militia. His wife, Melazie La Branche was the daughter of Hermogene Le Branche, planter in St. Charles parish. They had 5 children: James Donatien, John Alcee, Adine (Mrs. Charles N. Wogan, mother of John A. Wogan), Louise, widow of Francois Fortier; Aimee, widow of Dr. Jean Francois Beugnot, and Marie. John A. Wogan was educated in private schools and at the Jesuits' college, New Orleans, and completed his classical studies at Spring Hill college, near Mobile, Ala. Soon after leaving college, he went in business with his father, in the sugar commission house of Brierre & Wogan, and on leaving that firm, entered into partnership with his brothers, Charles N. and Jules A. Wogan, for the conduct of a refinery in New Orleans. After the dissolution of the partnership, John A. Wogan continued in the sugar and molasses trade. For many years Mr. Wogan has been a leading member of the Louisiana White Republican party, and served on both the executive and the campaign committees. In 1904 he was candidate for the mayoralty of New Orleans, and in 1910 was the Republican nominee for the first congressional district. Because of eminent services rendered the republican party in Louisiana, Mr. Wogan was appointed assistant treasurer of the United States at New Orleans by Pres. Taft in 1911, and at this writing is still in office under a democratic administration. Mr. Wogan has been president of the Louisiana Sugar Exchange, director of the Germania National and the Whitney National banks, charter member and vice-president of the New Orleans Progressive union, now the New Orleans Association

of Commerce, and during many years, a member of the exclusive social clubs, and of the carnival societies. March 18, 1914, Mr. Wogan was elected president of the Industrial Bank & Trust Co., capitalized at \$100,000, with a surplus of \$50,00—a bank recently established in the interest of the laboring classes. April 28, 1884, occurred the marriage of John A. Wogan and Miss Marguerite Beugnot, the daughter of Dr. J. F. Beugnot and Josephine Schreiber Beugnot. The children of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Wogan, in order of birth, are: Jeanne, wife of Senor Gustavo Arguedas, of Guatemala City; Anita, wife of Arthur Wright Starlipen, residing at Pittsburg, Pa.; John B. student at West Point; Maurice, Marguerite, Rene and Sidney Wogan.

Wolfe, Charles Gilbert, insurance agent, was born in New Orleans, Jan. 10, 1880; the son of Joseph B. Wolfe, a native of Richmond, Va., who was born in 1832 and died in New Orleans in 1905, and Jennie (De Bardelaben) Wolfe, who was born in Alabama and came to New Orleans in 1868, where she married Mr. Wolfe. The only living children of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wolfe are Charles G., the subject of this sketch, and Mrs. Walter Van Benthuyzen. Joseph B. Wolfe came to New Orleans at the close of the Civil war, when 33 years of age, and engaged in business as a cotton factor, which business he followed until a few years before his death. Charles G. Wolfe spent his youth in New Orleans, attending both public and private schools until he reached the age of 13 years, when he left school and went into the insurance business. He first went into the office of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. After 18 years of insurance work for other people, he went into business for himself in 1911, and has continued in the same line since; maintaining an office at 901 Hibernia Bank building. Mr. Wolfe is unmarried and is a member of the Boston club.

Wolfe, Frederick P., D. D. S., Macheea building, New Orleans, was born at Franklin, St. Mary parish, La., Nov. 6, 1858; son of Peter and Anna Mary (Schaeff) Wolfe, both natives of Germany. The father came to America and located in St. Mary parish in early life, later following the business of a rectifier of liquors. He died of yellow fever in 1867. The mother survived until 1872. They became the parents of 5 children, as follows: Godfried, deceased; Jacob, now a New Orleans basket manufacturer; Frederick P., the subject of this sketch; second child died in infancy; Remmigius died at the age of 10 years. Frederick P. Wolfe was educated at St. Mary's School of the Assumption, in the fourth district of New Orleans. He is a member of the Louisiana State Dental society and of New Orleans Lodge, No. 30, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Jan. 17, 1885, Dr. Wolfe was married to Miss Mary B. Specht, daughter of John Henry Specht of New Orleans. Mrs. Wolfe's father was well-known for many years as a tailor of the Crescent City. He died in 1907. Her mother's death occurred when the daughter was only 2 years old. Dr. and Mrs. Wolfe are parents of 7 children, whose names follow in the order of their birth: Agnes, Frederick J., a dentist, practicing with his father; Lillian, Louis, deceased; Irene, Oscar, Arthur.

Woolfolk, A. Wheeler, secretary Edwin Shelby Insurance Co., Limited, New Orleans, was born at Pensacola, Fla., April 19, 1889; son of John Winter and Emily (Wheeler) Woolfolk, the former of whom was born, reared and educated in the city of New Orleans, whence he removed to Pensacola, Fla., and there engaged in business. The mother was a native of New Orleans. She died in 1892, and the father in 1897. Four sons and 1 daughter were born to them, namely: John, Jennie, William, Robert and A. Wheeler, the latter being the youngest of the family. The family removed from Pensacola to New Orleans when A. Wheeler was only 3 years old, and his childhood was therefore spent in the latter city, where he received his education in the public schools, graduating from the boys' high school in 1906, immediately following which he began his business career as a clerk in the offices of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., the young man being only 17 years old at that time. After about 10 months in this position he accepted the post of chief clerk in the insurance offices of Brand, Bush & Britton, which firm was succeeded by that of Edwin Shelby & Co., in June, 1907, when Mr. Woolfolk became chief clerk and assistant to Mr. Shelby under the new regime. This latter arrangement continued until Feb., 1911, when he was advanced to the position of secretary of the company, which he holds at the present time. Mr. Woolfolk is one of the energetic, enterprising, diligent and progressive young business men of New Orleans, and it is in nowise improbable that as the years go by he will advance and climb to a position of commanding importance in the commercial life of the southern metropolis. His training has been secured in the school of practical experience, and with the necessary energy, continuity and intelligent direction behind this, success is assured.

Woodville, John Alonzo, is a lawyer of New Orleans, and has forged his way to a leading rank in his profession. Mr. Woodville was born in Utilia, Spanish Honduras, May 13, 1874. He is a son of Robert and Fannie (Warren) Woodville. His father was born in Grand Caymans and his mother in Utilia. His paternal grandfather was also born in Caymans, where early ancestors, who were remnants of the "Iron Sides" of Cromwell's army, settled after Cromwell's death brought reverses in English affairs. Mr. Woodville's maternal ancestors went from Boston, Mass., to Utilia as one of the very first families of that place. Gen. Joseph Warren, the hero of Bunker Hill, was the brother of his great-grandfather. Mr. Woodville's parents still live in Utilia. He came to New Orleans when 15 years of age to obtain an education. He attended the public schools of New Orleans, and then Tulane university, from which institution he graduated in the law in 1895. Immediately afterward, he entered upon his professional career in New Orleans, where he has continued in the practice of law, achieving gratifying success. He is the senior member of the well-known and successful law firm of Woodville & Woodville, with offices in the Maison Blanche building. His brother, J. L. Warren Woodville, also a native of Utilia and a graduate of the law and academic departments of Tulane university with the faculty of which

he was formerly connected, is his partner in the practice of law. As a demoeat, Mr. Woodville has taken an active part in political affairs, and has served with credit as a member of the New Orleans board of police commissioners. He enjoys a wide social, professional and business acquaintance in New Orleans and throughout the State of Louisiana.

Wright, James Long, secretary-treasurer of the Pan-American Life Insurance Co., quartermaster general of the State of Louisiana, and vice-president of the Antigua Gold-Copper Co., of New Orleans, was born in Sherman, Tex., Jan. 9, 1882; being the son and only child of Oliver Perry Wright, Jr., and Susan Battle Long, the former of whom was a native of Jackson, Miss. The father was in the fire and life insurance business in Sherman, Tex., where his death occurred in 1884. His father, Oliver Perry Wright, Sr., was a native of South Carolina, but spent his later years as a planter in Mississippi, near Jackson. Gen. Thomas Wright, the paternal great-grandfather of James L., was one of the most prominent men in public life of South Carolina, and was a descendant of John Wright, a private during the Revolutionary war, in the Carolina militia. The mother of James L. was one of the daughters of Dr. James A. Long, a physician of LaGrange, Ga., who removed to Sherman, Tex., after the Civil war, in which he gallantly served as a Confederate medical officer, and who was a descendant of Col. Nicholas Long, a staff officer in the Revolutionary war. Both the Long and the Wright families are of English-Irish descent, their ancestors having located in North and South Carolina, respectively, in colonial times, being among the largest land owners of their day. Maj. James L. Wright, the object of this sketch, was reared in Fort Worth, Tex., and received his education in the public schools of that city, in which he also had his early business training as office boy and later stenographer in the Land Mortgage bank, of Texas. On July 6, 1900, when only 18 years of age, he was married at Dallas, Tex., to Miss Helen Edward Herr, only child of Edward Herr, of Mayview, Mo., and shortly after his marriage, removed to Crowley, La., entering the service of the Peoples' Independent Rice Milling Co. as stenographer. During the succeeding 5 years he won promotion from time to time, until he had attained the position of assistant manager of this business, when, following a consolidation of the sales departments of fifteen other rice milling companies, he became the secretary and manager of the consolidated company, at the age of 25. At that time he also became associated with the Duson interests in Southwest Louisiana. In 1907, Maj. Wright removed to New Orleans and became interested in mining in Spanish Honduras, being yet vice-president of the Antigua Gold-Copper Co., which owns an extensive gold and copper property in that republic, of which he is also the manager. When the movement was launched for holding the World's Panama Exposition in New Orleans, he was first made assistant secretary, and later secretary, of the chartered company, having charge of the offices. On March 28, 1911, he was made secretary-treasurer of the Pan-American Life Insurance Co., of New Orleans, which position he now fills, having entire charge of that company's ex-

tensive home offices, and being at the head of its investment department, through which is handled the investing of several millions of dollars. Maj. Wright's military record began as captain of Co. F, 1st infantry, Louisiana national guard, for which he was commissioned on July 9, 1904. He was promoted to be regimental commissary on March 27, 1906, and the following year was appointed United States disbursing officer for the organized militia of Louisiana, on the staff of Gov. Newton C. Blanchard. He was continued as disbursing officer on the staff of Gov. Jared Y. Sanders; and on Aug. 15, 1912, was commissioned quartermaster general of Louisiana, with the rank of major, by Gov. Luther E. Hall, the present executive of the State of Louisiana, which office he now fills. Maj. Wright is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar and a Shriner, also a member of the Pickwick club, the Country club, the Stratford club, the Audubon Golf club, and the Motor league of Louisiana, and is affiliated with several carnival organizations. The children of Maj. and Mrs. Wright are a daughter, Louise Marion, age 10, and a son, James Long, Jr., age 3. Like most men of affairs, Maj. Wright has a hobby—rare books—and is the fortunate possessor of one of the finest private libraries in the South, in which he has accumulated de luxe editions of writers of all ages and times.

Wurzlów, Calvin, mayor, Houma, Terrebonne parish, La., was born at Houma, Jan. 9, 1870, son of August Wurzlów, born at Berlin, Prussia, German Empire, where he learned the trade of a tailor. In 1856 August Wurzlów came to America, locating first at Galveston, Tex., but because of the prevalence of a yellow fever epidemic remained there only a short time, coming to Louisiana the same year and locating at Houma, where he was engaged in the tailoring business until the year 1880, when he became proprietor of Wurzlów's Commercial hotel, which he conducted until the time of his death in 1898. He erected the 3-story brick building that is known by his name at the present time and in which the leading hotel business of the city is conducted. He was married to Miss Emeline Belanger, who was born in Terrebonne parish, a daughter of Hubert Belanger, a native of Terrebonne parish and a large sugar planter. It was he who first advanced the idea of a canal waterway from Houma to New Orleans, and with his own hands and the aid of employes dug what was for many years known as the Belanger canal. This was later turned over to the Barataria Canal Co. Hubert Belanger's father, whose name also was Hubert, was of Norman-French parentage and came from Canada about the beginning of the 19th century, locating on land which later became the site of the city of Houma. He was one of the earliest pioneers of the parish and had much to do with the early development of that region, being one of the founders of the town of Houma. He donated the 10-acre plot of land upon which the parish buildings are located. Mr. Belanger was a descendant of the famous French navigator, Cartier. Calvin Wurzlów was the third of 9 children born to his parents, all of whom are living at this time. He was educated in the public schools of Houma and by private study. While assisting his father in conducting the hotel

business he took up stenography and became a proficient stenographic writer without the aid of an instructor. When 18 years old he secured a position as weigher on a plantation, and from his salary here saved enough money to purchase a typewriter. He then went to New Orleans and secured employment as a stenographer and typewriter in the office of Frank P. Gravely, architect, where he remained 2 years, having in the meantime been admitted to partnership with Mr. Gravely at the end of his first year's service. At the end of the second year he returned to Houma to assist in the reestablishment of his father's hotel, which had been burned. He became manager of the hotel and so continued until 1896, when he entered the law office of Lucius F. Suthon as a stenographer, and in connection with this work immediately began the study of law, under Mr. Suthon. In 1894 he passed the required examination and was admitted to the bar, at once becoming a partner with Mr. Suthon under the firm name of Suthon & Wurzlów. Six months later Mr. Suthon died, and was succeeded in the partnership by his brother, Hugh Suthon, the firm name remaining the same as previously and which has continued to the present time. In 1905 Mr. Wurzlów was appointed city attorney, and filled that position 2 years, at the expiration of which period he was elected mayor of the city of Houma, to which office he has been 4 times successively reelected and continues to so serve at this date. Politically Mr. Wurzlów is a democrat, and is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Maccabees, Woodmen of the World, and Redmen. He is president, respectively of the Houma Progressive League and of the Charity Board. June 23, 1895, Hon. Calvin Wurzlów was married to Miss Marie Louise Silvestre, a daughter of Dr. F. A. Silvestre, deceased, a former practitioner for many years in Houma. To them 5 children have been born, 4 of whom are living, viz.: Helen, a student at Sophie Newcomb college; Marguerite, Marie Louise, and Sydney. A son died when 10 years old.

Wurzlów, Edwin Clarence, clerk of court, Houma, Terrebonne parish, La., was born at the city where he now resides; son of August and Emeline (Belanger) Wurzlów, the former of whom was born at Berlin, Prussia, German Empire, where he learned the trade of a tailor. In 1856 he came to America, locating at Galveston, Tex., but because of the prevalence of yellow fever at that place remained there only a short while, in the same year, in fact, removing to Louisiana and locating at Houma, where he established a tailoring business and conducted this until 1880, when he became proprietor of Wurzlów's Commercial Hotel, thereafter conducting this hotel business until his death, 1898. He erected the 3-story brick building that bears his name at the present time, and where the leading hotel of the city is located. His wife was a native of Terrebonne parish and a daughter of Hubert Belanger, who was also born in the same parish and who became a large sugar cane planter. Hubert Belanger was the originator of the idea of constructing a canal waterway from Houma to New Orleans, and with his employes performed the actual labor of digging what was for

many years known as Belanger canal. This work was later turned over to the Barataria Canal Co. His father, Hubert Belanger, Sr., was of Norman-French parentage and came from Canada about the beginning of the 19th century, establishing his home where the city of Houma was afterward built. He was one of the earliest settlers in Terrebonne parish and was an important factor in the upbuilding of that portion of the state. Naturally, he was one of the founders of the town of Houma, it being located upon his land. He, together with Richard Grinage, a brother-in-law, donated the 10-acre plot of land upon which the parish buildings now stand. He was a descendant of the noted French navigator, Cartier. Edwin Clarence Wurzlów was educated in public and private schools at Houma, on leaving which he taught a country school in Terrebonne parish for 2 years. While engaged in this work he took up the study of stenography, and having become a proficient writer was appointed to the position of stenographer under Judge Allen. In 1890 he was appointed official court stenographer for the parishes of St. Landry and Arcadia, the appointment coming from Judge Lewis. After 2 years in this office he became stenographer to Judge Frank McGloin, of the court of appeals at New Orleans, and some time later entered the service of the commercial house of the Harris Day Co., cotton factors, of the same city, as stenographer and corresponding clerk. In 1892, when Aubin Bourg was elected clerk of court of Terrebonne parish Mr. Wurzlów was tendered the position of chief deputy clerk, which office he accepted and filled continuously until 1904, when he was elected clerk of the court. He was reelected in 1908 and again in 1912, being the present incumbent. In April, 1904, Mr. Wurzlów was married to Miss Bertha C. Brunet of New Orleans. To them one son, Edwin Clarence, Jr., has been born. Mr. Wurzlów has always been a democrat. While occupying the office of chief deputy clerk of court he served one term as a member of the board of aldermen of the city of Houma. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World, and the Maccabees. It is said by those in position to be informed in regard to such matters that Mr. Wurzlów may always be depended upon to do more than his share in any movement that has for its object the upbuilding or betterment of conditions in his town, parish, and state.

Young, John Smith, of Shreveport, was born near Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 4, 1834. His parents were John Y. and Eliza Henry (Jones) Young, the former being a prominent physician. He removed his family to West Tennessee when the subject of this sketch was a mere infant, and when he was 13 years of age, they moved to what is now Columbia county, Ark. Both father and mother were born in North Carolina and came of old and highly respected families of that state. They were the parents of 8 sons and 5 daughters. At the age of 16 John Smith Young entered Centenary college, at Jackson, La., and graduated from that institution in the class of 1855. He then took up the study of law at Homer, La., under Judge W. B. Egan as his preceptor, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He at once entered into the practice of his profession at Homer, where he remained until the outbreak of the Civil war.

At the beginning of hostilities Mr. Young enlisted in company I, 2nd Louisiana infantry, under Col. L. G. De Russy, Capt. Andrews commanding the company. He was later appointed 2nd lieutenant. The regiment was ordered to Virginia, and on arriving there was stationed on the peninsula at Yorktown, and later at Williamsburg and other places. After taking part in the battle of Dam No. 1, near Yorktown, and while still in front of the enemy the regiment was conscripted, much to the displeasure of its membership, which upon reorganization dropped a large number of its officers, and Mr. Young was mustered out, after which he returned to his home in Louisiana. Soon afterward he reenlisted in a cavalry company which was later assigned to the 5th Louisiana cavalry commanded by Col. R. L. Capers. Mr. Young was made 1st lieutenant of company F, and later, Nov. 1863, was promoted to the rank of Major. Just after Bank's Red River expedition he was made lieutenant-colonel. Col. Young participated in many of the engagements along the Mississippi and Red Rivers, and after a brilliant military record, was paroled at Shreveport, in 1865, after Lee's surrender. Col. Young returned to Homer, La., where he resumed the practice of law, and was associated with Judge W. B. Egan until the latter was elected to the supreme court bench. He was also associated with J. C. Egan, who afterwards served as attorney general of Louisiana. In 1878 he was elected to fill an unexpired term in congress from the 5th Louisiana district. He had served several years as parish judge in Claiborne parish, and after the expiration of his term in congress, resumed the practice of law at Homer, whence he removed to Monroe in 1880, and in 1881 removed to Shreveport. During the reconstruction days he was very active in the eradication of the "Carpet Baggers," who held the reins of government in the state at that time. In 1892 he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as sheriff of Caddo parish, and in 1896 was elected to succeed himself, filling this important office most acceptably for eight years. He was also a member of the school board, in both parishes of Claiborne and Caddo. Col. Young was conspicuous in the anti-lottery movement, and was chosen one of the five to decide the election contest, which upon his decision, the other four being equally divided, the Louisiana lottery became a thing of the past. In politics he has always been a stanch democrat, in church faith a Presbyterian, and fraternally a Knight Templar Mason and Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He has twice been married. In 1867 to Fannie R., a daughter of Col. John L. Hodges, of Bossier parish. She passed away in 1891, leaving the following children: Edwin H., William L., John L., and Joseph B. In 1896 Col. Young married Mrs. Mattie H. Morrison, nee Hamilton, a daughter of Dr. D. B. Hamilton, of Minden, La. No children have been born to this union.

Zeidler, Edwan J., D. D. S., Maison Blanche, New Orleans, La., was born in New Orleans, Aug. 25, 1867, son of Edward B. and Elizabeth (Boyar) Zeidler, the former of whom was a native of Austria and the latter of New Orleans, but of French parentage. The father was for many years in the confectionery business at New Orleans, but is now deceased. The mother is living at this time.

Two children were born of this union, namely: Edwan J., the subject of this sketch, and Jannette, now the wife of B. J. Jones of New Orleans. Edwan J. Zeidler attended the public schools of New Orleans, graduating from the boys' high school, following which he entered the Atlanta Dental college and graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in the class of 1890. Following the completion of his professional studies Dr. Zeidler opened offices at New Orleans and began the practice of his profession in that city, where he has since been engaged in dental work, with the exception of a short stay in each of the cities of Galveston and Houston, Tex. Dr. Zeidler is a member of the Louisiana State Dental and the 1st and 2nd districts dental societies, the National Dental association, and the Catholic church. March 31, 1892, Dr. Zeidler was married to Miss May Crimen, daughter of John C. and Mary (Kennedy) Crimen of New Orleans, the former a native of Natchez, Miss., and the latter of New Orleans. The father was formerly in the forwarding business. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Zeidler, namely: John Crimen, a graduate D. D. S. of Atlanta Dental college, class of 1911, and now practicing with his father, and Leatrice Johannah, who was recently married to Mr. Raymond A. Loughney, formerly of Philadelphia, but now a resident of New Orleans.

Adams, Jesse Lucas, M. D., son of J. P. and Ella Lou (Wheelis) Adams, was born at Hillsboro, Ark., March 5, 1873. The parents were both natives of Georgia who moved to Arkansas in early life. They were married in 1869 and became the parents of the following children: W. M. a physician at Shreveport; Dr. J. L. Monroe, La., the subject of this sketch; J. M., planter, Elk City, Okla.; L. L., planter, Strong, Ark.; Charles Edward, deceased; R. F., mechanic, Beaumont, Tex.; Emma Orphelia, deceased; Gordie May, wife of S. A. Herren, Portland, Ark.; O. T., at Monroe, La.; Edna Lou, at Hammond, La.; Gussie Estelle, Monroe, La.; John Kell, student. While living in Arkansas Mr. J. P. Adams followed the calling of a farmer until 1880 at which time he moved to Union parish, this state, where he is now living. Besides his planting interests he is engaged in milling and merchandising. Dr. J. L. Adams moved to Union parish with his parents and in his boyhood assisted on the farm and in the mill and attended public school until 1894. In that year he entered Everett academy at Spearsville, La., where he graduated in 1897. Following this for 2 years he taught public school and in 1899 entered Louisiana State university where he graduated in 1903 with the degree of B. S. In the fall of 1903 he entered the medical department of Tulane university where he graduated in May, 1906, with the degree of M. D. He at once obtained the certificate of the state board of medical examiners and began practice on contract at Swartz, Ouachita parish. At the end of 2 years he removed to Monroe in July, 1908, where he has lived ever since, having built up a large and lucrative practice. Dr. J. L. Adams has been president of the Ouachita parish medical society and vice-president of the Louisiana State Medical society, is a member of the Southern Medical association and the American Medical association. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic order and to the Elks. He has taken an active interest in his Alma Mater

and since 1909 has been a member of the board of supervisors of the L. S. U. Dr. Adams was married Oct. 21, 1908 to Zula, daughter of G. W. Easley, of Marshall, Mo., and they have 2 sons; Jesse Lucas, Jr., and William M.

Ader, Henry Fernand, M. D., of New Orleans, was born March 7, 1884, at New Orleans, son of Pierre Ader, a native of Mancieux, department of Haute Garonne, France (1841), and of Eleonore de Ponteau Ader, who was born at Cerisol, department of Gers, France, in 1850. Dr. Ader's father came to New Orleans in 1855 and engaged in the dairy business. Later on, he became a meat merchant. At the time that the Orleans railroad company was in existence, Mr. Ader was a principal stockholder. The affairs of the corporation were involved then, and yielding no profits; but with his business sagacity and good judgment, he soon put the road on a sound basis. At present Mr. Ader is retired from active concerns, except that he superintends his large real estate investments, and takes care of his interests in New Orleans street railway stock. Dr. Ader is one of 12 children, of whom 5 are living, 3 of them being connected with the undertaking business. At the age of 8 years the subject of this sketch was sent to his father's native place to study in public schools, and after a stay of 3 years and 6 months, he returned to New Orleans, and entered Durel's private school. He next attended the Jesuits' college, New Orleans, graduating from the commercial department in 1900, and receiving his degree of A. B. in the classical course in 1902. Taking up the study of medicine at Tulane, he graduated from the medical department in 1906, and served 1 year as externe at the Charity hospital. In 1906, Dr. Ader was appointed medical inspector for the United States government in Central America, where he remained 1 year and next went to Europe for the purpose of making special studies in the treatment of genito-urinary and rectal diseases. He followed the courses at the Hospital Necker in Paris under such eminent professors as Albarran and Pasteau. Also he studied at the Hospital d'Urologie, Paris, having Dr. Cathelin as instructor; and in hospitals in Berlin, London, Madrid and in several of the best hospitals of France. Returning to the United States after an absence of 3 years and a half, Dr. Ader continued his studies in New York City under Dr. L. Heitzman and Drs. Valentine and Townsend. He came back to New Orleans and began the practice of medicine as a specialist. In 1911 he formed a partnership with Dr. M. W. Swords, and they have full charge of the genito-urinary clinic of the Presbyterian hospital; and also are physicians for ward No. 1 of the Charity hospital. Dr. Ader is a member of the Orleans parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies; the American Medical association; the Pan-American Medical & Surgical society; the Young Men's Gymnastic club, and is a 32nd degree Mason, at the present time being Junior Warden of Perseverance Lodge No. 4. Dr. Ader is professor of genito-urinary diseases in the Louisiana Post-Graduate School of Medicine.

Allgeyer, Charles Emile, president of the corporation of Allgeyer & Co., cotton exporters, New Orleans, is a son of Mathew and Marie Louise (Beuster) Allgeyer, and was born in 1847 at the town

of Altkirch, Department of Haut-Rhin, France. Before the son had attained his tenth year he was left an orphan, and was subsequently reared by relatives. His early education was obtained in public schools. At the age of 20 years the young man entered a commercial school that had recently been founded by subscriptions from some successful merchants. In this school he took a full commercial course, and upon its completion entered the service of some of the promoters of the school. One of these firms, Siegfried Bros., of Havre, was very well known in New Orleans. This was a firm of cotton merchants, and in 1871 they opened a branch of their business in New Orleans, and Mr. Allgeyer came over to take charge of this branch. The business prospered under his management, and in the succeeding years the firm name underwent various changes, until finally in the year 1912, it became the Allgeyer Co., incorporated under the laws of the state of Louisiana, with Charles Emile Allgeyer occupying the position of president of the corporation, and doing a large business in the exportation of cotton. Mr. Allgeyer is a member, respectively, of the Boston and the Pickwick clubs. Charles Emile Allgeyer was married to Miss Lisette Delvaile, daughter of Aristide Delvaile, a successful stock broker of the city of New Orleans. To Mr. and Mrs. Allgeyer the following children have been born, all of whom at this time are living under the parental roof: Robert, Louise, Marcelle, Ernest, and Lucille.

Aucoin, Edgard, sheriff of Assumption parish, La., was born in Lafourche parish, La., May 29, 1852, son of Louis Lovinsky and Emilie (Naquin) Aucoin, both of whom came from Acadia. The father was in the liquor business during many years. He removed from Lafourche parish and located at Labadieville, Assumption parish, in 1854, and there conducted his business until the time of his death, from yellow fever, in 1878. His wife survives him at this time and is residing at Labadieville. Edgard Aucoin is the eldest of 7 children born to his parents, the other children, in order of their birth, being: Louise, now the widow of C. A. Hebert, of Labadieville; Julie, now Mrs. William Achee, of Franklin, La.; Alice, widow of Duncan Demers, now living in Labadieville; Emile, now connected with the People's bank, New Orleans; Emelie, now Mrs. Whit. Gandet, of New Orleans; Cecile, now Mrs. Joseph Gandet, of Thibodaux, La. Edgard Aucoin's early educational advantages were very poor, because of the fact that the Civil war brought on such conditions as prevented his attendance at school, and for this reason his education was largely acquired without the aid of an instructor, but was no less thorough and practical, as his successful career has fully demonstrated. He, like other self-educated men, was, of course, slow in laying the foundation upon which to build, but he laid it well, as usually is the case with men who have the self-perfecting faculties well developed. He assisted his father in conducting the business until 1874, when he became a clerk in a mercantile house at Labadieville, where he remained until the year 1899. In the year 1888 he was elected treasurer of Assumption parish for a term of 4 years. In 1892 he was elected sheriff of Assumption parish for a term of 4 years. In 1898 he was again elected treasurer, and following the expiration of this term

in that office was appointed assessor for the parish. In 1903 he resigned from the latter office to again become a candidate for the office of sheriff. In 1904 he was again elected sheriff of Assumption parish and has been successively reëlected since that time, being now incumbent of that office. Sheriff Aueoin is a member of the Catholic church. June 24, 1874, Edgard Aueoin was married to Miss Adolphine Graziani, a daughter of Joseph and Marie (Francioni) Graziani, both of whom were natives of Corsica. Mr. Graziani conducted a general merchandise business at Labadieville during many years. His wife died of yellow fever in 1878 and his death followed in the next year. Sheriff and Mrs. Aueoin have one daughter, Emilie, now Mrs. J. J. Pierson, of Thibodaux. Mr. and Mrs. Pierson have 4 children, namely: Marguerite, Esther, Marcella, and John Marion.

Bagwell, W. L., is one of the prominent members of the bar at Jonesboro, and holds his prestige as one of the most able and efficient lawyers in Jackson parish. He was born at Downsville, La., in Union parish, Sept. 8, 1877, a son of Malory and Amanda (Gentry) Bagwell. His grandfather, Andrew Jackson Bagwell, of Downsville, served in the Civil war, in a regiment of Louisiana volunteers. His grandmother, Mahulda (Lewis) Bagwell was also a native of Downsville, her ancestors coming from a historic old family from North Carolina and Tennessee. His father was born at the old family homestead, near Downsville, in 1858. His mother, Amanda (Gentry) Bagwell was born near Vernon, Jackson parish, and was the daughter of T. C. Gentry, a pioneer settler who came from Bibb county, Ala., in the early fifties. His father has followed agricultural pursuits all his life and is now engaged in farming in Lincoln parish at Choudrant, where he reared a family of 3 children, the subject of this sketch is the eldest; Arthur, of Georgetown, a dairy and truck farmer, and a daughter, Willie Nora, wife of Julius F. Sanderson who is following agricultural pursuits in Lincoln parish. After completing his high school education at Downsville, Mr. Bagwell decided to study law and went to Indianapolis, Ind., where he entered the Indianapolis College of Law, completing the junior course of study in 1901-1902. On his return home he attended the State Industrial institute of Ruston, La., taking a special literary and commercial course during the year 1902-1903. In 1904 he resumed his legal studies and entered Tulane university, where he remained for one year, but on the account of the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans returned to Ruston, where he resumed his law studies under the well known law firm of Clayton & Hawthorn. He was licensed to practice by the supreme court of Louisiana and admitted to the bar in Feb., 1907, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Vernon, which was the parish seat of Jackson parish at that time. Soon after he began the practice of law, he was elected parish attorney, and in 1908 was elected clerk of the police jury, in which capacity he served for several years. He was prominent in the fight and instrumental in the removal of the court house from Vernon, in 1910. After the people had designated Jonesboro as the new parish seat he was very active as attorney and clerk of the police jury

in assisting that body in securing one of the best court house contracts ever put through, as is evidenced by the court house at Jonesboro, which speaks for itself. Mr. Bagwell is active in business, fraternal, religious and social circles, is an associate director of the Title Guaranty & Security Co. of Shreveport, confidential agent for R. G. Dun & Co., and secretary and treasurer of the local board of the Jonesboro high school. He is a member of the State Bar association, Knights of Honor, Woodmen of the World, the Maccabees, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist church. He was married Nov. 19, 1905, to Mary Gilder, daughter of Dr. E. G. and Mrs. Mamie (Boddie) Coleman of Camden, Ark. She was educated at Ouachita college, at Arkadelphia, Ark. They have 3 children, Cornelia Esther, Emerson Grady, and Edith Gilder.

Barnette, Judge William C., one of the foremost figures of the Louisiana bar, and a leader of civic life in his community, was born Aug. 8, 1875, a son of James Thomas and Mary Anna (Leslie) Barnette. The father, a descendant of an old pioneer family of Alabama, moved to Louisiana in the early days, where he engaged in the hardware business at Homer, Junction City, and Arcadia, conducting his affairs very successfully for many years. He and his wife are still living, he being associated with the Wake-man & Booth Hardware Co., of Arcadia. The subject of this sketch received his early education under the careful instruction of his grandfather, and later entered the store of his uncle as a clerk, laboring faithfully in this capacity for ten years. During this time he began the study of law under D. W. Stewart, a well known attorney of Arcadia. Nov. 17, 1903, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in his home town, where his remarkable legal talent accentuated itself, and he became prominent as a member of the legal fraternity. In 1906 Mr. Barnette was elected district attorney, and during his 6 years of service in this capacity proved himself a brilliant and capable prosecutor, well meriting the high esteem in which he is held by the community. In 1912 he became Judge of the third judicial district, in which incumbency he has served faithfully ever since. The Judge is a staunch democrat in political adherency, and a representative citizen. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, of Arcadia. Dec. 24, 1899 he was united in wedlock to Miss Eula Yarbrough, of Columbia, La., a daughter of George W. and Clara (Cottingham) Yarbrough, the former being deceased, and is survived by his wife, who resides at the home of Judge Barnette. To this union 3 children have been born, Leslie Yarbrough, Chris Thomas, and William Chappelle, all residing at the parental home.

Bertels, Rev. Frank, Catholic priest, was born in Belgium, Sept. 25, 1857, and was educated in his native land, whence he came to the United States when he was 18 years of age. After teaching for several years in various colleges, especially in the Southern states, he joined the diocese of Natchitoches, now Alexandria, in 1900, and 3 years later became rector of the Holy Trinity Catholic church at Shreveport, where he has continued until the present. This church was established many years ago; Rev. Father John Pierre reached

Shreveport some time in 1856, built a chapel and the first baptism is recorded Feb. 15, 1857. Father Pierre was a true and noble priest of God. He served the Shreveport community until, after heroic services he was stricken by yellow fever Sept. 16, 1873. That same year saw the death of Father Quemerais, Sept. 15; Father Billier, Sept. 26; Father Gergaud, Oct. 1, and Father Le Vezoust, Oct. 8. Rev. Father John Gentile reached Shreveport from Lake Providence, Dec. 10, 1873. After 22 years of faithful service he died in New Orleans, Oct. 15, 1895. He was succeeded by Father S. B. Scharl, who in Feb., 1903, resigned to retire into a Benedictine monastery in Pennsylvania. He was replaced by Rev. F. Van Haver until Jan. 25, 1904, when the present rector took charge of Holy Trinity.

Biggs, Otis Alexander, M. D., leading physician and well known citizen of Grayson is a son of Dr. James Alexander and Mary Salena (Yeager) Biggs, and was born Dec. 7, 1874, in Caldwell parish. His father was born in Mississippi in 1852 and when 9 years old he moved to Caldwell parish this state. He was a Methodist Episcopal minister from about 25 years of age until his death. He graduated from the medical department of Tulane university in 1891, and practiced medicine in Caldwell parish. From 1908 to 1912 he was a member of the state legislature and at the organization of the Grayson Bank he was the chief factor and was its president from the beginning. Dr. J. A. Biggs' first marriage was in 1872 and to this union there were 2 children: Otis Alexander Biggs and Emma Priscilla, now Mrs. William Hammett. The second marriage was to Ascalia, daughter of Henry Meredith and a relative of J. J. Meredith, former railroad commissioner of Louisiana. From this marriage there were 3 children: Moses, Essie, wife of W. H. DeClark, and Grace, wife of I. L. Yeager. Dr. J. A. Biggs' third marriage was to a sister of his first wife. Dr. Otis A. Biggs spent his youth in Caldwell parish and received his early education in the public schools. Later he attended the Kentucky school of medicine at Louisville where he graduated in 1902 with the degree of M. D. Even before his graduation he practiced from 1898 to 1902 in Drew county, Ark. Since graduating he has practiced in his native parish. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Columbian Woodmen, the Benevolent Knights of America and a democrat. In 1900 Dr. Biggs married Gertrude, daughter of John M. Henley, of Drew county, Ark., and they are the parents of 3 children: Henley, Ethelynd, and O. A., Jr. Dr. O. A. Biggs' paternal grandfather died in the Civil war.

Bobbitt, R. E., president of Mansfield Female college, was born in Weakley county, Tenn., Nov. 2, 1872, a son of Alonzo D., and Sallie (Whitworth) Bobbitt, both natives of Tennessee. The Whitworths were originally from Kentucky, while the Bobbitt family were from North Carolina, moving to Tennessee in the early days. Both father and mother are now deceased, the former passing away in 1897, and the latter in 1884. Of the 4 children in the family, the subject of this biography is the eldest. After availing himself of the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of his locality, and the high school at Gleason, Tenn., Mr. Bobbitt entered

the Southern normal at Huntingdon, Tenn., where he completed the scientific course. On leaving school he began teaching, first in his home community, remaining there one year, after which he taught at Attalla, Ala., and later in the Dyersburg District High school at Munford, Tenn. He then moved to Louisiana, locating at Jena, where he continued his pedagogic work for 4 years, then teaching in Mer Rouge for 2 years, and returning to Jena for 6 years more. From Jena he was called to the State normal at Natchitoches where he taught mathematics for 3 years, resigning to accept the presidency of Mansfield Female college, at Mansfield, where he has since remained. This institution was established in 1854 by Dr. Thweatt and Rev. William E. Doty. During the Civil war Mansfield was at one time the center of an extensive military campaign, and the college buildings were converted into hospitals. About this time the college was sold to pay a claim against it, but was later repurchased and again opened its doors in 1864, under the presidency of Dr. Charles B. Stuart. The following have been the succeeding presidents of the institution: Rev. Thomas Armstrong until 1880, J. Lane Borden till 1883, Rev. F. M. Grace till 1889, Rev. A. D. McVoy till 1896, Rev. T. S. Sligh till 1907, O. S. Dean till 1909, A. S. Harrell, Dr. Weber, and A. B. Peters till 1911, since which time Mr. Bobbitt has had charge, and under his able and efficient management the school has continued to grow and prosper. The school is under the control of the Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South. Aug. 30, 1893, Mr. Bobbitt led to the altar Miss Lula May Falkner, of Huntingdon, Tenn. Three children have blessed this union, namely: Russell E., Mary Elizabeth, and Joseph Reuben.

Boone, John Henry, district judge, Many, La., is a scion of a sturdy old pioneer family of English descent, who, coming to this country, settled in Bristol, Pa. He is a direct descendant of Squire Boone, a brother of Daniel Boone, the famous hunter and Indian fighter of Kentucky. His grandfather, Allen Boone, was a native of South Carolina, who moved to Georgia, and later to Louisiana, where he spent the latter part of his life. Judge Boone, the immediate subject of this review, was born in Bienville parish, in the month of Nov., 1871, a son of J. T., and Celita (Shipp) Boone. The father, a prominent attorney, was a native of Georgia, and came to Louisiana in 1869, where he continued his practice. He took a deep interest in the public welfare of his community, and well merited the esteem in which he was held in that section. He served as a member of the constitutional convention in 1898, and was also senator for Bienville and Claiborne parishes for 4 years. He was himself elected district judge, in which capacity he served faithfully for some years. He passed away in Jan., 1913, 14 years after the death of his beloved wife. She was an Alabamian by birth, and a granddaughter of Col. Shipp, a distinguished lawyer in Alabama. Of the children in the family, Judge J. H. Boone is the 4th in order of birth, and the names of the others are as follows: Bessie, at Bunkie, La.; Wm. Allen, farming in Rapides parish; Emma, wife of E. L. Lyles, a planter at Bunkie; Mattie Lou, wife of W. F. Shaffer, a merchant at Ovala, Tex.; G. Roy, engaged in the insur-

ance business in Bienville parish, and Augustus C., a stenographer at Oakdale. The subject of this biography secured his early education in the public schools of his home town, after which he entered Mt. Lebanon college, a Baptist denominational institution, then located at Mt. Lebanon, La., remaining there 6 years and graduating with distinction. He then began the study of law under his father, and in June, 1899, was admitted to the bar. He first began to practice in Bienville parish, remaining there until 1901, when he moved to Many, La., where he has since resided. As a citizen, Judge Boone is indefatigable in his efforts for the betterment of civic conditions in his municipality, and as proof of his popularity, he was elected mayor of the city, in which capacity he served faithfully for 6 years, resigning to accept a position on the school board of Sabine parish, of which body he was president while a member. While serving as a member of this board he was elected state senator of the 31st district, but resigned this office when he became a candidate for district judge. He had never been defeated in a race for office, and maintained his remarkable record in this election. Judge Boone fraternally is affiliated with the Masons and Woodmen of the World, of Many. He has farming interests and is also a stockholder in the People's State bank. Dec. 24, 1899, he was united in marriage at Mt. Lebanon, to Minnie, a daughter of David D. and Eliza (Baker) King, now of Many, La. Four children have blessed this union, namely: John Reuel, Lois, Claire Lucille, and Minnie Drew.

Bouanchaud, Joseph Lamartine, sheriff of Pointe Coupée parish, New Roads, La., was born in Pointe Coupée parish, June 24, 1872, son of Alcide and Eugenia (Hebert) Bouanchaud, the former of whom was born on Island of False river, in the same parish in which the birth of the son occurred, Aug. 16, 1838; son of a sturdy Breton immigrant, Pierre Bouanchaud, and a Creole lady whose maiden name was Charlotte Saizan. At the age of 14 years Alcide Bouanchaud was placed under the tutelage of Mr. H. Didier, who prepared him for college. Two years later he became a student at Elizabethtown, Ky., where he remained 2 years, during which time his principal instructor was the distinguished Gen. Lafayette Hewitt, who subsequently during a number of years occupied the office of state auditor of Kentucky. Between instructor and pupil, during this college experience, there was established a friendship that endured throughout life. Following his return from college young Bouanchaud entered the office of the clerk of court of Pointe Coupée parish as a deputy, discharging his duties with marked proficiency until his state made her first call for volunteers at the beginning of the Civil war. He was quick to respond, and took a prominent part in the formation of the Pointe Coupée artillery, of which he was elected lieutenant. The seat of war was scarcely reached before he had risen to the rank of captain, and from that time on his name and Pointe Coupée artillery became synonymous. Of his conduct in battle, a comrade-in-arms furnishes the following account: "The action of Capt. Alcide Bouanchaud's command in front of Nashville, in the two days' desperate battle between Gen. Hood's army and that of Gen. Thomas, was the most gallant, he-

roic, and brilliant artillery fighting done during the war. The battalion to which Bouanchaud's battery was attached was composed of three companies—Cowan's, of Vicksburg; Capt. Put. Darden's, of Jefferson county, Miss., and Bouanchaud's, of Louisiana. When the battle commenced on the first day, Cowan's Vicksburg battery was ordered from its strongly entrenched position near Bouanchaud and Darden to support a very weak position near our extreme left. Later, this position being strongly and desperately assaulted by the Federals, the infantry support to Cowan's battery precipitantly took flight, leaving Cowan. The latter attempted to save his guns, but the Federals, 3 or 4 columns deep, coming upon him too quickly, shot down all of his horses and captured the guns. Bouanchaud and Darden fought most desperately in their respective positions, but our infantry, not able to withstand the tremendous onslaught of Thomas, was leaving the works. At this critical stage Bouanchaud had the presence of mind to order up his horses from the rear, and that, too, under a most terrific fire. By this time our infantry was flying in all directions, and the Federals were throwing themselves against Bouanchaud and Darden in overwhelming force. They had already come over our works to the left of these two batteries, and now swept down upon the batteries, capturing Darden's guns, but Bouanchaud, lion-hearted and undismayed, had limbered up and was retiring despite them. Under a most terrific, and not improbably the hottest fire that any command ever endured, he retired by sections, or half-battery, fighting desperately and hurling death and destruction into the advancing columns of the Federals, and thus, unaided and unsupported, Bouanchaud and his battery, single handed and alone, on an open field without protection or shelter of any kind, checked and held back the whole of Gen. Thomas' right. Our infantry, as I have stated, was flying in all directions, and there was not a single company going to Bonanchaud's assistance. Generals, colonels, and captains were cursing and pleading—even crying, in vain—to our flying infantry to halt, form, and rally to that battery. An officer cried out: 'Shame, shame! Look at those brave artillerymen; see how calmly the drivers sit their horses under that awful fire! For God's sake rally to their support, or they will be lost.' The great Gen. Loring is one of the generals who was heard to utter such words, and it was one of his regiments, the gallant little 22nd Mississippi, that went to Bouanchaud's assistance. This timely aid enabled him to get his battery under cover behind a stone wall. The Federals, however, had suffered so much from Bouanchaud's deadly fire, that as night was coming on they discontinued their attack and made no further demonstration upon our lines until the next day. Capt. Bouanchaud and his *Pointe Coupée* battery undoubtedly saved Gen. Hood's army from being overwhelmingly routed in the first day's fight before Nashville. Gen. Loring, who is living at this time, and who was an eye-witness to the circumstances related, can vouch for the correctness of these statements. Bouanchaud was the only captain in our battalion that night who had a cannon left. He had all of his, uninjured and intact, but of his brave little French *Pointe Coupée* boys, many had poured out

their blood and given their lives for the honor and glory of Louisiana. On the following day Bonanchaud's position was again fiercely assailed, but the attacks upon him from the front, though desperate, were in every instance disastrously repulsed. Late in the afternoon Hood's line gave way on the left, and the Federals, breaking over the works, came down upon Bonanchaud's battery, left flank and rear. Our infantry, and the whole army, in fact, was leaving the field, and retreating. Bonanchaud had exhausted all of his ammunition and there remained nothing more for him to do other than attempt saving the few remaining members of his command. He said: 'Men, we can do no more; there is no use remaining here to be shot down or captured!' They went out of that hell, as it were, leaving the plain in front of where their guns had stood that day black with the dark blue uniform of the masses of the dead and dying enemy. Gen. Loring has said: 'To have served in either of the batteries of my command is glory enough for any one man. In my opinion, however, Capt. Bonanchaud's gallant conduct, and that of his famous battery, in the first day's fight before Nashville, has never in all the history of war been equaled, and can never possibly be surpassed.' Returning home when peace had come, Capt. Bonanchaud undertook planting, but at the first succeeding election he was chosen as clerk of court, which office he held until the adoption of the Constitution of 1868, when he was elected parish judge, being successively reelected and serving 12 years in this latter capacity. At one of these elections he received every ballot cast, with one single exception, and that was the vote of a personal friend. On the occasion of his last candidacy for the office, he became a candidate upon the written request of almost the entire bar of the parish. The Constitution of 1879 having abolished the office of parish judge, Judge Bonanchaud appeared before the supreme court at Opelousas and, after passing a creditable examination, was admitted to the practice of law, to which he afterward devoted his abilities with conspicuous success. Alcide Bonanchaud, besides being a courageous soldier, a clear headed commander, an impartial and just jurist, and an able advocate, also was an upright citizen, always taking an active interest in the public welfare and deporting himself as an accomplished gentleman—of suave and pleasing manner, and always gladly welcomed in any society. His genial and charitable disposition made heavy drains upon his finances, and as a consequence he accumulated but little of this world's goods. In 1860 he married Miss Amelia Hebert, who died in 1869, leaving him father of 4 children, namely: Althee, who became the wife of J. B. Cazayoux, is now deceased; Delia, Ella, and Alcide, Jr., the last named also now deceased. Some years later Capt. Bonanchaud was married to Miss Eugenia Hebert, sister to his first wife, and to this second union 8 children were born, as follow in order of their birth: Jos. Lamartine, the subject of this sketch, Eugenia, Ada, Hewitt Leonidas, Lafayette, Maybel, Annabel, and Joseph Wade. After a brief illness, at 11 o'clock p. m., Saturday, Aug. 7, 1886, death closed the eyes of Capt. Bonanchaud in the peaceful seclusion of his home, surrounded by members of his family, and thus ended the lifetime labors of the

best known and most widely popular citizen of Pointe Coupée parish. Jos. Lamartine Bonanchaud, first born of his father's second marriage, attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born, afterward becoming a clerk in a mercantile establishment in his home town, and later became manager of a mercantile establishment in Mississippi. After some time in this latter capacity he became a traveling salesman in Louisiana territory, so remaining during 4 years, at the expiration of which time he was made cashier and manager of the Bank of New Roads, La. This position he resigned in Oct., 1912, after being elected to the office of sheriff of Pointe Coupée parish. He now occupies this latter office and is also vice-president of the Bank of New Roads. Sheriff Bonanchaud is a member of the Catholic church and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. Jan. 30, 1894, Mr. Bonanchaud was married to Miss Olovía Samson, a daughter of Clement and Philomene (McDonald) Samson, of New Roads. Mrs. Bonanchaud's father, during a number of years, conducted a drug business at the last named city. His death occurred in 1892, and his wife's about 20 years earlier. To this union were born 3 children, namely: Roland, now a student at Louisiana State university; Winnie, a student of the State Normal school, and Oliver, also a student at Louisiana State university. The mother of these children died Aug. 25, 1899, and on May 15, 1902, Mr. Bonanchaud was married to Miss Blanche Roy, a daughter of Antoine and Margaret (Hurst) Roy, of New Roads. The first named of the parents is now deceased, but is survived by his wife. The father followed the vocation of a farmer. To this second union 2 children have been born, viz.: Melba and Bernice, both of whom are now attending the public schools of New Roads.

Bourg, Dr. Lester Bernard, D. D. S., successful dentist, White Castle, La., was born at Thibodaux, La., Dec. 26, 1889, son of Judge Nemour T. and Juliett (Webre) Bourg, both of whom were natives of the locality in which the son was born, where the father followed the vocation of a justice of peace and farmer throughout life. The paternal grandfather, McAllister Bourg, also was a native of Louisiana and followed the business of live stock. He is now deceased. Lester Bernard Bourg was the third of 10 children born to his parents, these being now as follows: Joseph L., a bookkeeper, employed in New Orleans; James N., bookkeeper, employed at Colfax, La.; Lester Bernard, the subject of this sketch; Clarence J., a student at Georgetown university, Washington, D. C.; Addie Marie, Mabel Florence, wife of E. J. Labit, of New Orleans, and mother of 3 children; the seventh and eighth children died in infancy; Ethel Genevieve and Marie Pauline. The fifth, ninth, and tenth now reside at the paternal home. Lester Bernard Bourg graduated from Thibodaux College with the class of 1907. He then entered the New Orleans College of Dentistry, now a department of Tulane university, and graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in the class of 1910. A short time after the completion of his professional education he began the practice of dentistry at Thibodaux, La., but in Oct., 1911, moved his offices to Lockport, the same state, where he remained in practice about 18 months. In

June, 1913, he removed to White Castle and has since remained in practice there. The doctor is a member of the Catholic church and is affiliated with the Catholic Knights of America and Knights of Columbus. March 23, 1911, Dr. Bourg was married to Miss Margaret Jones, a daughter of James O., and Catherine (Muller) Jones, both of whom are natives of Mississippi. The mother was born at Bolton. Mrs. Bourg's father was long in mercantile business at Greenville, Miss., and now lives in retirement at that place.

Browne, Andrew Alfred, of Plaquemine, parish of Iberville, sheriff of the parish since 1890, was born Aug. 2, 1867. His father, Henry S. Browne, was a native of Knox, Albany county, N. Y. (in 1820); came to Iberville parish in, or about, 1840, and died in 1883. Mrs. Henry S. Browne was Amelia Marie Dupuy Browne, daughter of a sugar planter. She was born at St. Gabriel, La., and her death occurred in 1905. There were 3 children in the family; Andrew Alfred Browne, of Plaquemine; Octave Gideon, physician at St. Gabriel, La., who received the degree of A. B., and graduated from Union college in 1879, and died Feb. 24, 1914, and Mary, Isabella, now widow of J. A. Bernet, M. D., of St. Gabriel. Andrew Alfred Browne was educated in private schools at St. Gabriel, and at Union college, Schenectady, N. Y., from which he graduated (A. B.), in 1879. Next he studied for one year at the University of Virginia, then entered Tulane university at New Orleans, graduating in 1882, with the degree of LL. B. Mr. Browne began the practice of law at Plaquemine, and in 1890 was elected sheriff of Iberville parish, a position he still holds. In the Masonic order he is affiliated with Acacia lodge, No. 116, of Plaquemine. Sheriff Browne married, March 17, 1890, Miss Maria Leonie Joly, a daughter of Anatole, and Marie Elizabeth (Dupuy) Joly, both of St. Gabriel, where Mr. Joly was a planter. He died in 1910; his widow is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Alfred Browne had 9 children, of whom 2 died in infancy. The family of 7 is as follows: Henry S., a graduate in medicine from Tulane (1914); Mary Isabella S., a State Normal school graduate, of the class of 1913, and teacher at White Castle, Iberville parish; Mary Elizabeth, graduate, Aug 5, 1914, State Normal school; Alfred Bernet Browne, a student at the Louisiana State university, Baton Rouge, La.; Lena C., at the high school, Plaquemine; Octave Gideon, attending public school at Plaquemine, and Andrew A. Browne, Jr.

Brown, Charles Joseph, of Harvey, La., was born in New Orleans, April 25, 1850. His father came from Holland in 1849 and died in New Orleans in 1859. Mrs. Brown married Mr. Jacob Schutcher who died in 1866 and she married for third husband, Alexander Clark who died in 1890. She went into the grocery trade in 1867 in Harvey which she continued until 1884. C. J. Brown remained in New Orleans, where he attended school, until 1864 when he moved to Jefferson parish. From that time to 1867 he was on the tow-path of Harvey's canal pulling barges, luggers, skiffs, etc. In that year he left this work to become manager of the grocery in Harvey for his mother and this engaged his attention until 1884, when he succeeded to the business. This Mr. Brown continued until May, 1913, when he sold out and formed the Charles J. Brown

Realty Co., a Louisiana corporation capitalized for \$20,000. Of this company Charles J. Brown is president, Mrs. C. J. Brown is vice-president, Marion (Brown) Odom, wife of Dr. G. L. Odom, coroner of Jefferson parish, is secretary, and Henrietta Brown is treasurer. Each of these four have \$5,000.00 stock in the company. In 1884 Mr. Brown married Louisa, daughter of Vietes and Marion (Warner) Meyers.

Broussard, Louis L., principal of high school, Thibodaux, La., was born at St. Martinville, St. Martin parish, La., Aug. 11, 1886; son of Theodore LaZaire Broussard, whose birth occurred in the same parish as that of the son in the year 1845. He was reared in the same parish and his life ended there Oct. 13, 1910. The father's first business venture was a dry goods store in the city of New Orleans, which he owned and conducted at the corner of Canal and Baronne streets about 10 years. He then returned to St. Martinville to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the sheriff of St. Martin parish, and after having served the remainder of this unexpired term was successively elected for 3 terms to that office, embracing a period of 12 years incumbency. At the expiration of his third term he retired from active life, and so spent the remainder of his days. He was married to Miss Alice Guerniere Bienviennu, also a native of St. Martin parish, and now making her home in St. Martinville and New Orleans. Louis L. Broussard was the youngest of 6 sons born to his parents. His paternal grandfather was born, lived and died in St. Martin parish. His paternal great-grandfather was one of the French-Canadians who came from Nova Scotia and located in St. Martin in pioneer days. Louis L. attended the public schools of St. Martinville, including the high school, and in 1902 entered Louisiana State university, where he remained 3½ years, following this with a course at the state normal school, from which he graduated in 1906. He next took a special course in science at Yale college, and in the fall of the same year of his graduation from the state normal began teaching in the country schools of Terrebonne parish, where he remained only 1 year. In 1907 he was elected assistant high school principal at Baton Rouge, occupying this station 18 months. In the middle of the term of 1908 he was elected principal of the high school at Thibodaux, and immediately entered upon the duties of his position there. At the close of the school term of 1910 he made a tour of Europe, followed by a course in French at the University of Paris. In the same year he was elected superintendent of schools for the parish of St. John the Baptist, but after 1 year in this office he was called back to the principalship of the Thibodaux high school, and has since so continued. His first work as a teacher at Thibodaux was in the old high school building, and it was largely through his agitation of the subject, in coöperation with others, that the present modern structure was erected to domicile the high school. This new building, it is said, would be a credit to any city in America. Prof. Broussard was a member of the committee to which plans of the building were submitted for approval, and all corrections and changes were made to accord with the views of this committee. The building was completed in 1912,

and as it stands represents an expenditure of more than \$60,000. The attendance at the old school building was less than 200, while there are more than 400 in attendance at this time and the number constantly growing, with a high school department of from 70 to 80. The school has a commercial course which fits the student for practical business. A semi-weekly publication is conducted by the students of the high school, and this paper is more than self-supporting. It has an actual circulation of more than 600 copies, and all the work necessary to its production is done exclusively by the high school pupils. Prof. Broussard is a democrat. He affiliates with the Roman Catholic church, and is a member of the Louisiana State Teachers' association.

Buckner, Louis, Jr., banker of St. Joseph, La., was born at Newellton, La., July 13, 1877. His father, Louis Buckner, was born at Natchez, Miss., in Sept., 1844, where he passed his youth and attended both public and private schools. At about 24 years of age he left Natchez and went to the Burn plantation in Tensas parish, where he remained for a number of years and married Tensora, daughter of Edward D. Newell, who settled the country now known as Newell's Ridge, just back of Newellton and for whom Newellton was named. Mr. Buckner, Sr., left the Burn plantation in 1877 and went to Newell's Ridge on the estate of his father-in-law, and about 1885 he moved to Newellton. There he became magistrate, notary and postmaster, which last he held until 1893. At the same time he operated the plantation which his wife had inherited from her father, which work he still carries on from his home in Newellton. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mrs. Buckner died about 1885 and some years later he took for his second wife Janie, daughter of Dr. Robert Percy of Newellton, who was one of the early settlers there. The children of the first marriage were: Elizabeth Newell, now Mrs. Charles J. Macmurdo, Jr.; Louis, Jr., the subject of this sketch; Mary, who died in 1897. The children of the second marriage were: Routh, Alice, Edward and Lucile. Mr. Buckner, Sr., joined the Tensas cavalry at about the age of 17 and was with that command throughout the war, being one of its few surviving members. His brother, William A. Buckner, was captain of the same company and succeeded in getting Louis cared for in the tent of a superior officer when he had typhoid. At the close of the war Mr. Buckner returned to Tensas parish and resumed his former occupation. Louis Buckner, Jr., remained in Newellton until 1901, attending the public school at that place and 1½ years in the Louisiana State university at Baton Rouge. He left that institution when it suspended on account of epidemic spinal meningitis, going thence to Millsaps college at Jackson, Miss. He remained in this institution 1 year, when he returned home and clerked for a while in Newellton. In 1901 he went to St. Joseph and worked at the wharf until 1902, when the Bank of St. Joseph was established and Mr. Buckner became assistant cashier. Jan., 1906, he was made cashier of the Bank of Vidalia, but in Feb., 1910, he resigned to accept the position of cashier of the Bank of St. Joseph, which position he now holds. Mr. Buckner has been a director of the Bank of St. Joseph

since 1910, a member of the town council since 1911, and was elected a member of the state board of appraisers of Louisiana in 1913. He is a director of the Panoka Co., which is a Louisiana corporation capitalized at \$150,000.00 and is the largest planting company in this section. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of that party's executive committee for the parish. Jan. 27, 1907, Mr. Buckner was married to May, daughter of S. M. McDowell of Natchez, who was a founder of the Baker, McDowell Hardware Co. of that city.

Burthe, Charles A., prominently identified with the management of the wholesale grocery firm of H. T. Cottam & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, La., Sept. 2, 1878; son of L. Andre and Nathalie (Chalard) Burthe, both of whom were born in the city of New Orleans, the former March 22, 1844, and the latter July 7, 1854. Gen. Andre Burthe, a paternal ancestor of the family, actively participated in the Napoleonic campaigns, during which he won such recognition for gallantry, loyalty and personal bravery that he was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the Grand Cross and the Iron Cross, and throughout the remainder of his career bore himself in keeping with these distinguished honors. In later life he took a prominent part in civil as well as military affairs, and in the course of these activities served as a member of the commission entrusted with adjusting the details of the Louisiana purchase. The paternal great-grandfather, D. F. Burthe, took part in the military operations involved in the historic French revolution, at that time holding a lieutenant's commission in the French army. The paternal grandfather, Victor Burthe, was born in Paris, France, and in recognition of his patriotic services was decorated with the "Croix de Juillet" for leading law school students in the coup d'etat of Louis Philippe of France. After having come to America, and located at New Orleans, he was no less active in his service to the people among whom he was living than he previously had been in the land of his nativity. During the Civil war he served as a captain of the Orleans Guard, a body of men delegated to the difficult task of protecting property and the homes and lives of the people of New Orleans under the chaotic conditions attendant upon the general strife and turmoil of Civil war times. After the surrender he occupied the bench as a judge of the district court. In his social connections he served as president of the Boston club. L. Andre Burthe, father of the subject of this sketch, though born at New Orleans, was educated chiefly in France, where he attended the Saint Cyr military school, from which he graduated, afterward serving in the French army, with the rank of lieutenant. With his command he participated in the Mexican campaign. Later he returned to the United States and, like his eminent father, bore a prominent part in public affairs throughout the remainder of a very active and highly useful life. He died at New York, in the year 1893, but is at this time survived by his wife, who resides in the city of New Orleans. She is descended from a prominent family of French and Spanish origin. Charles A. Burthe, the subject of this sketch, was the second of two children born to his parents,

the elder being now Dr. J. Leo Burthe, an eminent practicing physician of the city of New Orleans, elsewhere referred to in this work. In the course of his finished academic education, Charles A. Burthe passed 6 years in the city of New York—1888 to 1894, inclusive—where he graduated from high school. Following this, the young man returned to New Orleans and matriculated in Tulane university, from which excellent institution he graduated in due time. His education being now completed, in the year 1896 he entered the service of H. T. Cottam & Co., Ltd., wholesale grocers of New Orleans, in the capacity of a shipping clerk, and through the succeeding years has steadily advanced from one grade of employment to another—always upward—until today he occupies the important position of manager, and has the supervision and direction of the intricate internal organization of one of the city's largest and most important mercantile corporations, in which he also is a stockholder. The volume of business handled by this firm, wholesale exclusively, is very probably as large as that handled by any other one house in the South, in any line of business. Mr. Burthe also is a stockholder and member of the board of directors of the Klotz cracker factory. He is a member of the New Orleans Polo club, the Delta Duck club, City Park Gun club and Boston club.

Bush, Louis, late of New Orleans, La., was born in New Orleans, May 22, 1877; the son of Reuben G. and Clara Goodyear (Boise) Bush. The Bush family has for several generations been prominently identified with the agricultural, commercial, financial, social and public affairs of the state. In the early days of the colony the name of Bush became known as one closely associated with the varying fortunes of the pioneer settlers in the southern part of the Louisiana province. The first of the name came from France, engaged in the planting business, which has been followed by their descendants to the present day in the parish of Lafourche. Hon. Louis Bush, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, owned a sugar plantation near Thibodaux, La., and was a most successful merchant in Lafourche parish. He occupied a high place among the Democrats, who waged a determined and prolonged warfare against the radical administration of Louisiana. In 1876, after the victory of his party, the Hon. Louis Bush became a member of the state legislature, and was speaker of the house. Mr. Bush founded the sugar commission firm of Louis Bush & Sons, which, after his death, was styled "Louis Bush's Sons." Reuben G. Bush, father of Louis Bush (second of name) was born at Thibodaux, in 1853. He, also, was a planter and merchant. July 11, 1876, Reuben G. Bush married in Chicago, Miss Clara G. Boise, a native of Ann Arbor, Mich., the daughter of Prof. James R. Boise, of the University of Chicago. They had 4 children: Louis (died Jan. 25, 1914), James B., Reuben G., Jr., and Ruth E. Bush. Louis Bush was reared and educated in New Orleans, but spent a few years in Chicago, Ill., attending law school. When the Spanish-American war was declared in 1898, he enlisted in the navy and served until peace was concluded. Except for a period of 8 years in Chicago, in the employ of the United States Steel corporation, Mr.

Bush was in the insurance business in New Orleans, and at the time of his death was vice-president of the Edwin Shelby Co., limited. The marriage of Louis Bush and Miss Eveline Dreuil, daughter of Emile and Virginia (Russell) Dreuil, of New Orleans, took place June 28, 1913.

Butterworth, William Walton, M. D., of New Orleans, a distinguished practitioner actively interested in all matters for the improvement of hygiene and sanitation, and in the child welfare movement, was born June 15, 1864, at Rochdale, Lancashire, England; the son of Joseph and Catherine (Crossley) Butterworth, both natives of England, the former having been born in 1834, and the latter in 1838. The subject of this biography was reared in England, educated in public grammar schools until his 14th year, when he accompanied his parents in travels in Europe and the Latin Americas. Fleeing from an epidemic of yellow fever in Havana, Cuba, young Butterworth went to New Orleans, and has been a resident of that city for nearly 35 years. In 1889 he commenced the study of medicine, and in 1892 passed a competitive examination for the position of resident student (undergraduate) and ambulance surgeon, Charity hospital of New Orleans, serving from 1892 to 1894. In that year he graduated, with special mention, from the medical department of Tulane university. Dr. Butterworth rapidly won reputation and success in the ranks of the medical profession. He occupied at various epochs the following positions: Chief of clinic to chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in Tulane university, 1894-1901; treasurer of the Charity Hospital Alumni society, 1896; vice-president of the Charity Hospital Alumni society, 1902-1903; councillor for the State of Louisiana Southern Medical association, 1906-1909; associate professor in diseases of children, at Tulane university, 1907-1908 (2 years); professor diseases of children since 1908; since 1912 also professor in diseases of children in Post-Graduate School of Medicine, Tulane university; director of Orleans Parish Medical society, 1907-1908; secretary-treasurer of Charity Hospital Visiting Staff association, 1909-1911; secretary of the section of diseases of children, American Medical association, 1908; member of American committee to Third International congress for the study and prevention of infant mortality, Berlin, Sept., 1911; president New Orleans Pure Milk society and chairman of milk commission, 1911-1913; 1st vice-president Mississippi Valley Medical association, 1913; president of the Child's Welfare association of New Orleans, 1913; chairman of the scientific essay committee of the Orleans Parish Medical society, 1908-1910; since 1894 visiting physician to the Charity hospital, and visiting physician to Children's Out-clinic department; visiting physician to Milliken department, Children's hospital, since 1907; chief of department of pediatrics, Touro infirmary, since Oct., 1910; member of the following medical organizations: American Pediatric society, American Statistical, Louisiana State Medical, Orleans Parish Medical societies, the American Medical, Southern Medical, Tulane Alumni, Charity Hospital Alumni associations, and others. Dr. Butterworth is a member of the Episcopal church. He has not had much time to devote himself to social pleasures or to political

matters, but is a member of the Boston club. April 15, 1897, Dr. Butterworth married Miss Maud R. Campbell, daughter of William and Laura (Smith) Campbell, of New Orleans, and they have 2 children: William Walton, Jr., aged 10 years, and Maud C. B., Jr., 5 years.

Cambon, Sylvester, Sr., during many years an extensive importing and wholesale merchant and banker at New Orleans, and later large land owner and sugar planter, was born at Paris, France, where, in youth, he was afforded every educational advantage. At the age of 21 years he came to America and located at New Orleans, where he soon became associated with Frederick Avet in importing and wholesale merchandise business, under the firm name of Cambon & Avet. This business venture proved unusually successful and prosperous from its inception. Mr. Cambon finally became sole proprietor of the business and conducted it under firm name of S. Cambon. In addition to this wholesale importing business, Mr. Cambon became largely interested in banking, and later an extensive plantation owner and sugar planter, and in each and all of his enterprises uniformly successful. He was a large man, weighing about 250 pounds, and of splendid personality, enjoying great personal popularity as well as financial prosperity, and on one occasion declined an urgent appeal to become a candidate for the office of mayor of the city of New Orleans. He took an active interest in public and political affairs, but to the last persistently refused to become a candidate for any office or other political honor, though he was related to Ambassadors Paul and Jules Cambon, two of the most distinguished diplomats of France, who, respectively and in turn, served as ambassador at Washington to the United States, Great Britain and Tunis. Mr. Cambon had the reputation of being very charitable and liberal, and when the asylum wagons came around to his place of business, it is said that these vehicles were always filled from the store and no charge was made for the supplies thus furnished. At one time Mr. Cambon gave \$100,000, with a group of nine other citizens of New Orleans, who each gave a similar amount, to the French government for the care of French soldiers wounded in the Franco-German war. His liberal contributions toward alleviating distress at times of yellow fever epidemics in New Orleans and recurring floods of the Mississippi river were recognized with marks of the highest appreciation by the people among whom he lived. The government of France, too, in recognition of his liberal donations to that country, and his otherwise friendly offices toward the French republic, awarded him a diploma for international and voluntary aid to the French government. This interesting document, or diploma, which is now held by the sons of Mr. Cambon, is signed officially by the highest authorities of the French government, as follows: Cte. de Flarigny, president; Cte. de Beaufort, vice-president; Le Delnegé, secretary-general, and Cte de Terrienoy, minister of war and marine. Mr. Cambon also received from the French government a bronze medal made from cannon captured by the French soldiers from German forces. These mementoes are held in high esteem by the family, and very properly so.



S. Carbon

After a residence of about 30 years in New Orleans, during all of which time he was actively engaged in business, and business of far-reaching and complicated ramifications, he withdrew from these associations and removed to Union plantation, in St. John the Baptist parish, from which point he gave personal supervision to his large interests in sugar planting. It was at this latter place that his death occurred, April 1, 1878, aged 41 years. It is said that the immediate cause of his death was exposure to which he subjected himself in paying off his help at a time when he was too ill to have left his room. This final incident was distinctly typical of his conduct throughout life; he was always solicitous of the well-being of those engaged in his service. Mr. Cambon was twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary O'Sullivan, of Dublin, Ireland. She died in March, 1871, at the age of 28 years, and some years later Mr. Cambon was married to Miss Mary Ring, of Belfast, Ireland. Seven children, as follows, were born to these 2 unions: Lucie, Henry, Edouard, Sylvester, Maurice, Marie and Ferdinand, the last-named being born unto the second marriage. The 2 daughters are now deceased. After the death of the father the family removed to Terrebonne parish, the better to administer the interests of several valuable sugar properties in that locality. After some years in this latter location, the family again became resident at New Orleans, now about 5 years ago, and have so continued to this time. Mr. Cambon's sons, Henry, Sylvester, Maurice and Ferdinand, are each elsewhere sketched in this work.

Cambon, Henry, well-known business man and popular citizen of New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, La., April 18, 1862: son of Sylvester J., Sr., and Mary (O'Sullivan) Cambon, the former of whom was a native of Paris, France, and the latter of Dublin, Ireland. Sylvester J. Cambon, Sr., the father, came to America and located at New Orleans when yet a young man, embarking in business as an importer. Later he became, in association with his business partner, one of the largest wholesale merchants of the Crescent City, and was interested in banking, as well as having various other important connections and associations in the city and throughout the adjacent territory. He remained in active management of these interests during a period of about 30 years and then removed to the country to assume personal supervision of his large interests in sugar planting. His death occurred a few years later as a result of exposure to which he subjected himself in paying off his employes at a time when he was too ill to have done so. He made a large gift to the French government at the time of the Franco-German war, and was in turn designated by the French republic for signal honors. He was one of the most interesting figures of Louisiana life during the past generation, and is elsewhere specifically referred to in this work, which article the reader should examine. (See Sylvester J. Cambon, Sr.) In the course of his very complete education, Henry Cambon, the subject of this sketch, attended Romain's private school at New Orleans, where he was a classmate of the late distinguished Prof. Alceé Fortier of the faculty of Tulane university. Upon his graduation from this school Henry Cambon entered Spring Hill college, conducted by the Jesuit order at Mobile, Ala., and in this institution was a classmate,

respectively, of John Wogan, Charles and George Theard, George Sarpy, and others from New Orleans, who have since become distinguished in various lines of endeavor. He remained a student of this latter institution during a period of 6 years, and upon completion of the courses of study undertaken during that time, entered Yale college, where his studies were interrupted and terminated by the untimely death of his father as above related, and he was obliged to return home to assume the management of the father's large estate. He removed the family from Union plantation to Grand Caillon plantation, in Terrebonne parish, the better to direct the operations of the sugar-planting interests of the estate. From thence he went to Iberia parish, remaining 5 years on Grand Côte plantation, better known as Week's island; then removed to St. John the Baptist parish, on the Union and San Francisco plantations, until 1909. In 1908 his family returned to New Orleans, and have remained resident in the latter city since that date. Mr. Cambon is a member of the Catholic church, and is affiliated with the republican party, in the activities of which he has at all times taken an especially lively interest and prominent part in discharging the obligations of citizenship. June 5, 1885, Mr. Cambon was married to Miss Ernestine Millet, a daughter of Adelard and Josephine (Baeas) Millet, of St. John the Baptist parish. To their union 6 children have been born, namely: Sylvester, Rita, Etienne, Dominique, Raoul and Lucy. Sylvester, the first-born, died of diphtheria when 2 years old.

Cambon, Sylvester J., Jr., well-known and successful Louisiana sugar planter and operator, was born at New Orleans, La., and is a son of the late Sylvester J., Sr., and Mary (O'Sullivan) Cambon, the former of whom was a native of Paris, France, and the latter of Dublin, Ireland. The father was related, respectively, to Ambassadors Paul and Jules Cambon, two of the most distinguished among the many distinguished diplomats of France, and who in turn served as ambassador to the United States, Great Britain and Tunis. Sylvester J. Cambon, Sr., came to America and located at New Orleans shortly after having completed his education in Paris, and soon became a recognized leader in the commercial life of the southern metropolis, where he engaged in business as an importer, later becoming a large wholesale merchant and banker, with allied interests affecting many of the city's most prosperous and best-known mercantile, industrial and financial institutions. He became widely known, also, through his wide dispensation of charities, as well as his activities in connection with public affairs generally. Although he took the keenest interest in the selection of candidates and the subsequent election of the best available men for the offices, he persistently declined to become a candidate for any office whatsoever. On one occasion he was urgently requested to enter the race for the office of mayor of the city of New Orleans, but he would not listen to it. For a more detailed and comprehensive idea of the activities of the father, the reader should refer to the sketch of Sylvester J. Cambon, Sr., elsewhere in this work. He was one among the most important and interesting characters of the past generation in New Orleans and Louisiana life. Sylvester J. Cam-

bon, Jr., the subject of this sketch, received his earlier education at a private school in New Orleans, and when the course of instruction at this had been completed, entered Spring Hill college, at Mobile, Ala. Later he matriculated at St. Joseph college, Bardstown, Ky., from which he received the degree of B. S. Shortly following the completion of his education he became identified with the sugar planting industry of Louisiana, and has remained in that connection to this time.

Cambon, Maurice C., deputy surveyor of the port of New Orleans, was born in the city of New Orleans, La., and is a son of Sylvester J., Jr., and Mary (O'Sullivan) Cambon, the former of whom was born in Paris, France, and the latter in Dublin, Ireland. Sylvester J. Cambon, Sr., the father, came to America and located at New Orleans when about 21 years of age, becoming, in time, a large importer, wholesale merchant, and banker, and having many allied interests in the southern metropolis. He later withdrew from active participation in these connections and became a large land owner and sugar planter, removing with his family from the city and actively supervising these latter properties personally. He was signally honored by the French government, while a resident of New Orleans, and was one of the most prominent figures and altogether interesting characters in Louisiana life of the past generation. Sylvester J. Cambon, Sr., is elsewhere referred to in this work, and for a comprehensive sketch of his life activities the reader is directed to that article. Maurice C. Cambon, the subject of this sketch, acquired his earlier education in private schools at New Orleans, and when he had been thoroughly prepared at these, matriculated in Tulane university, where he spent 2 years, and later entered the law school of Tulane university and there prepared himself for the legal profession. Shortly following the completion of his law studies, he was appointed to the position of assistant cashier of the U. S. mint at New Orleans, in the year 1907. Subsequently he was promoted to the position of chief clerk and acting superintendent of the mint, filling this latter station until June, 1911, when he was transferred to the customs service, in which he successively filled the stations of keeper of bonded stores and private secretary for the port of New Orleans, from which latter post he was promoted to the office of deputy surveyor of the port of New Orleans, of which he remains incumbent at this time. Mr. Cambon is a member of the Catholic church. Jan. 28, 1914, Mr. Cambon was married to Miss Marie Camelia Murray, a daughter of the late Capt. Hubert Murray, merchant and planter. Miss Murray was given in marriage by her brother, Dr. E. Clinton Murray, of Houston, Tex. Mr. and Mrs. Cambon reside at 2004 Napoleon avenue, New Orleans.

Cambon, Dr. Ferdinand Joseph, D. V. M., successful and well-known bacteriologist of New Orleans, La., was born in the parish of St. John the Baptist, La., and is a son of Sylvester J., Sr., and Mary (Ring) Cambon, the former of whom was born at Paris, France, and the latter at Belfast, Ireland. Sylvester J. Cambon, Sr., the father, came to America and located at New Orleans shortly after having attained his 21st year. He immediately identified

himself with the best business interests of the city and engaged in business as an importer. His enterprises were more than ordinarily prosperous, and he soon became, in association with his business partner, one of the largest wholesale merchants of the city of New Orleans, later becoming associated with banking interests and a variety of enterprises of the more substantial commercial, industrial and financial element of the city's life. In addition to his business activities, he was widely known through his generous dispensation of charities, in the wisest and most intelligent manner. He at one time donated \$100,000 to the French government, during the Franco-German war, to aid in caring for the sick and wounded of the French army, and was afterward signally honored by the French republic in a most unique and fitting manner. He was one of the most interesting characters of his time, and for a fuller detailed account of his activities the reader should see sketch of Sylvester J. Cambon, Sr., elsewhere in this work. Mary (Ring) Cambon, the mother, was a daughter of Timothy Ring, who owned and operated 2 large factories located, respectively, at Cork and Belfast, Ireland. She was the second wife of Sylvester J. Cambon, Sr., and a niece of the first wife. In the course of his very complete education, Ferdinand Joseph Cambon attended a private school in New Orleans, later entering the Jesuit Brothers' college. After completing thorough preparation in the latter institution, he matriculated at Louisiana State university, after graduating from which he entered Tulane university for a special course of work, having received the degree of B. S. from the state university. Later, he entered the Kansas City College of Comparative Medicine (Mo.) and there did 4 years' work in bacteriological and microscopic research, receiving the degree of D. V. M. Since completing his professional education, Dr. Cambon had been actively engaged in practice at New Orleans, and with most gratifying success. He is a member of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity and is affiliated with the Catholic church.

Carré, Walter Willie, lumberman. Thomas Carré, of St. Peterport, Island of Guernsey, was the father of John Carré, who married Susan DeJersey, also of the Island of Guernsey. The latter were the parents of Henry Carré, who came to the United States and married Miss Amelia Wingate, of South Carolina. This last couple were the parents of Walter Willie Carré, who was born in Gainesville, Miss., June 6, 1829. He was reared in his native state and attended the public schools, but early in life removed to New Orleans, where, at the age of 17, he entered the lumber business. He became owner of the business at 19 years of age, and started on a career of great success. In 1852 he organized the W. W. Carré Co., doing business in New Orleans with lumber mills located in Logtown, Miss. Mr. Carré patented the dumping lumber wagon, which, with some changes, is used to this day. For a number of years he received a royalty on every one of these wagons built. It was he who first made the noted Carré cabins, which were houses shipped knocked down ready for erection. This branch of business was carried on quite extensively and until the country was built up with mills, these were the principal houses for country

and plantation use. Mr. Carré was a member of the Lumbermen's exchange, now called the Contractors & Dealers' exchange, and a member of the Masonic order. He was prominent in church work, and one of the stewards of what was first called the Carondelet Street Methodist church, now the First Methodist Episcopal church, South, located at No. 1108 St. Charles avenue. April 26, 1862, Mr. Carré married Miss Elvira A. Beach of New Orleans. Miss Beach was born in Lockland, O., March 31, 1842, and reared in New Orleans. She attended a private French school for some years, and later the public schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Carré the following children were born: John Beach, Walter W., Ada Beach, Darwin Beach, Henry Beach, Tudor Beach and Elvira. Of these, four are living, Walter W., D. Beach and Tudor Beach being engaged in the lumber business in New Orleans, and Henry Beach being a member of the faculty of Vanderbilt university of Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Carré died Jan. 31, 1877, and after his death, the W. W. Carré & Co. was dissolved, the other 2 partners going into business by themselves, and Mrs. W. W. Carré continued the business in the name of W. W. Carré, she being the owner, and the business was run for several years in this way. When the sons became of age, the firm of W. W. Carré & Co. was formed. Mrs. Carré and her 4 sons constituting the firm, and later this was succeeded by the W. W. Carré Co., Ltd., which is a corporation organized under Louisiana laws, in 1902. Walter Wingate Carré was born in New Orleans, June 6, 1865. He attended a private school and Soulé college. When 15 years old he entered the business of W. W. Carré, and when 17 years old, took the active management of the business with his mother, assisting as bookkeeper and cashier and acting in an advisory capacity. This Mr. Carré is now president of the W. W. Carré Co., Ltd. He is a member of the Contractors & Dealers' exchange. The company is a member of the Association of Commerce. Mr. Carré is a steward and also president of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal church, South. Sept. 25, 1900, Mr. Carré married Miss Isabel Coleock, daughter of R. H. Coleock, Sr., of New Orleans, cashier of the Southern Express Co. Miss Coleock was born Oct. 2, 1874, attended public schools of New Orleans and graduated at Newcomb college. They have 3 children: Isabel, Hutson and Walter W., Jr. D. Beach Carré was born May 30, 1869, the third son and fourth child of his parents, Walter W., and Elvira (Beach) Carré. He received his education in the schools of New Orleans, his native city. Following this, he entered into the lumber business in the employ of the firm of which his father was the head. This business has received his attention continuously from that time to the present, he being at this time vice-president of the W. W. Carré Co. The firm is extensively engaged in the wholesale and retail lumber business, and does a large export trade in yellow pine. Mr. Carré is a member of the Masonic order, having attained the Knight Templar degree, and he also belongs to the Order of the Red Cross. D. Beach Carré was married April 26, 1898, to Leila, daughter of D. B. and Leila (Berry) Morey. Mrs. Carré is a native of New Orleans, and has borne her husband the following children: D. Beach, Jr., D. Morey,

Chester Morey, Leila and Benita. Prof. Henry Beach Carré, Ph. D., son of Walter W. and Elvira (Beach) Carré, was born in New Orleans, June 9, 1871. His first schooling was at a private French school, then at the public school, and later at the Tulane high school. He graduated from Tulane university in 1895, with the degree A. B. He next went to Vanderbilt university at Nashville, Tenn., where, in 1898, he received the degree B. D. He spent 2 years in Germany and France pursuing studies in theology. In 1913, he took the degree Ph. D. at the University of Chicago. Before completing his education, Mr. Carré spent 4 years in the lumber business, but finding his tastes running in a different line, he withdrew from it and continued his educational work. He was joint pastor of the Methodist church and professor of Greek and biblical literature in Centenary college, Jackson, La. He continued as pastor, and was made vice-president of Centenary college and professor of mental and moral science and biblical literature. Later, he was made president of that college, but continued in the professorship. In 1903, he was elected to the chair of Biblical Theology and English Exegesis in Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., which position he now holds. March 22, 1906, Mr. Carré married Miss Mary Vaughan of Nashville, Tenn. She was born in Gallatin, Tenn., May 3, 1874, and reared in Nashville, where she attended the public school, and later the Nashville college for young ladies.

Carville, Jules Alex., of Plaquemine, Iberville parish, attorney-at-law, was born Dec. 14, 1879, at St. Gabriel, La. His father, John M. Carville, was a school teacher in Janesville, Wis., who, after serving as a soldier in the Union army, first as private in Co. K. of a home regiment, and promoted to a lieutenant, came to Louisiana, and taught school in Iberville parish. In 1868, Mr. Carville changed from professor to tradesman, establishing himself in mercantile business at Carville, near St. Gabriel, Iberville parish. He married Miss Octavia Dehon, of Iberville parish, whose parents were of French nationality. The Carville family consisted of 8 children, one of whom, Ben. C., died in childhood. Those living are: Lillie E., stenographer, in New Orleans; Jules Alex., lawyer, of Plaquemine; James G., chemist, residing at Philadelphia; Louis A., merchant, at Carville; Daisy M., now wife of B. O. Le Blanc, a physician at St. Gabriel; Francis, a nurse at Charity hospital, New Orleans, and Jennie N., residing at Carville, La. Jules Alex. Carville was educated in the public schools of his native parish, and at the Louisiana State university. At the death of his father, Feb. 21, 1899, aged 59 years, he took charge of the estate; continued its mercantile affairs until 1909, when he sold out. Two years before retiring from mercantile business, Mr. Carville had begun to study law at Tulane university, New Orleans, graduating in 1909, and immediately after receiving his diploma, he began (in Sept., 1909,) to practice his profession at Plaquemine. The people of Plaquemine hold Mr. Carville in high esteem because of his always giving evidences of interest in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. He was one of the first among the citizens of Plaquemine to agitate the question of building a new courthouse, and was a member of the committee in charge of that commendable

improvement. For 7 years he was a member of the police jury of Iberville parish. When the people voted for representatives to the constitutional convention of 1913, that assembled in Baton Rouge, the state capital, in November of that year, Mr. Carville was the unanimous choice of his constituents for membership in that important body. He is a member of the 21st judicial district committee; is affiliated with the Catholic order, Knights of Columbus, of whose council, No. 970, he has been lecturer for 4 years. June 8, 1904, the marriage of Jules Alex. Carville and Miss Domitilde Greand, of Plaquemine, was solemnized. Mrs. Carville's parents, Alfred and Eugenie (Le Blanc) Greand, both residents of Iberville parish, were members of prominent families that at one time owned the land upon which the town of Plaquemine is built. Mr. Greand died a few years ago, but his widow, and also the widow of John M. Carville, are still living, and reside in Iberville parish. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Alex. Carville are parents of 4 children: Eugenie, John Madison, Jules A., Jr., and Alfred Joseph. The oldest, a boy, Richard Dymond Carville, died in childhood.

Castell, William Joseph, one of the leading men in the financial and commercial circles of the Crescent City, his place of nativity, is the son of William J. Castell, who was a prominent attorney in New Orleans. In his youth he attended a private school on Bayou Road, after which he pursued his studies at Jefferson college in St. James parish for several years. In 1905 he started in business as a dealer in stocks and bonds, and has continued his activities in the same line to the present time, having his office at 626 Gravier street, New Orleans. Mr. Castell is a member of the New Orleans Cotton exchange, the New Orleans Board of Trade, New Orleans Stock exchange and of the Association of Commerece. He is also a member of the Pickwick, the Chess, Checkers & Whist, the Country and the Southern Yacht clubs. Mr. Castell subscribes to the creed of the Catholic church, and belongs to the Knights of Columbus. In 1897 occurred his marriage to Miss Bella Byrne, daughter of John B. Byrne of New Orleans, and they have 2 children, namely: William J. Castell, Jr., and Denise Castell.

Clark, L. Oran, M. D., health officer of Lafayette City, parish of Lafayette, La.; secretary of the Lafayette Parish Medical society, and of the Attakapas Clinical society; one of the founders and a director of the Lafayette sanitarium; medical examiner for a number of large insurance companies, is a prominent practitioner of medicine and surgery in southwestern Louisiana. The Clark family is originally from St. Landry parish, in which Valentine Clark, paternal grandfather of Dr. L. Oran Clark, was a planter. His son, Dr. A. O. Clark, also a native of St. Landry parish, and father of the subject of this sketch, removed to the parish of Lafayette at the age of 20, entered Tulane medical department in 1885, graduated in 1887, and began the practice of his profession at Ridge, Lafayette parish, where he is still residing. He married Miss Alice Lambert, of St. Landry parish, and of their union, 5 children were born, of which two were boys, who became physicians. Twelve relatives of the Clark family embraced the profession of medicine. L. Oran Clark was educated in the public schools, and at Centenary

college, Jackson, La., graduating in 1902, with the degree of bachelor of science. He matriculated in 1902 in the medical department of Tulane university, New Orleans, and in 1905 received his diploma. After graduating, Dr. Clark went to Shreveport, and served on the interne staff of the Shreveport Charity hospital. Coming back to Lafayette, he opened an office as general practitioner, giving, however, special attention to surgical cases, which he treats at the Lafayette sanitarium. Dr. Clark has served as deputy coroner of Lafayette parish, and is now health officer. Besides his secretaryship of the parish, and the Attakapas clinical societies, he is member of the Louisiana State Medical society, the Southern and the American Medical associations; is ex-vice president of the senior class, medical department of Tulane, 1905; is affiliated with the Phi Chi fraternity (the Southern Medical); the Kappa Alpha fraternity, the Elks and K. of P. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and politically, supports the democratic party. In the Lafayette Motor Car Co., Dr. Clark is a stockholder and director. He married, in 1902, Miss Beatrice Skipwith, daughter of Henry Skipwith, of Jackson, La.

Colomb, Brooks A., M. D., successful physician, Colomb, St. James parish, La., was born in St. James parish, March 25, 1862; son of Henry Octave and Elizabeth Bradwell (Brooks) Colomb, the former of whom was born in Ascension parish, La., and the latter in Mobile, Ala. The father devoted his energies to the vocation of a sugar planter throughout life. A few years prior to his death he retired from active business and moved to Florida. His death occurred at Union, La., at the age of 76 years. The mother died Feb. 4, 1912. The paternal grandfather was a native of Herblais, a suburb of Paris, France, whence he went to San Domingo at an early date. After some years in this latter location, he came to the United States about the year 1800. The mother's family, Brooks, came originally from England, locating in South Carolina, from which branches of the family have been extended south and into various parts of the country. The paternal grandfather, Christopher Colomb, after locating in the United States, became very prosperous and took a prominent part in public affairs. He occupied a district bench in Ascension parish during some time. He married a Miss Bringier, of Ascension parish, and some years later was married to a daughter of Admiral Perry. Christopher Colomb was a direct descendant of Christopher Columbus. Two children were born to Henry Colomb and wife, namely: Henry Octave, now deceased, and Brooks A., the subject of this sketch. The latter received his earlier education at private schools of the locality in which he was born, following which he passed 2 years as a student in the academic department of the Louisiana State university. When this latter course of instruction had been completed, he entered the medical department of Tulane university, after passing 2 years in which, and 2 years as interne in the New Orleans Charity hospital, he received his degree of M. D. Then, in 1885, he went to Florida, where he remained in medical practice about 3 years. In 1888 he returned to Louisiana and located at Colomb.

where he has since devoted his abilities to the requirements of his patients. The doctor is a member of the Episcopal church. He is also affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the St. James Parish Medical and the Louisiana State Medical societies. Oct. 24, 1894, Dr. Colomb was married to Miss Margaret Scott Gilmore, a daughter of Prof. James H. and Estelle (Berrick) Gilmore, of Marion, Va. Mrs. Colomb's parents are both now deceased. Her father was during a number of years professor of law in the University of Virginia. Her mother was born at Washington, D. C. Six children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Colomb, as follows: Bessie Brooks, a graduate of Silliman college, Clinton, La.; Brooks A., Estelle Gilmore, Henry Octave, Margaret L., and Catherine Ioor. The latter five are now in high school.

Da Ponte, Harry, large lumber exporter, formerly interested in the Louisiana state lottery, one of the earliest members of the New Orleans cotton exchange, charter member of the Chess, Checkers & Whist club and the Orleans Rod & Gun club, was born in New Orleans, La., June 29, 1853; son of Durant and Sophia (Brook) Da Ponte. The father was the first editor, respectively, of the New Orleans Picayune and the Delta. He was born in New York City; came to New Orleans in 1840, and became a newspaper reporter. He reported the proceedings of the legislature of 1844-45 for one of the New Orleans newspapers. In 1882 he began operating in stocks and was successful. He retired several years prior to his death, which occurred in California in the year 1905. Sophia Brook's father was one of the first cotton factors in New Orleans, and was engaged in this business during a number of years. The daughter was born in the East Indies in 1830, and came from that region to New Orleans with her father in 1832. To Durant and Sophia (Brook) Da Ponte 2 children were born, these being Lorenzo, deceased in 1905, a resident of New Orleans prior to death, and Harry Da Ponte, the subject of this sketch. Durant Da Ponte served in the Confederate army from beginning to end of the Civil war, as a staff officer under Gen. Van Dorn, and was one of the last men to leave Richmond. Harry Da Ponte received a high school education in the city of his birth, and when this had been completed, entered the service of the Slocum-Baldwin Hardware Co., where he remained 3 years, following which he was employed in the freight department of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern R. R. for about 6 months. He then went to Texas, in the year 1871, and was there engaged in the general produce business for a time, later becoming associated with the firm of B. L. Mann & Co. At the age of 20 years he became manager of the Dallas house, and conducted this until its failure some time later. At that time, in the year 1875, the famous Porferio Diaz was at the head of revolutionary forces in Mexico, and young Da Ponte established connection with these forces and was for some time engaged in smuggling arms and ammunition into Mexico and assisting in their delivery to the revolutionary forces. In connection with this hazardous service, he owned and operated a boat, called the Laura Lewis, on the Popontta river. In the course of this work he participated in many thrilling adventures and experienced several

very narrow escapes, but had the good fortune to complete his undertakings and escape without injury, having, in addition to his more substantial reward, some satisfaction in the fact of having contributed somewhat to the success of Gen. Diaz in establishing stable government in Mexico. In 1885 he became a member of the New Orleans cotton exchange, at a time when that organization was very young. At this time, also, he was interested in the Louisiana State Lottery Co., and was in the real estate business. He laid out Rosa Park, one of the early residential suburbs of the city of New Orleans. After the lottery business had been terminated through state legislation, he became engaged in the timber export business, and has continued in that business to the present. Mr. Da Ponte was a charter member of the Chess, Checkers & Whist club, and also of the Orleans Rod & Gun club, and a member of the board of directors in the latter organization. In 1878 Mr. Da Ponte was married to Miss Gertrude Hay, of Houston, Tex. Mrs. Da Ponte died in 1907, leaving 4 children, viz.: Lorenzo, now an attorney at Tacoma, Wash.; Harry, Jr., with Adler Export Co., a resident of New Orleans; Ethel, wife of J. A. Steek, of Walhalla, S. C., and Agnes, wife of Frederiek Beirne, of Paris, France. In 1910 Mr. Da Ponte was married to Miss Marcedes Alvarez, a daughter of Morlez y Alvarez.

Davidson, John H., parish superintendent of schools, Homer, La., was born near La Grange, Ga., July 16, 1848; a son of Joseph T. and Mary (Hawthorne) Davidson, both native South Carolinians. The family were of Scotch-Irish descent, coming to America at an early date. The father, a Presbyterian minister, was born in 1818, and settled in Georgia in 1840, where he began his theological studies, after the completion of which he taught school and preached. In 1853 he came to Homer, La., established the Presbyterian church at that place, and also taught school. He was instrumental in the building of many of the churches in North Louisiana, and was well known throughout that section of the state for his zeal in the religious upbuilding of his community. He was the owner of a small plantation, where he raised his children, and it was here that he passed away in 1881, age 64 years. His beloved wife died in 1889, being 73 years of age. Of the 5 children in the family, the subject of this biography is the third. After availing himself of the advantages afforded by the schools of his community, he entered the University of Mississippi, graduating in the class of 1872 with signal honors, after which he took a post-graduate course, and later was given an assistant professorship in the university, where he remained for 2 years. He then went to Yazoo City, continuing his pedagogical work there for 1 year. Prof. Davidson then located at Vienna, where he taught in an academy for 6 years. In the fall of 1881 he came to Homer, and took charge of Homer college, but on account of his father's death, gave up this position and returned to the family homestead, living on the farm for the next 2 years. In 1883 he accepted the management of the Homer female institute, which he later consolidated with the Homer male college, forming a co-educational institution. He taught in the Ruston high school in 1889, and remained in this incumbency

for 6 years, after which time he moved to Downsville, La., and taught there 2 years. Since that time he has taught at Homer, Lisbon, Junction City and Athens, La. In 1908 he was elected parish superintendent of schools, to which office he has twice been reelected, filling this important position most acceptably, and proving himself an efficient executive and a splendid instructor. Prof. Davidson is the owner of a small plantation, where he now resides. In April, 1876, was solemnized his marriage to Mary, a daughter of H. H. and Jane (Stribling) Howard. She was born in Vienna, Lincoln parish, in 1858. Her father was a native of the state of New York, coming to Louisiana and engaging in the mercantile business, which he followed until his death in 1862. The mother is still living. Prof. and Mrs. Davidson are the parents of 5 children, namely: Mary, wife of David James, coal and ice dealer at Ruston; Belle, teaching at Homer; Alice, wife of G. N. Brown, a mill man at Doyline, La.; Agnes, wife of Frank Tindol, a sawyer at Bowie, La., and Olive, stenographer for the Thompson-Richie Grocery Co., at Ruston.

Dawkins, Herbert Elmer, attorney at Farmerville, son of James Monroe Dawkins, was born Aug. 25, 1882, in Union parish, La. The father was born July 3, 1854, in Union country, Ark.; son of Duncan D. Dawkins. The last-named, a native of Newberne, N. C., was the son of Samuel Dawkins, a Methodist Episcopal minister, who moved from Virginia into North Carolina. It is supposed that the Dawkins family in America originated with 2 brothers who came from England shortly after the Revolutionary war, settling first in Virginia, whence one moved to Maryland and the other to North Carolina. The sons of Samuel Dawkins were Minor, Anguish, George and Duncan D. Minor settled in Bienville parish, La. George and Anguish settler near Fort Worth, Tex., and their children are scattered as far west as California. Duncan settled in Union parish, La., and his sons were George, Robert B., John R., Oliver C., Edgar A., Thomas and James M. John R. Dawkins' children were Dan and Annie, both of whom are living in Texas. Edgar A. Dawkins' children were Edgar, Ben C., Joseph E., Thomas C., Gertrude and Lillie. James M. Dawkins' children were Herbert E., Emmette, Sam D., Willie, James R., Gordie, Emma and May. Children of Oliver C. Dawkins were Bruton T., Joseph B., Margaret, Lamar and Frank. Thomas Dawkins had no children. George Dawkins and John R. Dawkins were both Confederate soldiers. George, who started as a private and became a captain, was with Stonewall Jackson in Virginia. John R. was with Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and also with Gen. Bragg. James M. Dawkins left Arkansas when about 5 years old and came with his parents to Union parish, La., and there attended public school. His father, Duncan D. Dawkins, had a number of slaves, and the loss of these and general conditions caused by the Civil war, crippled him badly, but he still kept on and accumulated considerable property after the war. J. M. Dawkins had but little schooling. He was a farmer till 1910, at which time he became deputy clerk of the district court. In 1902-1903 and also in 1904-05 he was a member of the state legislature from Union parish. He was parish

treasurer in 1906-07-08-09. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, a deacon in the Missionary Baptist church, a democrat and active in politics. In 1881 he married Caroline Smith. Herbert Elmer Dawkins lived on a farm until 18 years old. He taught school 1 year, after which he entered as a student in the Louisiana industrial institute at Ruston, La., where he graduated in 1905, receiving the degree of bachelor of industry. He was class orator at graduation. In 1904 he represented the Agatheridan literary society in a debate with the Lomax literary society and won a medal. He was literary editor of a school annual called Langanappe. After finishing school at Ruston, Mr. Dawkins taught 1 year and in the fall of 1906 entered the Louisiana State university, where, in 1909, he graduated in both literary and law courses, receiving at the same time the degrees B. A. and LL. B. The last year of the course in L. S. U. he was editor of the college annual called Gumbo. In June, 1909 Mr. Dawkins was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Louisiana, and in August he formed a partnership with H. G. Fields, under the name of Fields & Dawkins. This partnership lasted 1 year and he then became a member of the firm of Everett, Elder, Hodge & Dawkins. This continued until 1911, when the partnership was dissolved and since that date Mr. Dawkins has practiced law alone at Farmerville. He was married May 10, 1910, to Miss Ruth Webb, daughter of A. M. and Alice Webb of Union parish, and they are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

Denis, Henry, distinguished lawyer and citizen, was born in New Orleans, Jan. 12, 1828. His father was Henry Raphael Denis and his mother bore the maiden name of Aimée Derbigny. She was a daughter of Pierre Derbigny, the fifth governor of the state of Louisiana, who was born at Laon, France in 1767, and his family belonged to the French nobility. Henry Raphael Denis was born at St. Germainen, Laye, in France, and came to New Orleans when a young man. He made Louisiana the country of adoption, and settled in New Orleans, where he became a lawyer of distinction in the early part of the 19th century. He left three sons: Arthur Denis, once a planter of large possessions and advanced views in relation to agriculture; Henry Denis, the subject of this personal sketch, and Jules C. Denis, prominent in his days in banking and commercial affairs. Henry Denis followed the profession of his father and maternal grandfather, that of the law, which he practiced more than 50 years. His early education was obtained in private schools of Paris, France, and of New Orleans, and the study of law he began in his father's office. In the year 1850 Mr. Denis graduated from the law school of the University of Louisiana, which was subsequently incorporated in the Tulane university of Louisiana, and in which many years later he became professor of Civil law. In 1851 Mr. Denis, having just recently been admitted to the bar, was offered, by agreement of the parties in an important law suit, an appointment by the court as special commissioner to proceed to the Isthmus of Panama for the purpose of taking the depositions of witnesses at Chagres and Panama. The trip was not free from dangers of different forms; the railroad on the Isthmus was not then built, the disease at Chagres

and robbers in the mountains were additional difficulties to travel. But, with carelessness and courage of youth, he accepted the mission, went through safely and successfully in the performance of the task. Returning to New Orleans, he actively launched out in the practice of law and rose to the front rank of the profession. He prosecuted some cases of great importance and magnitude before the Supreme Court of Louisiana and the Supreme Court of the United States. He demanded, under the Founding Act of 1874, the conversion of the bonds of the state of Louisiana in behalf of the foreign bondholders. The State Board of Liquidation, under the chairmanship of Gov. Nicholls, made the most strenuous opposition to the demand, but the Supreme court ultimately decided the case in favor of the bondholders. In 1880 the Supreme court of Louisiana offered him the position of reporter of its decisions. He accepted the place, and filled it assiduously during 15 years and then resigned it. In 1881 the chair of Civil law in Tulane university of Louisiana became vacant and was offered to Mr. Denis. This branch of the law had received most of his attention during the years previous, and he accepted the chair, and after diligently filling it for 24 years resigned the position. Mr. Denis is the author of a book on the comparative law of pledges of the Civil and Common law, which was favorable commented upon by the law reviews both in this country and in England. When the Civil war broke out Mr. Denis enlisted at the call of Gen. Beauregard, as a private in a cavalry known as Guy Dreux cavalry, which was ready and equipped and was sent to the army of Tennessee then under the command of Gen. Beauregard. On the eve of the battle of Shiloh, that company was assigned to duty as body guard of Gen. Beauregard on the battlefield. At the end of the campaign Henry Denis was detailed to Western Louisiana where he became one of the aides-de-camp of Gov. Henry W. Allen. He retained that position until the end of the war. Gov. Allen deciding then to go to Mexico, Mr. Denis accompanied him there, assisted him in the City of Mexico to found a newspaper called the Mexican Times, taking part in the editing of it until he left Mexico and returned to New Orleans at the end of Nov., 1866. Mr. Denis has been married 3 times. His first wife was Georgine Cenas, a daughter of Dr. A. H. Cenas, a prominent physician in New Orleans. Two sons were born of this marriage, H. Augustus and George Jules Denis. Mr. Denis married for a second wife Elise Rushton, the daughter of Dr. William Rushton, also a prominent physician of New Orleans. There was no issue of this marriage. His third wife bore the maiden name of Bella Bell, the daughter of Samuel Bell, a merchant and banker of New Orleans. Five daughters and 1 son are the issue of this marriage: Cecile, wife of Frank H. Mortimer; Alice, Bella and Louise (unmarried); and Anna, wife of Edward T. Shepard; and Edmond Derbigny Denis.

Diboll, Collins Cerré, well-known architect, and member of the firm of Diboll, Owen & Goldstein, New Orleans, La., was born at New Orleans, La., July 23, 1868; son of Jason Torrey and Elizabeth Halsey (Copes) Diboll, the former of whom was born July 3, 1829, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., and died at New Orleans March 12, 1877; grandson of Dr. J. S. and Mary A. Copes, the former of whom was born Dec. 9, 1811, near Lewes, Del., and died March 8, 1885 at New Orleans;

Mary A., the wife, was born April 4, 1812, and died Jan. 4, 1865, at New Orleans: great-grandson of Rev. Joseph and Jenny Wilkins (White) Copes, who were married in 1791, and the former of whom was born Oct. 3, 1765, at Broad Creek Hundred, Sussex county, Del.; great-great-grandson of Thomas Copes, large landholder in Broad Creek Hundred, Sussex county, Del., and born either at that place or in Henrico county, Va., about 1735; great-great-great-grandson of Daniel Copes, (known as Daniel the Scot or Daniel the Covenanter), of Scottish parentage, who settled in Accomac or Henrico county, Va., about the year 1700. Thomas Copes and wife were noted for their force of character, education and religious faith, the influence of which was felt by the community in which they lived. Rev. Joseph Copes, born Oct. 3, 1765, was pastor of the United Presbyterian churches of Lewes, Coolspring, and Indian River, Del. A son of Thomas Copes became a large land and mill owner of that section. His 3 sisters married into Kentucky families, 2 wedding brothers of the name Wingate, near Lexington, and the other a Mr. Allen. In 1795 Joseph Copes was ordained a ruling elder in Broad Creek church at Laurel, Del. He represented many non-residents in business affairs, and had frequently to appear for them in court, where he was recognized and distinguished for his legal knowledge and business ability. He was sought also as a public speaker in times of political contests. His death occurred April 6, 1822. Rev. Joseph Copes, by his marriage with Jenny Wilkins White, reared and left 9 children, 5 daughters and 4 sons. The eldest, Isaac, was ensign in the infantry regiment of Col. Samuel Bayer Davis, at the defense of Lewes against the bombardment by the English fleet under Commodore Beresford. The second son, Thomas, moved to St. Charles, Mo., and became wealthy. He was one of the founders of St. Charles college. His death occurred in Texas, in the year 1849. Joseph S. Copes, born Dec. 9, 1811, at Lewes, Del., and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, graduated in medicine at Jefferson college, Philadelphia, in 1833. He migrated to the Yazoo (Miss.) Valley in 1834. It is said that he was a total abstainer throughout life, and that he founded the first Recabite society in his native state. At the age of 20 he held the chair of assistant professor of chemistry, never before held by an undergraduate. At the age of 21 he was honored by Gen. David Hazzard with the commission of port physician of Delaware Bay. Later he was one of the founders of Mississippi State Agricultural society. He removed to Jackson in 1839, where he actively engaged in establishing Sharon college. He was also a director in Oakland college. He occupied the office of inspector of the state penitentiary, and was a pioneer in the development of the cotton industry in that state. Dr. Copes was the author of the Mississippi state vaccine law, and took an active part in organizing and building the first Presbyterian church at Jackson, Miss. While vice-president of the Mississippi state medical society, he represented that body, in 1846, at New York, and aided in establishing the American Medical association. During his residence in New Orleans he served as president of the school board, administrator of the University of Louisiana, and commissioner of the New Orleans house of refuge, where he effected the employment of boys in manufacturing, especially

coarse shoes. During a number of years Dr. Copes occupied the position of president of the New Orleans academy of sciences. In 1851, on the creation of the board of physicians and surgeons for the government of the Charity hospital, Dr. Copes became a member of the board and had charge of some crowded wards of the hospital while cholera and typhoid fever were raging during that year and the next. In 1853, upon the invitation of Gov. Foote of Mississippi, he went to the relief of that state, after a 4-months day and night struggle with the yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans. In addition to his other conspicuous talents and abilities, he was noted for his fluency in both writing and speaking, and contributed largely to medical journals by able articles on surgery, medicine, and hospital management. During some years prior to his death he represented the New York Life Insurance Co. as state agent for Louisiana. Dr. Copes was an intimate friend of the late Dr. B. M. Palmer, in whose church—the First Presbyterian—Dr. Copes long occupied the office of elder. Dr. Copes died in New Orleans March 8, 1885. Jason Torrey Diboll, father of Collins Cerré Diboll, came south in the late 50's. His superior education influenced him in his taste for teaching, and during a number of years he successfully followed this vocation. He married Elizabeth Halsey Copes, eldest daughter of Dr. J. S. Copes. His death occurred March 12, 1877. Collins Cerré Diboll was born July 23, 1868, in the city of New Orleans, where he now resides. He was educated in the public schools of the city in which he was born, and in his early youth determined that he would follow the profession of architecture. Having lost both parents before reaching the age of 12 years, he was guided in his course largely by the advice of his guardian, the late Frederick Wing, who was noted for his integrity and business ability, as well as for his gentle and loving character, and was beloved by all who knew him. At the age of 16 years, young Diboll found a position with Muir & Fromherz, among the most prominent building contractors in the city, and during the succeeding 4 years the young man devoted his days to work on the large buildings being erected by this firm, in order to gain a practical knowledge of the ground work of his chosen profession. At night he attended the Tulane architectural classes conducted by Prof. William Woodward, of Boston, Mass., who now lives in New Orleans, and who has left the imprint of his knowledge upon many of the young men in the Southern metropolis. In 1889 Mr. Diboll, wishing to extend his experience, went to Dallas, Tex., which at that time was enjoying a period of unprecedented prosperity. After passing 2 years successfully and profitably in that city, there began a season of financial disturbance from which Dallas suffered severely, and it became apparent that in all probability it would be several years before a reaction came. Not willing to await the turn of the tide, Mr. Diboll decided, in 1892, to visit New York, and there investigate at close range the latest methods employed in the erection of large and important buildings. After remaining 2 years in New York City, in the spring of 1894, he returned to New Orleans for a brief visit, intending to return to New York when the results of the financial panic of 1893 had passed. During this visit his friends influenced him to remain in the city, and this resulted in his forming a partnership

with the late G. M. Togerson, architect of the New Orleans exposition of 1885. After a short association with Mr. Togerson, in Feb., 1895, Mr. Diboll became associated with Mr. Owen, under the firm name of Diboll & Owen. The last named member of the firm is a graduate of the Massachusetts institute of technology, and at that time had just concluded his studies at that institution. This latter association has never been disturbed. In 1907 the firm admitted Mr. M. H. Goldstein, and at that time the firm name became and has since remained Diboll, Owen & Goldstein. Mr. Goldstein also is a graduate of the Massachusetts institute of Technology, and a student of the Academy of Rome. This firm has and does now enjoy the confidence of a large and substantial clientele, and has, in the course of its career, designed many of the most substantial, commodious and artistic structures in the city, among which may be mentioned the following: The Carnegie library, Canal-Louisiana Bank & Trust Co., Metropolitan bank, Municipal office building, Pythian temple, Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Joseph's academy, Prytania Street Presbyterian church, First Methodist church, Restoration of St. John's church, Carondelet Street Evangelical church, Salem Evangelical church, Mergenthaler Linotype Co., Barnett-Schaeffer-Connor, Inc., Restoration of St. Louis cathedral, and other work of the better class in all parts of the city. This firm has designed buildings, especially churches, throughout Louisiana and as far west as Portland, Ore., and Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Diboll is a member of the board of deacons, Prytania Street Presbyterian church; secretary-treasurer board of commissioners Fink asylum; board of directors charity organization, executive committee public school alliance; Pickwick club, Chess, Checkers and Whist club; Louisiana Chapter, American Institute of Architects. Mr. Diboll married Miss Mary Jessie Blocker, eldest daughter of Dr. E. B. and Frances Asbury (Ware) Blocker, of Marshall, Tex., and 3 children, all of whom are living, have been born to their union, namely: Frances Louise, Eugene Burrus, Collins Cerré, Jr. Mrs. Diboll is a lineal descendant, or relative of some of the earliest colonial families, among whom may be mentioned the Blockers of Edgefield District, S. C.; Butlers of Culpepper, Va.; Wares of Georgia, and Jemmisons of Alabama. Mrs. Diboll is a talented musician, and was honored as the only amateur vocalist from the South to successfully pass the jury of prominent musicians, headed by Theodore Thomas, of the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. This achievement prompted the management of the Woman's building to extend her an invitation to appear in concert among the most prominent musicians then in Chicago from all parts of the country. Soon after this, she was requested to go to Houston, Tex., to take the management of the choir of Shearn Memorial church. The sacred music of this church became so attractive that the building had to be enlarged to accommodate the congregation. After remaining a year in Houston, Mrs. Diboll (then Miss Blocker) was invited to accept the chair of vocal music of the Summer Chautauqua at Monteagle, Tenn., and there accomplished the most successful vocal season in the history of the Chautauqua. After having become resident at New Orleans, Mrs. Diboll sang during several years in the Prytania Street Presbyterian church. She has been a member of the most prominent

amateur musical organizations of New Orleans during the past 18 years. Mrs. Diboll took an active part in the organization of the Young Women's Christian association in New Orleans, and is a member of the board of directors of that institution. She selected as her special work in connection with this organization, the management of the lunch room, and this feature has been an unqualified success from the opening day.

Donaldson, Henry A., of Reserve, St. John parish, was born in that vicinity April 5, 1887, and is a son of Dr. Louis T. and Antoinette (Vignes) Donaldson, the former of whom was born in St. James parish and the latter in the same region as was the son. The paternal grandparents, Valsin and Armanline (Gravois) Donaldson, were natives, respectively, of St. James and St. Charles parishes, but lived at Edgard, where the husband employed his slaves in making brick and cultivating a farm. He died in 1892 at the age of 90 years. His wife died in 1891, at the age of 78. The paternal great-grandfather, John Donaldson, came to Louisiana from Georgia and located in St. James parish at a very early date. He married Manon Rome, a native of that region. The maternal great-grandfather, Armand Gravois, came to Louisiana from Canada with a party of early settlers. He married Erasie Hotard, who was born in St. Charles. The ancestors of the Donaldson family in Louisiana were of Irish origin, while those of the Vignes family came originally from France. Dr. Louis T. Donaldson, who has long been active as a practicing physician of St. John parish, is a graduate M. D. of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane) and served 2 years as interne at the New Orleans Charity hospital. He graduated in the class of 1879, which included, among others, Dr. Rudolph Matas, and Drs. Parham, McCutcheon, Vance, Gabert, Elmore, Hanson, Kennedy and Dunlap, several of whom have risen to distinction in the medical profession. Dr. Donaldson has been in practice at Reserve since 1882, also owning a farm there, and being a stockholder and director in the Bank of St. John. He has been health officer of the parish the past 7 years. Dr. Donaldson was married Sept. 17, 1883. His wife is a daughter of Adrain and Claire (Basset) Vignes, both of whom were natives of France, but were married in Louisiana, where the former followed the business of a planter and merchant. He died in 1903, at the age of 78 years, as a result of injuries accidentally received in alighting from a street car in New Orleans. His wife died in 1890, at the age of 67 years. Nine children were born to Dr. Louis T. Donaldson and wife, as follow: Louis T., Jr., also a graduate in medicine at Tulane university, now practicing medicine at Hahnville, and married to Edna Gabert; Sidney was educated at Jefferson college and is now doing clerical work at Louisville, Ky.; Henry A., the subject of this sketch; Guy Rudolph received the degree of A. B. at Jefferson college and afterward studied French under Prof. Alcé Fortier. Later he was a student in mechanical engineering at Tulane university; Caire Marie was educated at Sacred Heart academy, convent, and at Picard institute, New Orleans; Adrain Vignes died in childhood; Antoinette Armanline attended Sacred Heart academy, Picard institute and Miss Brest's private school, New Orleans; Rosa attended Picard institute and Miss Brest's school; and Armand, the last two

now attending the public school at Reserve. Henry A. Donaldson received his earlier education at a private school in the vicinity of his home. He then matriculated at Jefferson college, where he passed 6 years as a student. Later he entered the New Orleans College of Pharmacy, (now affiliated with Loyola university), from which he received the degree of Master of Pharmacy with the class of 1905. Shortly after his graduation he became connected with the business of the Rapides Drug Co., at Alexandria, but after 18 months at that place accepted a position as pharmacist for L'Heureux at Reserve. In 1908 he purchased the business of his employer and has continued this to the present, making many improvements, enlarging the capacities of the business and extending his trade. He now handles a complete line of drugs and druggists' sundries and does a general prescription business. In 1908 Mr. Donaldson was appointed postmaster at Reserve and has discharged the duties of that office to this time. He has taken civil service examination and passed successfully. He is affiliated with the democratic party, and is a member of the Catholic church, Woodmen of the World and Knights of the Maccabees. June 1, 1910, Henry A. Donaldson was married to Denise Maurin, daughter of Fortune and Desire (Bossier) Maurin, of Reserve, where the father has long conducted a wholesale produce and baker business. He was born in France, but his wife is a native of the parish in which the family now live. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, viz.: Beulah and Henry, Jr. The last-named died in infancy.

Doss, Hon. William L., successful merchant, legislator, and bank director of Gueydan, Vermilion parish, La., was born in Dallas county, Ala., Feb. 24, 1850, and is a son of Thomas Allen King and Martha (Traylor) Doss, the former a native of north Alabama and the latter of the Carolinas. The paternal great-grandfather, Jonathan Doss, was a native of Germany, and came to America, locating in the state of Virginia, in 1737. The paternal grandfather, John Doss, was born in Virginia, but ran away from home when 14 years old, and finally settled in Alabama. William L. Doss' mother died when the lad was 8 years old, the father following the mother 3 years later. He was educated in private schools of the county in which he was born, and remained on the old homestead in Dallas county, Ala., with his stepmother, until 24 years old. In Jan., 1874, he located in Morehouse parish, La., where he engaged in farming, later adding a sawmill enterprise, and still later a mercantile business to his pursuits. All of his undertakings prospered, and in 1891 he had become the largest individual shipper of cotton in Morehouse parish, his shipments in that year being 1427 bales. Following this he was drowned out by an overflow, losing nearly all he possessed, and in Jan., 1895, he removed with his family to Acadia parish and there located in the vicinity of Crowley, where he again engaged in farming and began the rehabilitation of his fortune. In Feb., 1897, Mr. Doss opened the first mercantile business at Gueydan, and built the sixth house erected in the town. He carried only an \$800 stock of goods, but even with the handicap of small capital, his first year's business amounted to more than \$14,000. He has remained in mercantile business at Gueydan continuously since 1897, longer than

any other merchant in the place, and during this time has given more than \$5,000 to the churches and schools, and spent \$7,000 in the education of his children. In 1880 William L. Doss was married to Miss Jennie Keller, of Morehouse parish, a native of East Feliciana, and to their union 6 children have been born, these being at this time as follow: Rev. William Doss, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, now stationed at New Orleans; Alexander Keller, deceased, who had completed the A. B. and B. S. degrees, and at the time of his death was in senior class in the medical department of Tulane university; Sallie T., wife of J. J. Martin of Gueydan; Thomas Jefferson, associated with his father in business; Lola Belle, who died in infancy, and Bessie Robinett, now at the parental home. Mr. Doss and members of his family are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in the organization of which he took a leading part in Gueydan. He has been a member of the board of Stewards and board of trustees since the organization of the congregation at Gueydan, and since the year of his location in that vicinity has been superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Doss has acted with the democratic party since casting his first ballot, and has acted in various official capacities. He served 8 years as a member of the police jury and 3 years as a member of the school board of Morehouse parish. From 1888 to 1892 he served as a member of the Louisiana state legislature, representing Morehouse parish, and it was during that term of the legislature that the famous lottery fight occurred, in which he took a leading part and determined stand against the lottery. He is an earnest, able, and convincing public speaker, and previous to this session of the legislature, and its attendant struggle over the lottery question, he had campaigned throughout Northern Louisiana in opposition to the lottery influences. Previous to his removal from Morehouse parish, he was prominently mentioned for congressional honors. In 1876 he took an active part in the movement that resulted in the removal from office of the carpet-bag politicians and the ending of their power. Since locating at Gueydan he has served as a member of the city council during a number of terms, and also as a member of the school board. He organized the first school at Gueydan, and during a number of years employed the teachers, the management of the local school having been turned over to him by the parish board. Much of his time and means has been devoted to the cause of education at Gueydan. Mr. Doss is a stockholder in the People's State Bank and the Bank of Gueydan, and is a member of the board of directors of the latter institution. While at all times manifesting the keenest and most watchful interest in political and public affairs, and being deeply appreciative of the high obligations of American citizenship, he has not taken an active part in politics since leaving Morehouse parish, finding it necessary to devote his abilities to the management of private interests, which, with such cooperation in school, church, and other local affairs as he feels it incumbent upon him to give, fully occupies his time and energies. Mr. Doss holds the unqualified approval and fullest confidence of the people among whom his activities have been cast, and it is abundantly evident that the efforts of few men have been so fruitful of the good and substantial rewards of intelligent, good-intentioned and well-directed endeavor as have

his. He bears the stamp of a man of the highest sense of integrity and personal honor.

Doussan, Dr. J. E., successful physician, well-known throughout a large territory, located at Luteher, St. James parish, La., was born at New Orleans, Dec. 12, 1869; son of Honoré and Mathilde (Soniat DuFossat) Doussan. Honoré Doussan followed the vocation of a cotton merchant at New Orleans during many years. At the beginning of the war, in conjunction with Davidson B. Penn, he organized an infantry company for service in the Confederate army, and was elected second lieutenant of this company and participated in all battles and engagements in which the army of northern Virginia took part. This company was attached to Hays' regiment. Later, Honoré Doussan served in the Washington artillery, remaining in this organization to the close of the war. Honoré Doussan's father was Dr. Honoré Doussan, who had served some 20 years as surgeon major in the French armies under Napoleon I, and had earned the Cross of the Legion of Honor on the battlefield of Dresden. The following were the children of Honoré and Mathilde Doussan: Dr. J. E. Doussan, Alice, now Mrs. Albert Bendernagel, of New Orleans; Celeste, wife of Maj. H. O. Bisset, retired officer of the United States marine corps, who served in the Philippine islands during Aguinaldo's revolution; Emily, now at the parental home; Avenel, cashier of the American paint works at New Orleans; DeVilchez, attorney, located at New Orleans; Sidney, representative at Bay St. Louis of the firm of Wash Davie & Co., wholesale grocers of New Orleans. Dr. J. E. Doussan is a graduate of Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., from which he successively received the degrees of A. B. (1886) and A. M. (1891). He graduated in medicine from Tulane university of Louisiana in the class of 1891. Following the completion of his professional education, Dr. Doussan served as resident physician at the Lake Borgne and Rigolets quarantine stations for 6 years. In 1899 he engaged in general practice at Luteher, where he has since remained. He is a member of the state medical society, also of the St. James Medical association, which he has served both as secretary and president. Dr. Doussan is a member of numerous fraternal organizations. He served as state physician of the Knights of the Macabees from 1910 to 1914, inclusive. In 1914 he was elected Great Sachem of Louisiana Improved Order of Red Men for the customary term of 1 year. Dr. Doussan has taken an active part in public and political affairs. He has served the people of his locality and state in various official capacities. He has served as vice-president of St. James parish board of health and is health officer of Luteher. He was a member of the state legislature, 1908 to 1912. He was a delegate from St. James to the constitutional convention of 1913. He is a member of the board of school directors, his term expiring at the end of 1914. Dr. Doussan is a democrat. On Dec. 12, 1895, Dr. Doussan was married to Miss Estelle DuBos, daughter of Henry and Cora (David) DuBos, of New Orleans, both now deceased. Mr. DuBos was a distinguished French literateur for many years connected with "L'Abeille," the French daily published at New Orleans. One child was born to Dr. and Mrs. Dous-

san, namely, Germaine, now a student at Sacred Heart academy, Convent, La.

Dugas, Oscar, clerk of district court, was born at Paincourtville, Assumption parish, La., Jan. 1, 1858; son of Kempton and Adeline (Blanchard) Dugas. Both were born in Assumption parish, La., where the father followed the vocation of a planter and overseer of plantations throughout life. The ancestors of the Dugas family came from Canada and located in Louisiana at a very early date. The mother died in 1878 and the father in 1898, at the age of 64 years. Oscar Dugas was the second of 9 children born to his parents, these being, in order of their birth, as follows: Melanie, wife of Ulysses Landry, overseer of the Diamond plantation; Oscar, the subject of this sketch; Elfrida, who became Mrs. Daigle, and is now deceased; Carmelite, now Mrs. Ernest Hernandez, of Belle Alliance, Assumption parish; Ida, deceased wife of Louis Landry, of Napoleonville, La.; Adele, wife of Arthur Brudreaux, ex-postmaster at Thibodaux, La.; Armantine, now Mrs. Myrtilo Kerne, of St. John Chapel, Lafourche parish, La.; Lydia, now Mrs. Eugene Larre, of St. James station, St. James parish, La.; Kempton, with Dugas & LeBlanc, of Paincourtville, La. Oscar Dugas attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born, and when he had finished the course of instruction at these, studied French under Prof. J. M. Lescalle. When his education had been completed, he established himself in mercantile business at Paincourtville. This business proved satisfactorily prosperous and he continued conducting the store until Jan., 1884, when he became deputy clerk of district court, under J. P. B. Landry. He remained as deputy under Mr. Landry during the succeeding 4 years, when Clayburn Dugas became clerk, succeeding Landry. Mr. Dugas remained as deputy in the office 12 years under Clerk Clayburn Dugas, at the expiration of which time, in the year 1900, he was elected to the office of district clerk of court, and has remained incumbent of that position to this time. Mr. Dugas is affiliated with the Catholic church, his membership being at Napoleonville, and is a member of Assumption Council, No. 1099, Knights of Columbus. June 17, 1885, Mr. Dugas was married to Miss Marie Anna Theresa Pintado, daughter of Endaldo Pintado. Mr. Pintado came originally from Spain, but later was an officer in Cuba under the Spanish regime in that island, and located in Louisiana at a still later date. His wife was a Miss Eilers, born at Baden Baden, Germany. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Dugas, but both of these are now deceased.

Emery, Robert R., president Louisiana State Fair association: fire insurance, real estate, loans and building, Shreveport, La., was born near Shreveport, La., Aug. 3, 1876; son of James R. and Louisa (McCracken) Emery. The father was a native of Evansville, Ind. He came to Louisiana about the year 1860, locating at a point which afterward became known as "Emery's Bridges," in Caddo parish, about 12 miles south of Shreveport, where he established a general merchandise business, to which he gave his attention during the remainder of his life. He died in 1885 at the age of 55 years. The mother was a native of Alabama. She came

to Louisiana with her parents when a child. The parents located at Keatchie, in DeSoto parish, where they reside at this time. Robert R. Emory is the eldest of 3 sons born to his parents, one dying in infancy; the younger brother being a partner with the subject of this sketch in the real estate and insurance business. Robert R. passed his youth in Caddo parish and was educated at the George E. Thateher school, in Shreveport, from which excellent institution he graduated in 1893. Shortly following the completion of his education he became connected with the firm of Neild & Furman, cotton factors, where he remained until the year 1900, when he engaged in the fire insurance business, and has continued in that line of business to the present time, being one of the well-established insurance firms of the city of Shreveport and handling a large and constantly-increasing business. Mr. Emory was elected president of the Louisiana State Fair association in 1913, and remains incumbent of that important office at this time. He also is now on the Charity hospital board at Shreveport, having been appointed by Gov. L. E. Hall. Also secretary of Genevieve orphanage at Shreveport, and has from time to time filled other important commissions for the city and parish. During the year 1906 he served as a member of the Shreveport city council. He is a member of Shreveport Lodge, No. 122, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Oct. 25, 1911, Mr. Emory was married to Miss Emma Wilson, a daughter of D. H. Wilson, of Boyce, Rapides parish, La. Mr. and Mrs. Emory have 1 son, Robert R., Jr.

Fisher, John B., judge of the first city criminal court, New Orleans, was born in the city of New Orleans, La., Dec. 20, 1862; son of John A. G. and Mary S. (Garrett) Fisher, the former of whom was born in Pennsylvania and the latter in New York. The parents were married at Peoria, Ill., and a short time prior to the Civil war came to Louisiana and located at New Orleans, where the father followed his profession, that of a practicing physician, throughout the remainder of his active life. His death occurred in the year 1889. John B. Fisher, the son, passed the days of his childhood and youth in the City of New Orleans, where he graduated from the Jesuit college. Later the young man entered the law school of Tulane university of Louisiana, and in due time graduated from that institution with the class of 1883. He lost little time before opening offices and beginning the practice of his profession at the city of his nativity, where his abilities and promise as an attorney won rapid recognition in the ranks of the profession as also among the laity, the sterling qualities of his character as a man being a powerful factor in drawing to him a most desirable clientele. When 5 years from the date of his graduation the young attorney had been admitted to practice before the Supreme court of the United States. In May, 1909, he was appointed to fill an unexpired term as judge of the First Criminal court, at New Orleans, and in Nov., 1912, without opposition, he was elected to succeed himself as incumbent of that office. In politics Judge Fisher is affiliated with the democratic party and has at all times been active in the support of democratic principles and the interests of his party, wherein his abilities also won early recognition. Prior to accepting a position on the bench, he served as a delegate to the national demo-

eratic convention in 1904, and also a member of the Louisiana state central committee for several years. In 1889 he was a delegate to the semi-religious Catholic convention that met at Baltimore, and was elected one of the national secretaries of the association. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1896 Judge Fisher was married to Miss Alberta Long, of Louisville, Ky. To Judge and Mrs. Fisher 2 children have been born, these being, in order of their birth, John Long and Anren Augustus.

Fleming, Robert H., M. D., well-known physician of Merryville, Beauregard parish, La., was born in Jasper county, Tex., Aug. 31, 1873; son of Robert and Sophronia (Howell) Fleming, both of whom were born in Coffee county, Ala., where they were also married. The family located in Texas in Feb., 1873, where the father thereafter followed the business of a farmer until the time of his death, July, 1913, at the age of 76 years. He is survived by his wife at this time, she residing at Kirbyville, Tex. The Fleming family in America is of Irish ancestry. Robert H. Fleming was the third of 4 children born to his parents. He received his earlier education at the schools of the locality in which he was born, where he graduated from high school. Later he became a student at the Fort Worth medical college, and after completing his studies in this institution entered Barnes medical college, St. Louis, Mo., from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1903. Shortly after the completion of his professional education he began the practice of medicine at Blewett, La., but after 3 years in that location moved his offices to Merryville, where he has since remained and given his undivided attention to the requirements of his constantly growing practice. The doctor is physician for the American Lumber Co. He is a member of the Beauregard parish and the Louisiana state Medical societies, the American Medical association, Free and Accepted Masons and Woodmen of the World. The doctor is also affiliated with the Methodist church at Merryville. Apart from his medical practice, he is interested in real estate. Sept. 7, 1899 Dr. Fleming was married to Miss Leona Powell, daughter of Rev. B. Z. and Mary Elizabeth Powell, of Farrsville, Tex. Mrs. Fleming's father was a Methodist minister, stationed at Farrsville at the time of her marriage. His ancestors were from Virginia. Five children, as follow, have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Fleming: Mildred, Pinckney, Benjamin, Robert H., Jr., and Woodrow, all of whom are at the parental home.

Frederick, Edward Jacob, parish clerk and recorder, of Covington, St. Tammany parish, was born Jan. 30, 1871, at Covington; son of the late Jacob and the late Clara (Metz) Frederick, both natives of Germany. The subject of this sketch was educated in the schools of his native place, and at Soulé's college, New Orleans. He is a merchant; secretary-treasurer of the St. Tammany Ice & Mfg. Co., Ltd., of Covington, La. Mr. Frederick is affiliated with the Catholic religion; and in politics is a democrat. He is a member of the Masons and of the Druids. Married March 19, 1900, Miss Blanche A. Hébert daughter of N. M. and Leontine (Bernard) Hébert, of Point à la Hache, Plaquemines parish. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick's family is composed of 8 children, Edward Joseph, 12 years of age; Elmer; Leon-

tin; Lawrence Covington; Hebert Francis; Helen Ruth; Charles Olivier; and Allen Thomas Frederick.

Geier, George, who is a leading manufacturer, building contractor and principal in the firm of Geier Bros., was born in New Orleans, Nov. 12, 1851, and is the son of Charles and Elizabeth (Haberman) Geier. Charles was born in Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 11, 1824, and came to New Orleans in 1849. In Germany he was a miner, but in this country he followed the business of builder until his death in 1891. Elizabeth Haberman was born in Bavaria July 25, 1830 and was married to Mr. Geier before coming to this country. She died in 1906. Five children of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Geier are now living in New Orleans, viz.: George, the subject of this sketch, Margaret, now Mrs. Ahrends, Elizabeth, now Mrs. Steimle, Bertha, now Mrs. Kerner and Charles G. P. Geier. Mr. George Geier has lived in New Orleans all his life. In his youth he attended public schools and in the evenings pursued a commercial course in Soule college. At the age of 16, he entered the service of F. Fischer which later became the Fischer Lumber Co., and remained with them 17 years. This service included everything about lumber from the tree to the building and gave Mr. Geier a thorough training in all branches of the lumber business. At the end of this period he spent 9 years in pine saw mills in Alabama and Mississippi. His younger brother, Charles, accompanied him wherever he went. He then returned to New Orleans and went into the building business. Jan. 1, 1906 the two brothers formed a partnership in the building and contracting business under the firm name of Geier Bros. At that time the firm had in their employ, Clarence and Louis Geier, two sons of George Geier. In 1908 Geier Bros Building & Manufacturing Co. was organized and incorporated under Louisiana laws. The membership in this company consisted of the brothers, Charles G. P. and George Geier, and Charles A. Geier, Clarence Geier and Louis Geier, the latter 3 being sons of George Geier. In 1906, the Geier brothers started in business with a capital of \$80 in cash and \$350 in lumber, and by strict attention to business, hard work and fair dealing, this has developed into a company whose assets are \$125,000. Mr. George Geier is a member of the Contractor's and Dealers' Exchange, and of the Association of Commerce. He is also a 32nd degree Mason and a Mystic Shriner. During the volunteer fire department in the 7th district, Mr. George Geier was chief engineer for 8 years. He is a member of the board of directors of the Reliance Homestead association and a member of St. Matthew's Evangelical church. He has been repeatedly asked to run for some office, but has always refused to do so. June 18, 1872, Mr. Geier married Miss Aurelia Deneke, daughter of Antoine Deneke, a native of Prussia, Germany, who came to Louisiana and was a grower of the famous Perique tobacco. To Mr. and Mrs. George Geier the following children have been born: Henrietta, now Mrs. Arbo; Charles A., Clarence, Elfrieda, now Mrs. A. L. Bisso, and Louis Geier. Mrs. George Geier died Oct. 1, 1913, a little past 68 years of age. For 41 years she had been the faithful wife of Mr. Geier. Friends from far and near and many floral tributes gave evidence of the high esteem in which she was held. The sterling character of his German ancestors has enabled Mr. Geier to take a front rank



GEORGE GEIER

among the business men of his native city and he is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of New Orleans.

Gilbert, Philip H., district attorney, 27th judicial district, Napoleonville, La., was born in Assumption parish, La., Oct. 25, 1870, son of Pierre J. and Ernstine (Blanchard) Gilbert, both natives of Assumption parish, La., where the father in early life followed the vocation of a planter. Later he became a real estate agent, and still later deputy clerk of court. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army as major of the 2nd Louisiana regiment, from 1863 to the time of the surrender. At the time of his death, in June, 1899, he occupied the office of deputy clerk of court, and had been incumbent of that position during the previous 20 years. His wife, mother of the subject of this sketch, died in the year 1905. The paternal grandfather, Pierre Gilbert, was born in France. The paternal great-grandfather was a native of France. Pierre J. Gilbert, the father, was first married to Miss Emma Landry, a native of Assumption parish, La. The first wife died during the winter of 1867-8, leaving 3 children. In 1869 Maj. Gilbert was married to Miss Ernstine Blanchard, and to this second marriage 8 children were born. The 11 children of the two marriages, in order of their birth, are as follows: Edward P., plantation manager at Chamberlin, La.; Alice, wife of P. S. Lauve, sugar boiler, Jeanerette, La., and now the mother of 8 children; Lillian, now living with Mrs. Louve; Philip H., the subject of this sketch; James W., interested in plantation, store, and liquor business, at Napoleonville, La.; Charles J., plantation manager, St. Mary parish, La.; Joseph, deceased; Robert A., deputy clerk of court, Napoleonville; Bella, wife of E. D. Gianelloni, publisher of the Assumption Pioneer, at Napoleonville, and now the mother of 4 children: Marie, wife of T. P. Talbot, of Avoca, Assumption parish; Samuel F., assistant cashier of Bank of Assumption, Napoleonville. One child died in infancy. In the course of his earlier education Philip H. Gilbert attended public and private schools of the locality in which he was born, and when his academic education had been completed entered the law department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the class of 1905. Shortly following his graduation he began the practice of law at Napoleonville, and has continued in the profession. At this time he is serving as district attorney of the 27th judicial district, composed of Assumption, Ascension, and St. James parishes. In the course of his service to the community in which he lives and to the state of Louisiana, Mr. Gilbert has occupied many positions of public trust, in all of which he has acquitted himself with credit. He has served as deputy sheriff of Assumption parish, clerk of court, tax assessor, treasurer of Assumption parish, mayor of Napoleonville during 3 terms, assistant clerk of State Constitutional Convention of 1898, assistant clerk of Louisiana House of Representatives, session of 1900-1902; secretary of Louisiana State Senate, 1904 to 1908. Mr. Gilbert is a member of the Catholic church and is affiliated with Assumption Council No. 1099, Knights of Columbus; also, grand dictator of Louisiana, Knights of Honor; Attakapas Tribe of Redmen, and Donaldsonville Lodge No. 1153, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Jan. 24, 1894,

Mr. Gilbert was married to Miss Ella Savoie, a daughter of Sabin and Camille (LeBlanc) Savoie, of Assumption parish. Mr. Savoie has followed the the lifetime occupation of a planter. His wife died early in the year 1872. The ancestors of the Savoie family in Louisiana came originally from France at an early date. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Gilbert, as follow in order of their birth: Heloise, now teaching French and music in the Napoleonville high school; T. Bryan, Camille, Savoie, Philip H., Jr., Edna, Laurence, Leroy Percy, all of whom now reside at the parental home.

Grace, William L., M. D., of Plaquemine, parish of Iberville, city health officer, was born Nov. 17, 1867, in Plaquemine town; the son of Thomas E., and Elizabeth (Laughlin) Grace, the former a native of New York and the latter of Louisiana. Mrs. Grace's father and mother emigrated from Ireland to Louisiana, in the early days of the colony. Thomas E. Grace practiced law for many years, and was mayor of the town of Plaquemine in 1860. His family consisted of 14 children, in order of birth as follows: Thomas E., Jr., attorney (died); Joseph A.; 2 died in infancy; William L. (subject of this sketch); Charles E.; Fred J., of Baton Rouge; A. K., in the insurance business; Rev. M. A., president of St. Charles college, Grand Coteau, St. Landry parish, La.; Mary, wife of Miles E. Davidson, a citizen of Holly Grove, Ark.; Henry J. (died at the age of 21 years); Desobry (died); Al. L., attorney, at Plaquemine; Ruth, who was the widow of F. V. Pellerin, and is now the wife of P. P. Barry, of Plaquemine, a traveling salesman. William L. Grace was educated in private schools, and at the Jesuits' college, Grand Coteau. He entered the medical department of Tulane university, graduating in 1894, and began practicing his profession at Plaquemine soon after receiving his degree. He owns a third interest in the People's drug store of Plaquemine, and is the city health officer. Member of the American Medical association, Louisiana State Medical society; ex-president and member of the Iberville parish Medical society, the doctor stands high in the ranks of the medical profession of the state. He is affiliated with the Benevolent Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, 4th degree, and the Woodmen of the World. Dr. Grace married, Oct. 6, 1891, Miss Mary M. Dupuy, of Plaquemine, daughter of Charles E., and Celeste (Holliday) Dupuy. Dr. Dupuy was a sugar planter in Iberville, and served as postmaster of Plaquemine for more than 20 years. He was a soldier in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Of their union, Dr. Grace and wife had 10 children, one of whom, Elizabeth C., died at the age of 2 years; the others are, Thomas Charles, residing in Baton Rouge; Mary M.; William L., Jr., student at St. Charles college, Grand Coteau; Agnes Celeste, a pupil in the convent at Plaquemine; Ruth, also studying in the convent; Daniel R.; Hattie C., at school; Desdemona, and Kathleen.

Graves, James Quarles, Jr., M. D., is one of the well known younger physicians of north Louisiana. His parents were James Quarles, and Laura E. (Blanks) Graves, the former of whom was born in Virginia, March 31, 1832, and the latter was a member of the well known Blanks family of Caldwell and Ouachita parishes,

her father having been Joseph Blanks. The elder Graves enlisted in the Confederate service and was with the Army of Northern Virginia from Bull Run to Appomattox receiving 4 wounds 1 of which was a broken leg. At the close of the war he came to Caldwell parish, La., and began planting, an occupation he followed through the remainder of his life. He became a large land owner and stock raiser in Caldwell parish near Columbia and was one of those men who believed in diversified farming and did not depend solely on cotton. He was noted for his industry and economy and taught his sons the same useful qualities. For 16 years he was president of the police jury, 4 years president of the school board, and 14 years a member of the Tensas basin levee board, 12 years of which he was president. He married in 1871 and of their 7 children, 1 died in infancy, and the other 6 were: Daisy, now Mrs. B. E. Erskin of Columbia; George Frederiek, died 27 years of age; Robert Blanks, accidentally drowned, age 32; James Q., Jr.; John William, planter in Columbia; Laura, died, aged 18. Mr. Graves died on his Diamond point plantation, March 14, 1913, a few days before his 81st birthday. Dr. J. Q. Graves, Jr., was born March 17, 1878, at Columbia, and spent his youth in Caldwell parish where he attended public school and in 1897 entered the Louisiana industrial institute at Ruston, from which he graduated in 1901 with the degree of B. I. (bachelor of industry). From 1901 to 1906 he pursued a course in the medical department of Tulane university, graduating in 1906 with the degree of M. D. Receiving at once a certificate from the state board of medical examiners which entitled him to practice in Louisiana he located at Columbia and built up a large and lucrative practice there. In Jan., 1911, he moved to Monroe where he has since followed his profession. He is a member of the Ouachita parish Medical society, the Louisiana State Medical society and the American Medical association. He belongs to the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, the Elks. At Tulane he was a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity and the Phi Chi Medical fraternity. In the junior year he was vice-president of his class at Tulane. January 22, 1908, Dr. Graves was married to Alda, daughter of William Harrison Holloman of Harrisonburg, La., and they have two daughters: Helen Louise and Laura Eleanor. Dr. Graves and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and their home in Monroe is one of much social refinement and genial hospitality.

Green, Thomas A. This efficient and popular superintendent of schools of Lincoln parish, was born Aug. 27, 1883, at Dubach, La., a son of W. W. and Martha (Norris) Green. The family were originally from South Carolina, moved to Alabama in the antebellum days, and later to Lincoln parish. His father, although retired from business, is still living with his devoted wife on their plantation at Dubach. The subject of this review, after availing himself of the advantages afforded by the common schools of his locality, entered the State Normal at Natchitoches, and later attended the summer school of the University of Chicago. After completing his college course, Mr. Green returned to his native state, where

he taught school in Lincoln parish until Jan. 5, 1909, when he was elected superintendent of schools, which office he has filled most satisfactorily ever since. Mr. Green is a Mason, of Dubach lodge 273, Knights of Pythias, and a member of the Baptist church, at Ruston, La. June 12, 1912, he was united in wedlock to Maude, a daughter of Z. T. and Elizabeth (Covington) Goyne. The family were originally from Alabama. Mr. and Mrs. Green have 1 child, Martha Elizabeth, who resides at the parental home.

Gueydan, Hon. Henri, planter, warehouse owner, bank director, and political leader; residence, Gueydan, Vermilion parish, La.; was born at New Orleans, La., on what now is Beauregard Square, Dec. 22, 1867. His father, Jean Pierre Gueydan, was born in the Department of Hautes Alpes, France, in the year 1829, and became a landed proprietor in the region of his birth. Jean Pierre Gueydan received a liberal education in the land of his nativity. He came to America, and to New Orleans, when about 21 years old, and engaged in wholesale and retail mercantile business as a member of the firm of Bodet & Gueydan, the business being located in the Maison Rouge, opposite the French market. Later the firm changed the location of its business to the vicinity of the custom house. At that time there were few railroads, and Mr. Gueydan drove throughout the southern part of the state, disposing of goods handled by his firm. In 1876 he removed, with his family, to Corpus Christi, Tex., and there engaged in business, but later removed from there to San Diego, Tex. While at Corpus Christi and San Diego it is said that he and his brother first introduced cotton planting in that region. Also, he became captain of an organization known as the "Minute Men," and had much to do with driving out and exterminating lawless characters in that part of Texas. He became extensively interested in sheep and goat ranching, and at one time owned about 15,000 head of these animals, and during those days had many struggles with the cattle men of the region in which he operated. It was in connection with the requirements of this business that he invented machinery for making cactus edible by sheep. During the Civil war he resided at Abbeyville, La., though retaining his interest in the business at New Orleans, and was at the same time interested in both cattle and cotton. It is said that the Confederates operating in the field took about \$200,000 worth of cattle and cotton, and the Federals \$100,000 worth of the same commodities. After the war, as a subject of France, he put in a claim against the U. S. government, and after much delay was finally allowed \$20,000. When this money was paid, however, with accrued interest, it amounted to about \$40,000, and with the proceeds of this money, in 1882 or 1883, he went to the vicinity of the present location of the town of Gueydan and purchased 40,000 acres of land, for nearly all of which he paid 12½ cents per acre. In 1885 he erected a residence 2 miles south of the present site of the town of Gueydan, to which he later brought his family, making this his permanent place of residence, though going upon frequent trips to France. Shortly after having located his family in the new home he began advertising that section of country. In 1894-95 he secured right-of-way for the South-

ern Pacific R. R. from Midland to Gueydan, and gave the Southern Pacific Co. a section of land as an inducement to extend the road to Gueydan. As soon as the railroad had been built he laid out the town of Gueydan, and the first sale of town lots was held in 1895. About the time the railroad was built he also began planting rice, and he, with others, established the first large pumping plant, for irrigation purposes, that was installed in that region. Also, he was the first to grow rice under irrigation in that locality. From the beginning of his operations there he was largely identified with the promotion of that part of the state of Louisiana and with rice culture. He also was instrumental in the building of the largest pumping plant for rice irrigation in any part of the United States. As has already been stated, Mr. Gueydan made frequent visits to his native land, and it was while on one of these trips that his death occurred, Nov. 20, 1900, and he was buried in France. During the Civil war he served as captain of the "Home Guards" at Abbeville. Mr. Gueydan was twice married. His first marriage was to Miss Emelie Ducommun, and to this union 4 children were born, only 2 of whom are living at this time, these being Mrs. Alice Gueydan Chabassus, now a resident of Paris, France, and Eugene H. Gueydan. Some years after the death of his first wife, and during the Civil war, Mr. Gueydan was married to Miss Amélie Montagne, and to this union 6 children were born, of whom 4 now survive, namely: Mrs. Amélie Gueydan Amar, of Paris, France; Henri Gueydan, the subject of this sketch; Mrs. Marguerite Gueydan Rauzier, of Villefranche-Sur-Mer; Mrs. Cécile Gueydan Fatou, of Paris, France. Mrs. Jean Pierre Gueydan's death occurred May 4, 1913, in France, where she had lived from the time of her husband's death. She was a daughter of Elie and Arthemise (LeBlanc) Montagne, the former of whom was born in France and the latter in Louisiana—a daughter of Acadian exiles who had been driven out of Canada at the time the French were expelled from that region on account of political and religious difficulties. Henri Gueydan passed a portion of his early childhood in France, where the family lived during some years, and accordingly his earliest education was in French. However, when 7 years old he returned with his mother from France and the family became resident at Corpus Christi, Tex., where the lad attended the public schools. Later the family removed to San Diego, Tex., and he attended the public schools of that place. When he had attained his 12th year he entered St. Mary university, at Galveston, Tex., a Jesuit school, from which he graduated in English, French, and Spanish, at the age of 15 years. In 1883, through Hon. Thomas Ochiltree, of Texas, he was appointed a cadet at Annapolis, and after having been a student in the government naval school two and a half years, he accepted a clerical position with a mercantile house at New Orleans, but after some months in this work he returned home to assist his father in the management of the business at Gueydan. In 1889 he again went away from home, accepting a place as shipping clerk in the service of an establishment at Livingston, Guatemala. After a few months in this latter place he became connected with an agency company at San Jose, also in the capacity

of shipping clerk, and after 1 year in this agency work became engaged in mercantile business at Antigua. This enterprise prospered and he continued in its prosecution. In 1893 Henri Gueydan was married to Miss Mercedes Alvarado, of Antigua. In 1895 he removed to Guatemala City, the capital, and there continued the line of mercantile business established by him at Antigua, on a much larger scale, importing from all over the world. In 1897, for specific reasons, he removed to the state of California, and later after having satisfied himself as to the climate became associated with the business of the Wells Fargo Express Co., at the City of Mexico. In 1898 he finally returned to Gueydan and assumed the management of his father's large business, which he has continued since. In 1900 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the state legislature, and 4 years later was again defeated for the same office by only 11 votes. In 1908 he was elected a member of the Louisiana State Senate from the 11th senatorial district, composed of Vermilion and St. Mary parishes, and during the succeeding term of the senate, it is said that he, with others, through their efforts in the direction of clean politics, made possible the organization of the Good Government League, which followed a few months later. At the convention which nominated the standard bearers of the Good Government League faction of the democratic party, he was unanimously chosen as the league's candidate for the office of lieutenant-governor, against his persistent efforts. However, he ran with Gov. Hall, and was defeated in the following primary election by only 5,000 votes. He received a majority of the combined vote in the 60 parishes outside of New Orleans. In the succeeding congressional election he was a candidate for congress from the 3rd congressional district, but was defeated by Sen.-elect Robert F. Broussard. At the present time Sen. Gueydan is a candidate to succeed Mr. Broussard as a member of the National house of representatives, and is the democratic nominee, which is tantamount to an election. During the St. Louis exposition Sen. Gueydan served as one of the 5 commissioners from Louisiana, having to do, principally, with rice exhibits. He served as chairman of the 1st convention held in Louisiana in the interest of the inter-coastal canal, and has since occupied the position of vice-president of the Inter-Coastal Canal league, at this time also serving as chairman of the executive committee. In 1910 Sen. Gueydan was appointed manager of the rice association of America. The first Mrs. Gueydan died in the year 1901, and in 1904 the senator was married to Miss Amalia Arroyo, at Guatemala City. Two children, Marie and Jeanne, were born to the first union, and 2 also to the second marriage, the latter being Julia and Henry. Sen. Gueydan has been identified with matters affecting agricultural conditions in Louisiana—rural education, good roads, drainage, irrigation, and the development of water courses for navigation. Sen. Gueydan speaks and writes French, Spanish, and English, and his name was prominently mentioned in connection with the important post of minister to Guatemala during the early part of Pres. Wilson's administration. He is now owner and operator of the Gulf Coast Warehouse, at Gueydan; a director in the Bank of Gueydan, and owns



CHARLES A. HARTWELL

large quantities of land upon which rice is grown. The second Mrs. Gueydan died in the year 1913.

Gumbel, Henry Elias, son of Simon and Sophie (Lengsfeld) Gumbel, was born in New Orleans, Sept. 3, 1869. Simon Gumbel was born in Abbisheim, Germany, and came to America when about 14 years old. He kept a small store in Pointe Coupée parish for a few years and then came to New Orleans where he began business as a cotton commission merchant, which he continued until his death in 1909. With the characteristic business acumen of his race, and by a broad and liberal policy in all his dealings, he succeeded in acquiring a large fortune. On arriving in this country from his native land he was practically penniless, and through a long course of industrious and intelligent application he built up a large business, which is still being carried on by his son. Henry E. Gumbel attended private school in New Orleans and later went to the Pennsylvania Military academy at Chester, Pa. After leaving that institution he began as a clerk in the office of S. Gumbel & Co., and afterwards became president of S. Gumbel & Co., Ltd., succeeding his father in this office. Mr. Gumbel is also president of a number of other corporations among which are Lafayette Sugar Refining Co., of Lafayette; Eagle Bag Co., of New Orleans; Pelican and Amelia Cotton Press Co., of New Orleans; Sea Food Co., of Biloxi, Miss. He is vice-president of the United States Irrigation & Rice Milling Co., and is a director in several banks. Mr. Gumbel's enterprises have always been successfully and ably managed by him and his advice is often sought as to the values of commercial property. He is one of foremost of New Orleans business men and can always be relied upon to uphold the best traditions of the Crescent City's merchants.

Hartwell, C. A., president C. C. Hartwell Co., Ltd., New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, La., Aug. 13, 1869; son of Charles C. and Catherine (Lacy) Hartwell, the former of whom was born at New Orleans, 1839, and the latter in Ireland. The father was the founder of the business of the C. C. Hartwell Co., Ltd. He was educated in the public schools of New Orleans and after finishing at school learned the trade of a plumber, establishing a business on his own account in the year 1859. This business was successful from its beginning, and its steady growth has continued through the years until it has become one of the largest business organizations of its line in the United States. In 1903 the business was incorporated as the C. C. Hartwell Co., Ltd. While the date of this incorporation is comparatively recent, this business enjoys the distinction of being one among the oldest business institutions in New Orleans continuously in operation, this period of its active operations extending back over a practical business experience of more than 50 years. Following the period of the father's management of the business, it became a partnership between the sons, Samuel and Charles A. Hartwell, and this regime continued until 1903, when the before mentioned incorporation took place with C. A. Hartwell as president, Sam. C. Hartwell, vice-president. In 1904 Samuel C. Hartwell died, and A. A. Marx became vice-president, since which time no change has taken place in the personnel of the

officers of the corporation. The father, C. C. Hartwell, died in 1904, at the age of 64 years. The mother's death occurred in Aug., 1901. Five children were born to their union, as follows: Eliza A., Ellen A., the latter having died very suddenly in Sept., 1913; Samuel C., deceased; Charles A., subject of this sketch; Lawrence S., deceased, 1900. C. A. Hartwell graduated from the Jesuit father's college, New Orleans, with the degree of B. A. and M. A. in 1886. During the first 6 years following his graduation he was in the sugar business, as chemist, being employed successively by William Agar & Co., the American Sugar Refinery Co., and Evan Hall plantation. In 1891 he entered the business of C. C. Hartwell & Co., and after a few years became manager of the business. After the brothers succeeded to the ownership of the business the management of its affairs was conducted between them, until the date of the final reorganization and incorporation. The company is in the plumbing and heating business, designing and manufacturing of lighting fixtures, and interior decorating of homes and buildings of various kinds and for a variety of purposes. June 19, 1901, C. A. Hartwell was married to Miss Elfrieda McGuire, of Chicago, Ill., in which city she was born, being a daughter of William A. and Antoina (Knaack) McGuire. Mrs. Hartwell's mother is a native of Germany, and her father of Chicago, but of Irish parentage. The father was a manufacturer of car trucks, and was one of the first to engage in that line of business in this country. He died in 1902, but is survived by his widow at this time. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, as follows: William Charles, born in 1902, now attending Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala.; Charles O., born 1904, now attending the Holy Name school; Catherine Antoina, 1905, attending school at Sacred Heart convent of New Orleans. Mrs. C. A. Hartwell is a graduate of the Sacred Heart college of Rochester, N. Y. The family is affiliated with the Catholic church. Mr. Hartwell is a member of the Knights of Columbus, New Orleans Lodge No. 30; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Chess, Checkers and Whist; Young Men's Gymnastic and Southern Yacht clubs; a member of the board of directors Citizens Bank & Trust Co., and Guarantee Title Co., of New Orleans. He is vice-president of the Exchange bank of New Orleans, and was formerly president of the DeSoto Hotel Co., in which he is now the vice-president.

Henry, Rev. James Matthew, son of James and Sophie Elizabeth (Boozar) Henry, was born on his father's farm in South Carolina. His grandfather was also named James. James Henry, the second, was born Jan. 12, 1825, and died in 1893, having passed all his life at the same place in South Carolina. He married Sophie Elizabeth Boozar, born Oct. 12, 1836, and died in 1909, who, like her husband, was also a lifelong resident of the same country. James M. Henry, the third, the subject of this sketch, spent his youth on the farm, where he learned the meaning of hard work. His first schooling was at a private school in the country. At 19 years of age, he entered Newberry college, Newberry, S. C., and after 6 months of sub-freshmen work, started on a regular 4 years course, graduating in 1886 with the degree A. B. He taught school one

year, then entered the theological department of Vanderbilt university, where he took two years work. In July, 1889, he came to Louisiana and served as a supply in Thibodaux for 6 months and at Morgan City 1 year. In 1891, he joined the Louisiana Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and has remained a member to the present time. His appointments in this conference have been the following: City mission at Shreveport, 1 year; Carrollton Ave. New Orleans, 3 years; Old Moreau St. Church (now Second Methodist Episcopal church, South), New Orleans, 2 years; Iberia, 3 years; presiding elder Monroe district, 4 years; pastor Algiers church, New Orleans, 1 year. During this year, he took a trip to Palestine and Egypt. Presiding elder again Monroe district, 2 years. Presiding elder Crowley district, 2 years; pastor Baton Rouge, 2 years, and is now closing up his 4th year as presiding elder of the New Orleans district. In college, he was a member of the literary fraternity called the Pi Alpha Epsilon. He did post graduate work for which he received the degree A. M. The degree D. D. was conferred upon him by the Centenary college at Shreveport, while he was located at Baton Rouge. Dr. Henry is a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. In 1907, he married Miss Lillian Gibbs, daughter of John E. Gibbs, of Monroe, and they have 2 children, James M., the fourth, and Margaret.

Hero, William Sommer, attorney-at-law, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 31, 1870, a son of Andrew Hero, Jr., a life long native of that city, being born there in 1839, and Ottie R. Pugh, of Petersburg, Va. His grandfather, Andrew Hero, was a native of Sweden and was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, in the year 1808, came to the United States when quite a young man, landed in New York City, and then came to New Orleans, where he married Caroline M. Gray, of Newport, R. I., and where he was for many years connected with the "Commercial Bulletin," under Col. Seymour, until its suspension in 1862. He was then appointed notary public, and was city notary of New Orleans, in 1863. Andrew Hero, Jr., was the eldest of 10 children of this union, and received his education in his home city. In April, 1861, he entered the Confederate army as a corporal of the 3rd company of the Washington artillery. He served during the entire period of the war, achieving an enviable reputation as a gallant and daring soldier and officer. He rose to be 1st lieutenant of his company, and participated in many of the foremost battles of that great conflict, in all of the campaigns of the army of northern Virginia, under Gens. Longstreet, "Stonewall" Jackson, and Robert E. Lee. He was twice wounded, first at Sharpsburg, or Antietam, and again in the siege of Petersburg. After the close of the war, he returned to New Orleans and qualified immediately for the responsible position—under the system of Louisiana laws—of notary public. In this he was soon on the road to success, and gained rapidly in profit and reputation until he became the leading notary public, by his active, zealous, and faithful attention to his clients' interests. He later was admitted to the bar, and enjoyed a lucrative practice as a lawyer in connection with his notarial profession, until his death. He retained his interest in the battalion Washington artillery after the war, and rose to the position of major.

in that command. Maj. Hero was active in Masonry from the time he was "initiated" an Entered Apprentice in Orient Lodge No. 173, New Orleans, Sept. 6, 1868. He rose to the rank of a 33rd degree Mason, and was coronetted inspector general honorary 33rd degree, April 9, 1887. He was also a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Maj. Hero left the following children: Maj. Andrew Hero, Jr., U. S. A., Charleston, S. C.; William Sommer Hero, of New Orleans; James Edward Hero, of Houston, Tex.; Lyndon Pugh Hero, of Baltimore, Md., and Miss Ann Hero, of New Orleans. His wife preceded him in death 7 years. His surviving brothers and sisters are George Alfred, Charles Morgan, Miss Matilda P., Miss Anna M., Mrs. Alice H. Consius, all of New Orleans, and Mrs. Marie S. Hurd, of Denver, Colo. William Sommer Hero passed his boyhood in the city of his nativity, where he acquired his preliminary education. He later entered the academic department of the Tulane university of Louisiana, from which he graduated in the class of 1889, with the degree of bachelor of sciences. Following this he entered the law department of the same institution, and received his degree of LL. B., with the class of 1893, since which latter date he has practiced his profession in the city of New Orleans. Upon leaving college, he was employed as a sugar chemist, and from 1890 to 1894, he was employed in the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States, at New Orleans. He filled every position in that office up to the position of cashier. He was appointed cashier and acting assistant treasurer, in full charge, before he attained his 21st year. Shortly after entering upon the active practice of the law in his native city, young Hero built up a large and successful law business in the Civil courts, and later, associated himself with his father in his law and notarial office. He is an enthusiastic National guardsman, and was among the first who aided in the organization of the 1st troop cavalry of the Louisiana State National guard in Aug., 1897. He served continuously since that date; was commissioned 2nd lieutenant in 1901, and has held the position of captain and commanding officer of the troop since 1905. In the year 1910, Capt. Hero was married to Miss Laura Lacoul Cunningham, a daughter of Hon. M. J. Cunningham, elsewhere referred to in this work. To this union there has been born one daughter, Laura Cunningham Hero.

Houston, G. O., superintendent of schools, De Soto parish, Mautfield, La., was born in Webster parish, Feb. 3, 1886, a son of Lafayette L. and Fannie (Campbell) Houston. His father was a native of Georgia, and moved to Louisiana when 15 years of age, where he later engaged in farming in Webster parish, and continued this occupation all his life. He was not old enough for service in the Civil war, but was a member of the famous Ku Klux Klan, which aided so materially and effectively in eradicating lawless negroes and "carpet-baggers" during the dark days of reconstruction following the Civil war. He and his devoted wife still live happily together in Webster parish. Of the twelve children in the family, there are as follows, in order of descent: John T., who is practicing medicine in Webster parish; W. M., a medical doctor in Arkansas; Isaac N., secretary and treasurer of the Central Lumber Co., Shreveport;

Lonnie, with the Johnson Furniture Co., of Shreveport, the subject of this biography; Vester E., teaching school in Sabine parish; Lee L., Jr., at home; Esther, wife of John F. Atkinson, of Cotton Valley, La.; Ruth, trained nurse, and widow of G. E. Hodges, of Shreveport; Grace, at home; Gertrude, at home, and Ishia (deceased), wife of W. B. Delafield, of Sarepta, La. G. O. Houston, the subject of this sketch, after availing himself of the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of his locality, entered the Logansport high school, graduating in the class of 1905, after which he taught school for several years. In 1909 he discontinued teaching and entered Tulane university, where he remained for one session, after which he again resumed his pedagogical work, and taught for two more years. He then matriculated at the State Normal, completed the course, and graduated with signal honors. Aug. 6, 1912, the day of his graduation, he was elected parish superintendent of schools of De Soto parish, in which capacity he has served most acceptably ever since. Mr. Houston is a representative citizen, a member of the Baptist church, and also takes a lively interest in Masonry, in which order he has attained the Chapter degrees. Aug. 24, 1913, was solemnized his marriage to Orie, a daughter of J. T. and Elizabeth (Brazeale) Fincher, of Pelican, De Soto parish, La. Her father, who was a lumberman, passed away in 1911, and is survived by his wife, who is a native of Georgia.

Joseph, Horatio S., M. D., widely known and successful physician of Melville, St. Landry parish, La., was born in Crawford county, Ill., June 10, 1868; son of William H. and Lutheria (Ward) Joseph, the former of whom was born in Licking county, Ohio, from which locality he moved to Illinois at the age of 18 years. He was later married in the latter state and followed the business of a farmer there until the time of his death, which occurred in the year 1882. His wife died in 1878. To their union 8 children were born, of whom the subject of this sketch was 6th. After the death of his father, he became a member of the household of Mr. James B. Newlin, who resided in that locality, and while so living he attended the public schools. Later he attended Union Christian college, at Merom, Ind., from which institution he graduated. During 4 years following the completion of his academic education he was engaged in teaching, and while so employed he utilized his spare time in the study of medicine. After the completion of his 4th year as a teacher, he entered the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1893. Shortly after the completion of his professional education he came to Louisiana and located at Eunice, or rather where Eunice now is, as at that time there was little or no indication of a town. After 4 years passed in that locality, however, he moved to Melville, where he has since remained and given his undivided attention to the requirements of a large medical practice. The doctor is a public spirited citizen, and is deeply interested in educational matters. At this time he is serving his community as mayor and as a member of the parish school board. He is affiliated with the St. Landry parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies and the American Medical association. He is a

member of the Methodist church, and is now serving in the capacity of steward of the church and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons—Melville Lodge No. 268, Keystone Chapter No. 44, Summit Council No. 12, and St. Landry Commandery No. 13. He is a member, also, of the Odd Fellows, Knights of the Maccabees, and the Loyal Order of Moose. March 27, 1895, Dr. Joseph was married to Miss Mattie Pearce, a daughter of John L. and Gatsy (Williamson) Pearce, of Arcadia, Bienville parish. Mr. Pearce devoted his abilities to the business of a planter. He died in 1906 and his wife in 1907. To Dr. and Mrs. Joseph 2 children have been born, namely: John Seymour, who is now a student in the department of arts and sciences, Tulane university, and Thera Gatsy, who is attending the high school at Melville.

Lambert, Richard, New Orleans, was born at Dublin, Ireland, Dec. 3, 1828; son of George and Lydia (Champion) Lambert, the former a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and the latter of County Carlo, Ireland. The father was a bookkeeper, and followed that profession throughout life. He died in the year 1845, survived by his wife and 11 children. The mother's death occurred in 1891. Richard Lambert is the only son among the 11 children surviving at this time. He attended school in his native city until 14 years old, and about 4 years later, in 1846, came to America and located at New Orleans, shortly afterward enlisting in the army and continuing a Federal soldier 14 years, during which time he served under the commands of Gens. Taylor and Scott throughout the Mexican war. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted as a captain of artillery attached to the command of Gen. Lovee, and among other interesting experiences of the years that followed he participated in the operations of the army at the siege of Vicksburg. He did staff duty during a good part of the time during the Civil war. At the close of the war he returned to New Orleans and was soon afterward appointed assistant cashier under Adam Griffin, state treasurer, remaining in that office 2 years, following which he became assistant secretary of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the state of Louisiana, and since that time has been continually identified with Masonic work in Louisiana. Capt. Lambert is a 33rd degree Mason, and a member of Mount Maria Lodge No. 59, Free and Accepted Masons; Concord Chapter No. 2, Royal and Select Masons; Louisiana Council of Indivisible Friends; Commandery No. 1, Grand Consistory of Louisiana; Jerusalem Temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine. He is a life member of the Imperial Council, and has upon several occasions served as Grand Master of the Masonic jurisdiction of Louisiana. Capt. Lambert was married Feb. 5, 1862, and is the father of 4 daughters and 2 sons, the latter being R. John Lambert, of Mobile, Ala., and Beauregard, of New Orleans.

Lambremont, Hon. Paul M., well known attorney, financier, and ex-lieutenant governor of the state of Louisiana, was born at Bayou Goula, Iberville parish, La., July 21, 1864; son of Dr. Peter M. and Emelie (Breaux) Lambremont, both parents being natives of the locality in which the birth of the son occurred. The paternal great-

grandfather came from England at a very early date and located at Baltimore, Md. Later he became a citizen of Louisiana. His wife was a descendant of the noted Hamilton family of Virginia. The maternal grandfather, Joseph L. Breaux, was a relative of Chief Justice Joseph A. Breaux of the Louisiana Supreme court. Dr. Peter M. Lambremont, the father, was a physician and surgeon, and was prominent professionally and in public affairs generally. During the Civil war he served as surgeon-in-chief of the Trans-Mississippi department. It should be stated, too, that the maternal grandmother, Adele de Segur, was a direct descendant of the French nobility. Paul M. Lambremont, the subject of this sketch, was the first of two sons born to his parents, the second being Laurence L. Lambremont, of St. Mary parish. The first named of the brothers attended Jefferson college, Convent, La., and later Tulane university, graduating from the law department of the latter institution in due time. Shortly following his graduation he began practice as an attorney, and within a brief time had attracted general attention because of his evident ability. From early manhood he took a prominent part in public affairs, and has served the people of his locality and the state in a variety of official capacities. He is identified with banking interests and is affiliated with the democratic party. 1890 to 1908 he served as secretary of the board of commissioners of the Pontchartrain Levee district. 1888 to 1892 he served as superintendent of public instruction of St. James parish. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1898, and a member of the Louisiana State Senate from 1900 to 1908; presiden pro-tem of the senate from 1904 to 1908, and lieutenant-governor of Louisiana. Gov. Lambremont is a member of the Roman Catholic church. He is affiliated with the Louisiana Bar association, is a 4th degree Knight of Columbus, holds a 3rd degree in the United Ancient Order of Druids, is a member of the Order of Red Men, and of the Choctaw Club. In Jan., 1886, Gov. Lambremont was married to Miss Louisia M. Bourgeois, a daughter of Emile and Lezida (Bertaut) Bourgeois, of St. James parish, where Mrs. Lambremont's father was long regarded as one of the most successful sugar planters of that region. He died in 1896, his wife surviving until 1912. Four children have been born to Gov. and Mrs. Lambremont, as follow: Edward Nelson, now a clerk in the service of the Interstate Trust & Banking Co., New Orleans; John Devince, now a medical student at Tulane university; Virginia, graduate of Sacred Heart academy, class of 1912; Marie Louise, graduate of Sacred Heart academy, class of 1914. Gov. Lambremont has, since leaving office at Baton Rouge, devoted his abilities to the private practice of law at Convent, Litcher, Plaquemine, and other localities, enjoying a very extended legal clientele in Louisiana.

Land, Thomas T., district attorney of the 3rd judicial district, was born in Bossier parish, Sept. 19, 1874, a son of Thomas T. and Ella M. (Watson) Land. His mother was from Caddo parish and a daughter of Col. Matthew Watson, who was sheriff of that parish for many years. The Land family were originally from South Carolina, the grandfather, Thomsa T. Land, coming to Mississippi

in the fifties, and later to Shreveport. He was a lawyer by profession, and served as justice of the Superior court for a number of years. He was also at one time judge of the District court. The father of the subject of this sketch was also an attorney, practicing in Caddo and Bossier parishes. He was also the owner of a plantation near Benton, La., where he spent the last years of his life, passing away in 1884 (age 43), 3 years after the death of his beloved wife in 1881. They were the parents of the following children: Mary E. (deceased); Sally, wife of G. G. Nesbitt, of Pecos, Tex.; Nellie, wife of Thomas S. Serpell, D. D. S., and Thomas T., the subject of this biography. He received his early education in the public schools of his community, after which he entered Thatcher's institute, graduating in the class of 1890. On leaving school he began the study of law in the offices of Land & Land, at Shreveport. He also spent 3 years on his father's plantation near Benton. In 1898 he was admitted to the bar, and immediately began the practice of his profession. When war was declared between the United States and Spain Mr. Land enlisted in the 1st Louisiana regiment, was mustered in at New Orleans, and proceeded with the regiment to Miami, Fla., and later to Jacksonville. After hostilities had ceased he returned to Benton where he resumed his practice, and at one time was mayor of that city. In 1900 he was elected district attorney of the 2nd judicial district, composed of Webster and Bossier parishes, and served in this incumbency until 1905. He then moved to an Indian reservation, in what is now Osage county, Okla., and later to Mineral Wells, Tex. In 1907 he returned to Homer, La., continuing his legal practice, and in 1912 became district attorney of Bienville and Claiborne parishes without opposition, which office he has filled most efficiently ever since. In Dec., 1907, he led to the altar Miss Elizabeth Lemerick, of Vicksburg, Miss. This union has been blessed by 1 child, Mary Elizabeth.

Landry, Adrian A., M. D., well known physician, Plaquemine, La., was born at Paincourtville, La., Dec. 4, 1873, and is a son of Desire P. and Cordelia (Dugas) Landry, both of whom were natives of the locality in which the son was born, and where the father followed the lifetime vocation of a sugar planter. The paternal grandmother, Eleonore (Trahan) Landry, was born in Assumption parish and lived to the age of 72 years. Adrian A. Landry was third of 5 children born to his parents, as follows: Angeline, deceased wife of Clarence J. Jones, mechanical engineer, of Napoleonville; Leufroy P., sugar planter, of Manchac; Adrian A., the subject of this sketch; Alfred A., in general merchandise business at Klotzville; Paul J. B., planter, of Manchac. The mother of these children died in 1880, and in 1882 Desire P. Landry was married to Miss Mollie E. Folse, a daughter of L. U. and Josephine (Truxillo) Folse, of Napoleonville. Mrs. Folse is living in New Orleans at this time. To this union 2 children were born, namely: Olivia May, who died in infancy; Beatrice, who became Mrs. Maury, now deceased. The father died Nov. 16, 1897. In the course of his education Adrian A. Landry attended Jefferson college, at Convent, La., from which institution in due time he graduated with the degree of B. A. He then entered the medical department of Tulane

university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1897. Following the completion of his professional education he began the practice of medicine at Paine Courtville. In 1898 he formed a partnership with Dr. Henry LeBlanc, and in this association remained in active practice at the latter place until the end of 1908, when the partnership was dissolved and Dr. Landry located at Plaquemine, where he has since been in practice. Dr. Landry is a member of the Iberville Parish Medical and the Louisiana State Medical societies, the American Medical association, the Charity Hospital Alumni association, Knights of Columbus, being at this time grand knight of Plaquemine council; Woodmen of the World, Order of Eagles, and the Catholic church. In addition to his medical practice, Dr. Landry has some plantation interests, with his brothers. Nov. 23, 1898, Dr. Landry was married to Miss Celeste Barker, a daughter of James L. and Elmore (Fau) Barker. (See sketch of Dr. W. E. Barker elsewhere in this work.) Seven children, as follow, have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Landry: James Barker, Cordelia Vera, Grace Elmore, Adrian Earl, George Desire, Louis Adrian, and Marie Eva, all of whom reside at the parental home.

Larue, Felix A., M. D., the well known surgeon and professor in Tulane university, was born in New Orleans, March 20, 1865; son of Felix H. Larue, of the Isle of Guadalupe, and Louise Foucher of New Orleans. In 1839 his father came to America from Havre, France, where he had resided for a number of years, and established himself as a cotton merchant in New Orleans. Having accumulated a comfortable fortune, he retired from business about 25 years before his death which occurred in 1903. He retained his French citizenship; though during the Civil war he was loyal to the Confederacy and commanded the home guards. On a number of occasions Mr. Larue had interviews with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and expressed himself freely. Being a subject of France, he had no hesitancy in saying what he thought. Judge Pierre Adolphe Rost, formerly associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, was Dr. Larue's step-grandfather, having been the second husband of Mrs. Foucher. During the Civil war Judge Rost represented the Confederacy in Spain. Dr. Larue was one of 6 children, 4 of whom are now living: Mrs. Annie L. Sarpy, Mrs. Frank O. Minor, Ferdinand E. Larue, and Dr. Felix Larue. The two who died were George H. and Destours P. The entire family is of the Roman Catholic faith. Dr. Larue was educated at Spring Hill college, near Mobile; Stonyhurst college, England, and Mount St. Mary's college, Emmettsburg, Md. He graduated at the last named institution in 1884 and then began the study of medicine at Tulane university, graduating from the medical department in 1889. He also served for a time as interne at the Charity hospital and then took up the practice of medicine in New Orleans. Later he spent some time at the University of Paris, where he graduated in 1902. Since 1900 he has been professor of operative and clinical surgery at Tulane university. This department is now post-graduate work in that institution. Dr. Larue is a member of the parish, state and National medical societies. He was for 12 consecutive years secretary of

the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners, 1898-1910. In Oct., 1895, he married Miss Lisette Rea, of New Orleans, daughter of the late James and Sarah (Morrison) Rea. They have 2 daughters, Marguerite and Leonie. In the matter of politics Dr. Larue is for men and principles rather than party, and prefers to support those who he believes are for the promotion of clean government. In 1909 Dr. Larue received from the French government the insignia of *Palmes académiques* for encouraging the spread of the French language and ideals. The doctor has been for years a member of the *Athéne Louisianais*.

Levy, Simon C., M. D., successful and prominent physician. Plaquemine, La., was born at Plaquemine, Nov. 22, 1872; son of Daniel and Pauline (Solomon) Levy, the former of whom was born in Alsace, Germany (at that time belonging to France). He came to America in 1852, and shortly thereafter located at Plaquemine, where he engaged in mercantile business throughout the remainder of his active life. He retired from business about ten years prior to his death, which occurred in April, 1897. His wife died in 1890. Seven children were born to their union, these being: Mrs. J. Kahn, residing in Houston, Tex.; Mrs. C. E. Marix, residing in New Orleans; Mrs. L. Bluestern, residing in Plaquemine; Mose L. Levy, a practicing attorney of Plaquemine, died in 1908; Henry J., now in mercantile business at Plaquemine; Dr. Simon C., the subject of this sketch. The last named received his earlier education at private schools of the locality in which he was born. He then entered Soulé college, New Orleans, where he completed the commercial course, following which he became connected with the mercantile business of his father, the firm name being D. Levy & Sons, and thus remained during about 2 years, when he entered Bellevue Hospital college, New York City, where he completed a course of instruction. Later he matriculated in the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., in the class of 1897. Following his graduation he went to Heidelberg, Germany, and there did post-graduate work 1 year. This, in turn, was followed by a term of post-graduate work of 9 months at New York, after completing which Dr. Levy began medical practice at Moorland, Rapides parish, La., where he remained until the year 1900, when he removed his offices to Plaquemine, at which place he has since been in practice with most pleasing results. Dr. Levy is medical examiner for the Louisiana National Insurance Co. and the Prudential Insurance Co.; also camp physician local camp Woodmen of the World and physician and surgeon of local lodge Loyal Order of Moose. He filled the office of city physician during 1901, and is a member of the board of directors of the Iberville Bank & Trust Co. He is affiliated with the Iberville parish Medical and the Louisiana State Medical societies, the Masonic fraternity, and Order of the Eastern Star, being a past master in the Masons and a past patron of the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and Loyal Order of Moose. In 1899 Dr. Levy was married to Miss Rose Weill, of Clinton, La., daughter of Leon and Carrie (Miller) Weill, who died in the year 1900, leaving 1 child, Rose, now in New Or-

leans. Jan. 28, 1903, Dr. Levy was married to Miss Lillie Silber, a daughter of Louis and Bertha (Blumenthal) Silber, the former of whom was born in Poland and the latter in Germany. One daughter, Selma, has been born to this second union. Mr. Silber was in the hotel business at Plaquemine during a number of years. He is now living in retirement and the business is being conducted by his son. Mrs. Silber is now deceased.

Long, George, president of the Consumers' Biscuit Co., New Orleans, La., was born May 20, 1865, in Carrickfergus, Ireland. The first name of the father was the same as that of the son, and his mother's maiden name was MacElwain. She was a native of Scotland. In Nov., 1872, the Long family came to America, and located at New Orleans. The father of the family was a sailor, and afterward owned several schooners that plied in the new basin canal. Young Long attended private schools at New Orleans until he had attained his 13th year, when his mother died, following which he found employment in a printing office. He was first employed in the printing house of Paul Marchaud, on Chartres street, then with Lawrence McGrane, and finally for a number of years was foreman in the job printing office of S. S. Leslie. In all Mr. Long passed 21 years in the printing business. At the age of 34 years, he changed his line of endeavor and embarked in the retail grocery business, at the corner of Valence and Laurel streets. In July, 1907, the Consumers' Biscuit Co. was organized. Mr. Long became a stockholder and was elected a member of the first board of directors of the company. In 1909 he was elected vice-president, and in 1910 was elected president of the corporation, in which latter capacity he has continued to the present. Finding that he could not give proper attention to the business of the biscuit company and conduct a grocery establishment at the same time, he disposed of the latter business in 1912, and since that time has devoted his undivided attention to the affairs of the Consumers' Biscuit Co. During the past few years it is said that the business of this New Orleans enterprise has grown beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends and promoters, and at this time affords every prospect of continued growth and expansion in its field of usefulness and service to its many patrons. The company holds a membership in the New Orleans Board of Trade, in the Association of Commerce, and in the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bureau. Mr. Long, personally is a member of the board of directors of the 6th district Building & Loan association and is affiliated with the Ancient Order of Druids. In 1899 Mr. Long was married to Miss Caroline Berna of New Orleans.

McAlpin, Mark R., M. D., well known physician and surgeon, of Leesville, La., was born at Leesville, Sept. 26, 1856; son of Mark and Emily (Smart) McAlpin, both of whom were born in Marion county, Miss., the former Jan. 8, 1827, and the latter Oct. 1, 1830. The father was a farmer and a staunch member of the Baptist church. He came to Louisiana about the year 1845, and was married at Leesville, Nov. 2, 1848. During the Civil war he served as a member of Capt. Martin's company, known as the Home Guards. After the war he resumed his occupation as a farmer, and so continued

until the time of his death. Two years prior to his death he was elected a member of the lower house of the Louisiana state legislature, and served half of his term. His death occurred March 31, 1876. His wife's family preceded that of her husband in coming to Louisiana. Her father, Nathan Smart, also was a farmer, and made his home 4 miles north of Leesville. Some years later he moved to Lake Charles, where he engaged in the sawmill business. He died in that locality. The mother of the subject of this sketch died at Leesville about the year 1899, of typhoid fever, which disease also caused the death of her husband. Eleven children were born to their union, as follow: Louisa, married to John McGee, a retired farmer of Leesville, and the mother of 3 children, all of whom are married and have children of their own; Rebecca, deceased, wife of Z. T. Croft, farmer and ex-clerk of court at Leesville, survived by 12 children born to her marriage; Sallie, now deceased, was married to A. K. Gossett, of Crockett, Tex., and later to P. G. Taylor, of Leesville, mother of 2 children born to her first marriage and of 6 children born to her second union; Lueretia, wife of Rev. H. W. Cain, pastor of various Baptist churches near Leesville during the past 20 years, and the mother of 9 children; Mark R., the subject of this sketch; Luke, murdered at Leesville in 1889, married to Laura Lamberth, of Leesville, and the father of 1 child, Blanche, now married to Cullin Hughes, of Leesville; Lee, ex-sheriff of Vernon parish, and now engaged in farming, married to Bettie Howard, of Leesville, and the father of 5 children; Lewis, deceased, married to Mrs. Ellie Lyles, and the father of 4 children; Laura, wife of Alfred Winfree, farmer, of Hawthorn, La., and the mother of one child now deceased; Rees, in grocery business at Leesville, married to Nettie Lambreth, of Leesville, now deceased; Alice, married to E. P. Lambreth, a business man of Leesville, and the mother of 4 children. Mark R. McAlpin, the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born, and later Sabine Valley university, at Hemphill, Tex. When his academic education had been completed, he entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which in due time he graduated with the class of 1887. Shortly thereafter he began the practice of medicine in Vernon parish, La., but later moved to Burkeville, Tex., where he resided and engaged in practice during 8 years. In 1896 he located at Leesville, and has since been engaged in practice there. The doctor is a member of the Vernon parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies, and occupies the position of secretary in the first named organization. July 7, 1886, Dr. McAlpin was married to Miss Nannie Smith of Burkeville Tex., a daughter of Capt. Samuel Carmack and Sarah Ann (Syler) Smith, both of whom were born in Winchester county, Tenn., the former Feb. 27, 1830, and the latter May 5, 1832. They were married Oct. 14, 1850, at Winchester, Tenn. Capt. Smith operated a line of steamboats, and was engaged in the cypress timber trade and in mercantile business. Mrs. Smith died in 1908 and her husband Sept. 14, 1899. Six children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Mark R. McAlpin, as follow: Lee, married to Ada West, of Leesville, father of 2 children, and now filling the position of Western Union operator, ex-

press and ticket agent at Fullerton, La.; Neal, freight clerk at Fullerton; Mabel, connected with mercantile business at Fullerton; Guy, employed in railroad business at Leesville; Hazel and Thelma, the 2 last-named residing at the parental home. Dr. McAlpin's great-grandfather, Neill McAlpin, was one of the pioneers of Robinson county, N. C., was born in Argyle, Scotland, about the year 1760. At an early age he was left an orphan, and alone. He was adopted by an uncle, and apprenticed to a trade. Through diligent application to the duties entrusted to him, and his manifest intellectual alertness, he induced his uncle to purchase for him a commission in the British army. When Neill was about 18 years of age he was assigned to a Scottish regiment, which was soon afterward sent to Canada to join Lord Cornwallis' forces, who were operating in the Carolinas during the Revolutionary war. He was stationed at Quebec, Canada, and shortly afterward joined Cornwallis' army, then besieging the city of Charleston, S. C. During this siege he was wounded twice, once through the body and again through the right hip. He was present at the fall of the city of Charleston, and soon afterward accompanied the army to Camden, S. C., where he was wounded in the right hand in the course of the battle that took place there. He followed Lord Cornwallis in the pursuit of Gen. Gates to Dan River, Va., from which point the army retraced its steps and became engaged in the Battle of Guilford Courthouse, March 15, 1781, where he received a severe bayonet wound in the face. After this drawn battle, the British forces marched in the direction of Wilmington, N. C., where Lieut. Neill McAlpin, with a detachment of the regiment, was left to guard the city, while the main body of the army moved on to Yorktown, Va. At this latter place Cornwallis' army was hemmed in on all sides and compelled to surrender. As soon as Lieut. McAlpin heard of the surrender of Cornwallis, he took the oath of allegiance to the United States and left Wilmington. Traveling by way of Cape Fear river, he landed at Wallis creek, from which point he traveled on foot out among the Scotch settlers of Robinson county, N. C. As soon as he had selected a location he organized a school, and his natural talents, educational fitness and sterling traits of character, soon earned for him the reputation of being the best teacher in the county. The children of a great many of the early settlers of that region attended his school, and are indebted to him for the thoroughness of their education. He sowed the seed of virtue, which germinated in the development of his pupils, and the fruits of his good works are to be seen today in the descendants of the people among whom he labored and taught so diligently and conscientiously. Lieut. Neill McAlpin was 22 years of age when he located in Robinson county. Soon afterward he married Margaret Little, who, like himself, was born in Scotland, and came to America when 13 years of age. She was 18 at the time of their marriage. They became the parents of 14 children, twelve of whom grew to maturity. Dr. Peter McAlpin married Catherine Wilkinson, Feb. 17, 1822. She was a sister to the mother of the noted correspondent, "Argus" (Rev. A. L. Davis.) These 2 ladies were noted for their beauty, amiability and

gentleness of disposition. Mrs. Catherine McAlpin, the paternal grandmother of the subject of this sketch, after the death of Dr. Peter McAlpin, was later married to Rev. Calvin Magee, about the year 1830. She died in 1850. Dr. Peter McAlpin practiced medicine throughout his active career.

McBride, William J., sheriff of Jackson parish.—This well-known citizen was born in London, Ky., Aug. 15, 1865; a son of Jesse E. and Lucinda (Hatcher) McBride. His ancestors were originally from Tennessee, and came to Mississippi in the colonial days. His grandfather moved from Mississippi to Louisiana in 1856, and settled in Jackson parish, where he remained until his death in 1905, being 85 years of age. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1898, and was well known as a splendid citizen and a man who took a deep interest in the welfare of his state. The sheriff's father was a veteran of the Civil war, and served in a company of Louisiana volunteers, organized at Vernon, then the parish seat of Jackson parish. After Appomattox, he was paroled in "Old Kaintuck," and it was here that he married, and remained from 1863 until Dec., 1869. He then removed to Jackson parish, La., and being a farmer by trade, he resumed his old occupation, and he and his wife are still living happily on the old plantation. In 1882 he was a member of the police jury, and also at one time served on the school board. Of the children, there are, the subject of this sketch, who is the eldest; John T., of Weston, La., and James L., of Jackson parish, both engaged in farming; Anna, the deceased wife of William B. Stewart, and mother of 9 children, who died in 1912; Charles F., assistant cashier and bookkeeper of the Jackson parish bank; Stephen D., farming in Jackson parish, and Jesse D., of Dayton, N. M., editor of the *Dayton Informer*, also postmaster of that city. The sheriff received his early education in the parish school, and in a little private school in the locality. After completing his schooling he worked on a farm until his marriage, when he went into business for himself, and continued to farm very successfully until 1892. He then went into the mercantile business in Weston, where he remained for some time. His establishment was destroyed by fire in 1901, but Mr. McBride moved to Jonesboro, where he succeeded in reëstablishing his business. His worth was soon recognized, and in 1906 he assumed the management of the Farmers Union and Cotton warehouse, and in this capacity served for 4 years. In 1907 he became a candidate for sheriff: was elected June 10, 1908, and has continued in this incumbency ever since. Mr. McBride is the owner of a small plantation in Jackson parish, a stockholder of the Jonesboro National bank, an Odd Fellow and Woodman of the World, of Jonesboro. He is well known for his energy and fearless performance of his duty, and is one of the most popular citizens of his community. He was married July 6, 1886, to Sallie L. Watts, of Lincoln parish, a daughter of Hope and Martha (Mills) Watts, both of Georgia. Her family lived in Lincoln parish until the father's death in 1875, when they moved to Jackson parish. Her mother died in 1886. Mr. and Mrs. McBride are the parents of 6 children: Martha Loula, Mary Iva, wife of M. Risenger, of Gandy, La., a mill foreman for



WILLIAM A. MABRY

the Wyatt Lumber Co.; Will L. Walter E., of Ruston, La.; Zelma and Roland W., who are at home.

McKoin, Bunnie McEwin, M. D., of Mer Rouge, La., is a son of John Bailiff and Jessie (Chapman) McKoin, and was born Feb. 14, 1886, in Berlin, Ark. The father was also born in that place Sept. 20, 1864, and was a farmer in that state. In 1890 he moved to Jones, La., where he followed the mercantile business for 10 years, after which he became a cotton seed buyer with headquarters at Jones, an occupation he follows at this time. Jessie Chapman was born in Georgia, moved to Hamburg, Ark., married Mr. McKoin and bore him 5 children, only two now living: B. M. McKoin, the subject of this sketch, and John Atlas, a telegraph operator at Collinston. B. M. McKoin spent the first 4 years of his life in Arkansas, and then came with his parents to Jones, La., where he attended public school for 8 years. He went to Ferrell, Ark., as clerk 1 year, and returned to Jones in the same calling another year. Then in 1900 he went to Monroe, La., and followed the drug business for 5 years, after which he spent 2 years in the Atlanta college of pharmacy at Atlanta, Ga., where he graduated in 1907 with the degree of Ph. G. Succeeding this, he followed the drug business for 8 months in Winnfield and 14 months in Mer Rouge. At the end of that time he went to the University of Louisville and took an academic and medical course at the same time. From there he went to the medical department of Tulane university in 1909 and graduated May 29, 1912, with the degree of M. D. and was licensed by the state board to practice. He began at Jones in June, 1912, moved to Mer Rouge in Jan., 1914, where he is building up a large and valuable clientele. Dr. McKoin is a member of the Masonic order, of the Elks, and of the Baptist church. Nov. 27, 1912, he was married to Miss Enid D., daughter of Joseph Wimberly, and niece of Will and James Wimberly, merchants of Mer Rouge. They have 1 daughter, Joe Mary. Dr. McKoin's maternal grandfather was a soldier in the ranks, his paternal grandfather was a physician, and his uncle John McKoin was captain in the Confederate army.

Mabry, William Alexander, district attorney of Caddo parish, La., was born in Attalla county, Miss., Dec. 12, 1866, the son of Griffin L. and Sarah M. (Donald) Mabry. His parents were natives of Mississippi. His father, who was a farmer, died in 1878, when the son was 12 years of age, leaving him the support of the family. The father was a Confederate soldier. The grandfather, Alexander Mabry, was a Mississippi planter and served in the legislature of his state. "Will" Mabry, as he is known by his friends, is a self-made man. By hard work on the farm he was able to attend 2 months of school in the winter and 2 months in the summer. In 1882, having saved up some means, he entered the Mississippi State university, where he remained a year and a half. This was his only college education. He returned to the farm; also taught school and in 1884 became clerk in a country store of general merchandise for S. Goldstein at Sallis, Miss., with whom he was associated when he came to Shreveport in 1888. He entered the retail grocery business at Shreveport, La., which was later en-

larged to both retail and wholesale trade, at which time he became a member of the firm of Goldstein, Rose & Co. Four years later Mr. Rose withdrew from the firm, which was succeeded by Goldstein, Mabry & Co., wholesale grocers. Mr. Mabry remained with the firm until 1902, when he became a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Ardis & Co. In this firm Mr. Mabry was head salesman in the city department until 1906, when he withdrew to enter the practice of law. He had studied law at night under Hon. Thos. C. Barrett and Judge E. W. Sutherlin, and Jan. 3, 1906, passed a successful examination before the supreme court of the state and was licensed to practice law, and has risen very rapidly in his profession. He has always shown an interest in public affairs and served as city councilman from 1898 to 1900. In politics he has borne a prominent part in the interests of democracy, as a member and vice chairman of the parish committee and otherwise. For 4 years during Gov. Blanchard's administration, he was president of the board of supervisors of elections for Caddo parish, La. He was elected district attorney of the first judicial district of Louisiana, in which office he has won distinction as a faithful, fair and capable states attorney. Mr. Mabry also practices civil law in his home city, Shreveport, being the senior member of the law firm of Mabry & Foster, who enjoy a lucrative practice. Mr. Mabry, in addition to his law business, is a large real estate owner and he is also interested in and treasurer of the Louisiana Oil Refining Co., of Shreveport. He is a stockholder in the Commercial National bank of Shreveport. In 1890 Mr. Mabry married Miss Nellie, daughter of the late Hon. John Lake, then sheriff of Caddo parish. Mr. and Mrs. Mabry have 1 daughter, Josephine. He is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason, and he is Grand Chancellor Commander of the Knights of Pythias of Louisiana. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E. and past Exalted Ruler of Shreveport Lodge, No. 122. He is past Consul Commander of Maple Camp, No. 54, W. O. W., and past president of Post A, of the T. P. A. at Shreveport. In religion, Mr. Mabry adheres to the Baptist faith. He is a true Southerner, and loves the southland, and by his success is shown the opportunities that are open to young men in his adopted state.

Maginnis, Arthur Ambrose. The first of the name ennobled after the English manner, was Sir Art., or Arthur Maginnis, who was married to Sarah, daughter of Hugh McNeil and was created by James I in 1623 Lord Viscount Iveah. By the result of the Civil war of 1641-53, the Maginnises were greatly shattered in their fortunes, but Arthur Maginnis had also been minister for Great Britain and Ireland at the courts of Stockholm, Naples and Lisbon. This grand old family sent its representatives to America also, and one of its sons gave his young life in defense of American interests even before the days of 1776. France then claimed North America from Labrador to New Orleans. The colonies fought often against this claim before it was abandoned. The campaign of 1755 began with 3 expeditions against the French forts. In the one against Crown Point on Lake George, Capt. Arthur Maginnis at the head of 200 men fell on the French and completely routed them. After turning the fortunes of the day, he was mortally wounded and was

buried with military honors. Arthur Ambrose Maginnis, the subject of this sketch, was the son of Daniel Maginnis and Jane Reed, who were married in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1807. Arthur Ambrose Maginnis (the father of all the Maginnises living in New Orleans) was born in Baltimore, Md., July 17, 1815; married in that city in Aug., 1839 to Elizabeth Jane Armstrong (born at New Castle on the Tyne, England), daughter of John Armstrong and Sarah Donkin Affleck; died Aug. 19, 1877, at his summer home in Ocean Springs, Miss. Mr. Maginnis early in life cast his lot in New Orleans, first as a shipbuilder, then as a very successful sugar planter with several plantations on Bayou Lafourche, near Donaldsonville, and at the time of his death, as chief inaugurator of the manufacture of cotton seed oil and other products of that plant. He developed an industry which in importance is second to none in the South. During the 36 years of his useful life as a citizen of New Orleans, Mr. Maginnis had been prime mover in enterprises of nearly every character. He was dearly loved by all of his employes, and it was known in several instances when their health broke down from old age, he looked after his help in their declining years and found homes for them on one of his plantations. A clipping from the Democrat of Aug. 19, 1877, says: "New Orleans loses by the death of Mr. Arthur Ambrose Maginnis, Sr., one of her most useful and most beloved citizens. In social life, his invariable courtesy, his earnest and ready sympathies and his genial and attractive bearings secured for him a friendship unusually extended and warm. In business his perfect integrity, his indomitable energy and his remarkable enterprise triumphed over all obstacles and placed the firm of A. A. Maginnis & Sons in the front rank of southern manufacturers. Perhaps no establishment of the kind in this country has ever surpassed the economic efficiency of his system. Mr. Maginnis was also distinguished for his patriotism and his public spirit. Although not a politician in the ordinary acceptance of the term, he took a deep interest in the political welfare of his section and was a hearty supporter of the 'Conservative Cause.' He was elected to the legislature of 1875 and 1876, and in that capacity rendered the state good service as a working member. At his death he left a wife and 9 children to cherish a noble memory, four others having died in early infancy."

Maginnis, Arthur Ambrose, Jr., the second son of A. A. Maginnis, known by his intimate friends as Ambrose Maginnis, was born in New Orleans, Aug. 30, 1848. He attended the local public schools until 1862, when, as a mere lad sharing in the martial spirit that was then enthusing his elders, he enlisted under command of his brother-in-law, Capt. John Tilghman Nolan, and was known as the youngest Confederate in active service, being then 14 years old. When the command to which he was attached was disbanded, he reenlisted in 1863 in the Miles Legion, with which he continued until Dec., 1864, when he was honorably discharged from service. He first returned to New Orleans, where he secured employment from the Lafayette Warehouse Co., owned by his father, and in 1867 he went to New York as manager of a cotton seed oil company, which had headquarters in Connecticut. In 1871 he returned

to New Orleans to become identified with the firm of A. A. Maginnis Sons, afterwards merged into the Maginnis oil and soap works. His business enterprise and energy were soon recognized, and he became president of the Maginnis cotton mills, the Lafayette Warehouse Co., the Planters Fertilizer Manufacturing Co., the Hermitage Planting and Manufacturing Co., and the resident vice-president for Louisiana of the American Surety Co. of New York. Mr. Maginnis was always to the fore. He was a member of the celebrated organization known as the Knights of the White Camelia, organized shortly after the war, and when the dark days of reconstruction were brought to a close, there was no more highly honored name on the roles of the Crescent City White League than that of Col. Maginnis. He figures as a prominent member of the committee of 100 and was one of the leaders in each of the political reform movements of the Y. M. D. A. in 1888 and of the Citizens' League in 1896. He was one of the organizers of the Southern Yacht club, reorganized the Mistic Krewes of Comus and was a valued member for many years; was a member of the Pickwick, La Variete, French Opera and Louisiana Joeky clubs and was the moving spirit in several other carnival organizations. His philanthropy was shown on many occasions and in many ways. Interested in the Morris public baths located in the front portion of the 1st ward, he ran them for more than 2 years at his own expense, for the benefit of the great army of indigents who would have been compelled to go unwashed had it not been for these baths. In addition to this, when epidemics were menacing the health, commerce and property of the city, Mr. Maginnis from his private resources, provided for pumping apparatus for the flushing of the gutters and gave it his personal time and attention. The Harlequin called him a typical American philanthropist in pursuance of its policy of applauding whatever is genuine, saying: "This man courts no popular favor, and has no mawkish sentimentality. Beneath an independent exterior, that of a successful man who owes the world nothing for what he has achieved, he has a quiet, big heart and a gentle mercy whose quality is not strained. His flushing of the gutters of New Orleans during the warm months is an act of kindness in which a population of 350,000 souls is concerned. He made no great fuss or flurry over the matter, organized no society of high-sounding names with titled officers and press exploitations. The gutters were dirty, the heart of the city was endangered. He saw what was necessary, and seeing it, did what he thought should be done for the health of the community and the city is the better for it. A hundred other things he has done and is doing, in the same quiet way, to the little orphans of the city, whose friend he has always been." When Mrs. Jefferson Davis came to Beauvoir for the last time to look over all the contents of the cherished place and select those souvenirs she desired to save for herself and family, previous to turning the home over to the state of Mississippi, she turned to Mr. Maginnis, who had managed her business affairs, for advice. Many of these souvenirs she gave to her family, but the beautiful and historical ones she presented to Memorial Hall in memory of her daughter Winnie. A number of boxes containing

other precious relics were packed and sent to the warehouse of that "dear old friend of the Davis family, Col. Ambrose A. Maginnis." The sincere friendship that bound the 2 families and the sorrows that have come to each in the death of loved ones, united the living members more closely together. By a special message from Mrs. Davis at the time of Winnie's death, Mr. Maginnis was with her in all her trouble and sorrow. So when Mr. Maginnis was suddenly taken sick with pneumonia at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York, Mrs. Davis lost no time in going to his bedside. It was a most gracious act that is cherished by the Maginnis family, as he was alone until members of his family joined him there. Archbishop Blenk, in his address at the church of the Immaculate Conception, said: "One of the marked traits of the character of A. A. Maginnis was, that he was a worker." Although his life was comparatively short, all testimony showed that he did a great deal. From his youth he strove to serve his state and country with all his might. In mature middle life, in commercial activities, in charity, in all that related to the city and the state, there was no more enlightened or efficient worker than he. It is needless to recount his deeds. Some are well known, but it would be impossible to tell the extent of his benefactions or of his goodness and kindness because he kept them a secret. He strove not to let his left hand know what his right hand did, and it was only after his death, when the disposition of his affairs was made public, that it became generally known that he had rewarded the faithful services of his old servant, Peter Brown, by making him comfortable the rest of his life. Peter had served his master faithfully in war as well as in peace, and "Mars Ambrose" had not forgotten to remember him in the days that were to come when the master had passed on to the great world beyond.

Maginnis, Charles Benjamin, well-known sugar factor, of New Orleans, is the son of Charles Benjamin and Susan Kar (Bush) Maginnis, and was born in the city of New Orleans, Nov. 14, 1885. Charles B. Maginnis, Sr., was born at Ocean Springs, Miss., where the family had a summer residence in addition to their New Orleans residence. The principal business of Mr. Maginnis was that of a sugar planter, but he was also interested in other industrial enterprises, notable among which may be named the Lafayette Warehouse Co., the Maginnis cotton mills, Maginnis oil soap works, A. A. Maginnis Land Co., Ltd., Planters Fertilizer & Manufacturing Co., Maginnis Land and Improvement Co. Susan Kar Bush was born on Laurel Valley plantation near Thibodaux, and was the daughter of Col. Louis Bush. Charles B. Maginnis, Jr., passed the first 9 years of his life in New Orleans, where he attended a private school. From 9 to 20 years of age his time was spent partly on the plantation and partly in traveling about the country. At the latter age he went to an academy at Worcester, Mass., where he remained 2 years. He then went to work for Le Bourgeois & Bush, sugar brokers, with which firm he was connected about 1 year, and then went into business for himself under the firm name of Maginnis Bros. & Drewes, as sugar factors. In this they have been successful. Mr. Maginnis has formed a corporation known

as the West India Sugar Co. to import Cuban blackstrap molasses. He is connected with the Lafayette warehouse in New Orleans, the American Land and Securities Co., the Sunrise Oil and Development Co., and is interested in several other enterprises. He is a member of the Boston, Pickwick, Stratford, Country, New Orleans Lawn Tennis, Audubon Golf, Young Men's Gymnastic, Delta Duck, City Park Gun, and the Audubon Polo clubs, besides most of the carnival organizations.

Manion, John E., president Manion & Co., contracting plumbers, New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, La., July 6, 1871; son of Martin and Mary (Fitzpatrick) Manion, the former of whom was born in Ireland, and the latter at New Orleans. (See sketch of Martin H. Manion elsewhere in this work.) Six children were born to these parents, being, in order of birth: John E., the subject of this sketch; Walter J. and Martin H., practicing attorneys in New Orleans, elsewhere referred to in this work; William J., of the firm of Manion & Co., plumbing and mill supplies, New Orleans; Herbert J., deceased; Kathrine, wife of Dr. John F. Burgess, of Hammond, La. John E. Manion attended the public schools of New Orleans, and after graduating from the boys' high school, entered Soulé college, in the same city, and completed the commercial course of that institution, following which he began work as an apprentice in the plumbing establishment of Manion & Co., where he continued, working up through the various grades and departments of the trade until the position of master plumber had been attained, this period of intimate practical experience embracing 7 years and covering all phases of the work of a practical plumber. When this term of what might be called service in the ranks had been completed, the young man took charge of the contracting office and department of the firm's business, and there remained for some length of time, but in the year 1903 launched into business as a contracting plumber on his own account, and so continued about 7 years. In 1910 his father, Martin Manion, retired from active participation in the business and removed to Hammond, La., following which the present firm was organized and incorporated, with John E. Manion as president, William J. Manion, vice-president; Walter Manion, secretary, and Martin H. Manion, treasurer. The personnel of the firm's officers has remained the same from that time to the present. John E. Manion and family are members of the Catholic church. Mr. Manion has been a member of the Young Men's Gymnastic club of New Orleans about 21 years. In Nov., 1899, he was married to Miss Alvina O'Connor, daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Fitzsimmons) O'Connor of New Orleans. Mrs. Manion's father was chief of the New Orleans fire department for many years. He died in 1912. His wife died in 1901. To Mr. and Mrs. Manion 5 children have been born, viz.: Maryellen Louise, John, Jr., Alvina Armita, William Wesley and Charles, all of whom are living at the home of their parents.

Martin, Robert C., owner of Albemarle plantation, in Assumption parish, La., was born in Rapides parish, La., in the year 1839; son of Robert Campbell and Mary Winnifred (Pugh) Martin, the former of whom came to Louisiana in 1832 and made his home at

Alexandria. April 9, 1835, he was married to Mary Winnifred Pugh, daughter of Dr. W. H. Pugh, and a sister of Col. W. W. Pugh, of Assumption parish, La. In 1840 Robert Campbell Martin, Sr., bought the plantation in Assumption parish that has since been known as "Albemarle," and which is now owned by the son, R. C. Martin, subject of this sketch. Robert Campbell Martin, the father, was a son of Peter Boyd Martin, and was born in Bertie county, N. C., March 25, 1813. He was a grandson of Lieut. Peter Martin, of Capt. Humpton's company, 2nd Pennsylvania regiment, of the Colonial armies. Lieut. Peter Martin was killed Sept. 2, 1777, in the battle of Brandywine. Peter Boyd Martin, father of Robert Campbell Martin, was a native of Pennsylvania, from which he moved to Bertie county, N. C., and there married Janet Smith Bryan. From this latter locality he moved to Rapides parish, La., in 1818, where he passed the remainder of his life and died at his plantation home, 18 miles below Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1838. Robert Campbell Martin, Sr., came to Louisiana in the year 1832; lived in Rapides parish until 1840, when he moved to Assumption parish, and soon thereafter was a prominent figure in the public and political affairs of that time. In 1846 he was elected as one of 2 members of the Louisiana state senate from the Lafourche district, his colleague being the Hon. James C. Allen. Again, in 1857, he was elected to the senate. He served, also, as a delegate to the convention of 1861, which adopted the ordinance of secession. He was elected to this convention as an opponent of the advocates of immediate secession, but finding an overwhelming majority in favor of immediate withdrawal from the Union, he cast his vote with the majority, saying in a speech delivered on that memorable occasion that if the state must go out it should have his moral and physical support. Subsequent events proved that no citizen of the state was more loyal to the cause of the Confederacy than was he, though the days were dark and the trials were great. Throughout the days, months and years of fiercest conflict, keen privation, bitter bereavement and heartrending desolation, he stood shoulder to shoulder with his neighbors even to the very end. He was bereft of his wife Feb. 22, 1858, and his own life closed peacefully July 4, 1881. Both were interred in Madewood cemetery, which at that time was on property owned by the wife's uncle, Thomas Pugh. Four children were born to their union, as follows: Mary Janet, the first-born, died in infancy; Robert C., the subject of this sketch, born in Rapides parish, 1839, moved with his parents to Assumption parish in 1840, and now owns Albemarle plantation; served during the war between the states as lieutenant of Co. C, 26th Louisiana volunteer infantry, C. S. A., and took part in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou and the siege of Vicksburg. R. C. Martin was assessor of Assumption parish 1892 to 1900, inclusive. William Whitmell, the second son, was born at Albemarle plantation, in 1846. At the beginning of the Civil war he enlisted in the Phoenix Guards, commanded by Capt. Francis Tillou Nicholls, and which company became a part of the 8th Louisiana volunteer infantry, C. S. A. Some time later he was invalided and returned home, by advice of Gov. Moore, who subsequently secured an extension of his furlough.

When he had sufficiently recovered his health, on Jan. 1, 1863, he was elected captain of a new company raised in the vicinity of his home, and which became Co. C, of the 26th Louisiana volunteer infantry. A short time later Capt. Lagarde, senior captain of the regiment, declined promotion, and Capt. Martin, then next in rank, was promoted to the rank of major. He was in the reserve at the great battles of Manassas or Bull Run. He took part, also in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and was killed June 21, during the siege of Vicksburg. James B., the third son, born at Albemarle plantation, attached himself to Capt. Francis T. Nicholls' company and took part in the Virginia campaign, at the age of 17 years. When his brother had organized Co. C, of the 26th Louisiana, he was transferred to that command. He participated at Chickasaw Bayou and Vicksburg, and afterward served in the Trans-Mississippi department until the close of the war. Thomas Pugh, 4th son, born at Albemarle plantation in 1846, joined his brother's company at Vicksburg when only a boy, and served during the siege of that place. Later, he passed examination in the Trans-Mississippi department and was appointed first lieutenant of ordnance, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He died in Mexico March 1, 1910, and was brought to Assumption parish for interment in Madewood cemetery. Robert C. Martin married, on April 24, 1861, Miss Maggie C. Littlejohn, daughter of Rev. William and Eliza (Chisholm) Littlejohn. She was born in Tennessee. Her parents purchased, in 1848, the Melrose plantation, Assumption parish, La., where they resided until 1862, then moved to Texas. Mrs. R. C. Martin (née Littlejohn) was the granddaughter of Willie and Mary (Montfort) Jones, whose daughter, Mary, married Joseph B. Littlejohn. Willie Jones figured largely in Colonial and Revolutionary times. R. C. Martin has 3 sons now living, viz.: Robert C. Martin, a sugar planter of Assumption parish, La., on Albemarle plantation; William Littlejohn Martin, cashier of the Marshall National bank of Texas, and Whitmell P. Martin, now the presiding judge of the district composed of the parishes of Lafourche and Terrebonne. R. C. Martin's second marriage was to Miss Marie R. Theriot, of Assumption parish.

Martin, Robert Campbell, Jr., well-known and successful planter, Albemarle P. O., Assumption parish, La., was born Feb. 3, 1862; son of R. C. and Maggie C. (Littlejohn) Martin. (See sketch of R. C. Martin, Sr., elsewhere in this work.) Robert Campbell Martin, Jr., received his earlier education at the country schools of the locality in which he was born. Later, he was instructed by a private tutor. At the age of 16 years he was employed in a drug store at Napoleonville, where he remained 1 year. Thereafter he became connected with the business of the W. B. Ratliff plantation, but following the death of his paternal grandfather, R. C. Martin, 3 months later, he returned to the home plantation, where he has since remained. He has supervision of a plantation of about 600 acres, which has been in the family since 1839, and the principal crops produced are sugar cane and corn. Mr. Martin is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons and Knights of Pythias. At this time he is serving

as a member of the Louisiana State Levee board, having been appointed by Gov. Hall. Jan. 4, 1887, Mr. Martin was married to Miss Ellen Young, a daughter of Dr. Benjamin Franklin and Ann (Peters) Young, of Marshall, Tex. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell Martin, Jr., as follow: Maggie C., now at the parental home; Charles Young, William Littlejohn and Robert Campbell.

Maurin, Henry C., of Laplace, St. John parish, was born in that locality, June 17, 1885, and is a son of Clement and Clemence (Jaubert) Maurin, both of whom were born in France, in which country they also were married. Coming to this country in 1878, they at once located in St. John the Baptist parish, where Clement was employed as clerk in a mercantile house until 1880, in which year he established a general merchandise business on his own account, and has conducted this to the present time with more than ordinary success. In 1890 he purchased some property and built the modern structure occupied by his store at the present, and has made various improvements in his business from time to time. He has been a stockholder and a member of the board of directors of the Bank of St. John since the organization of that institution in 1904. Both Mr. and Mrs. Maurin are living, and in the enjoyment of excellent health at this time. Six children have been born to their union, as follow: Laura, wife of Dr. E. P. Feucht, a practicing physician of Garyville; Clement, Jr., died in infancy; Irma, died at the age of 2 years; Henry C., subject of this sketch; Octavie, wife of U. E. Deslattes, who is engaged in lumber business at New Orleans; Lucille, now attending Sacred Heart academy, New Orleans. Henry C. Maurin received his earlier education at private schools in the vicinity of his birthplace. In 1897 he matriculated at Jefferson college, St. James parish, from which he received the degree of A. B., with the class of 1903 and A. M. with that of 1907. After the completion of his education he entered commercial life as assistant to his father in the store, and so remained until 1911, when he became a partner in the business, under the firm name of C. Maurin & Son, under which caption the business has since been conducted with increasing prosperity. In June, 1911, Henry C. was appointed postmaster at Laplace, the duties of which office he has administered to the satisfaction of the people of that region, and is now incumbent of that position. He is affiliated with the democratic party, and is a member of the Catholic church, the Holy Name society, being president of the latter since its organization; Woodmen of the World, Knights of the Maccabees, and Louisiana League of Postmasters, serving as president of the last-named since its organization. Oct. 11, 1911, Henry C. Maurin was married to Juliette Ory, daughter of John L. Ory of Laplace, elsewhere referred to in this work. One child, Cecile, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Maurin. Mr. Maurin is an enterprising, progressive citizen, fully abreast of the spirit of the times and is exerting a largely helpful influence among the people of that part of Louisiana. He is a man of accomplishment, and is due to continue moving upward. His neighbors place great confidence in him.

Mevers, Frank C., sheriff of Plaquemines parish, was born at Pointe-a-la-Hache, Plaquemines parish, La., Jan. 10, 1859; son of Bernard A. and Anna (Schadd) Mevers, the former a native of Westphalia, Germany, and the latter of Switzerland. Bernard A. Mevers, the father, learned the business of a tailor, and after coming to this country followed that vocation until the year 1882, when he became interested in the hotel and liquor business at Pointe-a-la-Hache. He located at the latter place in 1855, and after having embarked in the hotel and liquor business, remained in this joint pursuit until the time of his death, in 1895. His wife survived until 1910. Seven children were born to their union, of which there are now four living, these being: Sophia, wife of Gustav Favret, of Pointe-a-la-Hache; Dora, wife of Alfred Andignae, of the same place; William A., steamboatman, with headquarters at New Orleans; Frank C., subject of this sketch. The latter was third of the 4 children. He attended the public schools of the vicinity in which he was born, and upon the completion of his education, became a clerk in a general merchandise store at Buras, La., where he remained about 4 years. In 1876 he became identified with the saloon business, and so continued during some years. In 1882 he was elected secretary of the police jury of Plaquemines parish and remained in that office until 1886, when he became treasurer of the parish, so remaining until 1896, when he was elected sheriff of Plaquemines parish, of which office he has remained incumbent to this time. Sheriff Mevers is a member of the Catholic church, and also of New Orleans Lodge No. 30, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In Nov., 1881, Sheriff Mevers was married to Miss Julia Aufmkolk, a daughter of Frank and Lena (Joseph) Aufmkolk, of New Orleans. Mrs. Mevers' father followed the business of a ship chandler in New Orleans. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mevers, of which there are three living, as follow: Frank C., Jr., now employed in the Whitney-Central National bank, New Orleans, married and the father of one child; Sidney B., chief deputy sheriff at Pointe-a-la-Hache, also married and the father of one child; Herbert A., a graduate of Louisiana State university, and now a practicing attorney at New Orleans.

Millsaps, Uriah, for many years a prominent figure in the commercial life of Monroe, was born in Mississippi July 22, 1847. He came to Union parish, La., when a young boy and lived there until 18 years old, obtaining his early education there and attending the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, which, at the request of his father, he left to enter business. In 1868 he moved to Trenton, La., and began the general mercantile business with Mr. Flournoy, which he continued until 1885. In that year he removed to West Monroe and established a general mercantile business, which grew to large proportions, his trading extending to sections of Ouachita, Union, Lincoln and Jackson parishes. While building up a large and prosperous business he took an active interest in many other enterprises. He became vice-president of the Ouachita National bank under its first charter, and on the death of its first and former president, he became president and remained in that office until its

expiration. He organized the Central Savings Bank & Trust Co., and was elected president, in which capacity he remained until his death. He also held large interest in the Monroe Hardware Co., Ltd., Standard Warehouse and Compress Co., Ouachita cotton mills, Millsaps & Co., Ltd., the Whitney Central National bank of New Orleans, and other institutions. He also owned extensive planting interests at Crew Lake. At one time he was parish superintendent of education and took great interest in the subject of good roads. He was one of the originators of the movement to build steel bridges over all the streams throughout the parish. In 1896, when the drought destroyed all the crops in Lincoln and portions of Jackson, Union and Ouachita parishes, Mr. Millsaps distributed supplies furnished by the state, in a way that gave the greatest possible relief. He was a charter member of the Knights of Pythias, Stonewall Lodge No. 8. Nov. 4, 1873, Mr. Millsaps married Miss Mary M. Lockett of Paducah, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Millsaps were the parents of 7 children, as follow: Edmonia L., now Mrs. George Weak; Lillie Heath, deceased; Thomas Benton, Louise Getty, deceased, wife of P. M. Atkins; Ruth Allison, now Mrs. W. C. Youngblood; Herbert Uriah, of West Monroe; Mary Aldina, now Mrs. P. M. Atkins. For some time Mr. Millsaps had been in declining health, when his death occurred March 14, 1914. Having been long and conspicuously identified with the material and moral interest of Ouachita parish, his departure left a distinct gap in the community which is not easy filled.

Morrison, Jacob H., LL. D., district attorney, New Roads, La., was born at Pointe Coupée parish, La., Dec. 31, 1875; son of Capt. Jacob H. and Virginia (Seghers) Morrison, the former of whom was a native of Brunswick, N. Y., whence he came to Louisiana in 1839. In the earlier part of his Louisiana experience he was actively engaged in the vocation of a planter. Later he owned and operated a line of steamboats, personally commanding one of these, the Belle Dona. Still later he became a commission merchant in the city of New Orleans. He died at his plantation home Oct. 3, 1875. Capt. Morrison was twice married. His first wife was Miss Corinne Landry, of Ascension parish, who died in 1847, leaving 4 children. About the year 1855 Capt. Morrison was married to Miss Virginia Seghers, who died in 1884, after having become the mother of 10 children. Of these 14 children, only three are living at this time, namely: Edward S., Walter C. and Jacob H. The two first-named are now resident on Brunswick plantation, in Pointe Coupée parish. Jacob H. Morrison, the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools of the parish of Pointe Coupée and of New Orleans, following which he entered Louisiana State university and remained a student of that institution during 3 years. He then embarked in the life insurance business, but after a time became a traveling salesman for the Grunewald music house, selling pianos, and so remained during 3 years. At the expiration of this period he went to Central America, but after passing a season in that region, returned to New Orleans and entered the law school of Tulane university, from which he graduated in due time with the class of 1901. Shortly thereafter he began the practice of law

at New Roads, in which locality he has since remained. Mr. Morrison has served 6 years as referee in bankruptcy. In 1908 he was elected district attorney of the judicial district composed of Iberville, Pointe Coupée and West Baton Rouge parishes. In 1912 he was reelected to succeed himself in that office without opposition. He is a member of the Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and Kappa Alpha fraternity. Feb. 2, 1902, Mr. Morrison was married to Miss Eloyse Yancey, a daughter of Capt. Richard E. and Josephine (Swayze) Yancey, of Johnsville, La., the former of whom was a native of Alabama, and during some time followed the business of a steamboat captain. He was also interested in planting and in mercantile business. Both of the parents are now deceased. Mrs. Morrison died March 25, 1905, leaving 2 children, namely: Jacob H. and Virginia, both of whom are now at the parental home. June 30, 1909, Mr. Morrison was married to Miss Anita Olivier, a daughter of Benjamin and Ann Eliza (Story) Olivier, of New Orleans. Mr. Olivier occupied the position of cashier of the old Louisiana bank at the time of his death, in 1901. His wife survived until Oct., 1909. Two children have been born to Mr. Morrison's second marriage, these being Benjamin Olivier and Lesepts Story.

Neelis, John Gaiénnie, vice-president Bank of Gueydan; residence, Gueydan, Vermilion parish, La.; was born at New Orleans, La., March 20, 1866; son of John E. and Susan (Gaiénnie) Neelis, the former of whom was born in New York state and the latter in the city of New Orleans. John E. Neelis, the father, came to Louisiana in the early '50s. His first employment was as a teacher in the St. Alphonse Catholic school, at New Orleans. When the term of his service in this school had ended, he became an employe of the Federal government, in connection with the government warehouse at New Orleans, where he remained during 17 years, after which he conducted a private school at New Orleans until the year 1885 when he removed to Hammond, La., where his death occurred the following year. His wife was the eldest daughter of Louie Rene Gaiénnie, a sugar planter and member of one of New Orleans' old French families. John Gaiénnie Neelis attended the public schools of New Orleans until attaining his 13th year, when he entered the service of a New Orleans cotton factor. After a short stay in this connection he was employed by Octave Hopkins, with whom he remained until the time of Mr. Hopkins' death. He then went with his parents to Hammond, La., where he later formed a partnership with his brother-in-law in the conduct of a general merchandise store under the firm name of Lawson & Neelis, this brother-in-law being W. E. Lawson. In 1890, 2 brothers, F. E. Neelis and G. C. Neelis, became connected with this business, and the firm name was then changed to F. E. Neelis & Co., John Gaiénnie Neelis remaining a member of the firm and also filling the position of cashier of the Bank of Hammond, which Frank E. Neelis had organized. This was the first bank in Tangipahoa parish. John G. Neelis remained in these connections until 1900, when he removed to Gueydan, and there organized and opened the Bank of Gueydan, becoming the first cashier of this bank, of which he has

since been an active officer, being now vice-president of the Bank of Gueydan. This bank was organized and began business with a capital of \$15,000. In 1903 the capital stock was increased to \$25,000. Since its organization it has paid back to the original stockholders their investment and maintains its \$25,000 capital, with a surplus profit of \$25,000, and in addition an undivided profit of \$5,000. In addition to his interest in the bank, and his duties in connection therewith, he operates a fire insurance business, and also owns and operates the Gueydan News, the only newspaper published in Vermilion parish outside of Abbeville. He is secretary and treasurer of the Gueydan drainage district, and has placed bonds, on first issue, of \$60,000, and on 2 other subdistricts, for reclamation purposes, bonds of \$172,000 and \$60,500, respectively, for draining and reclaiming the low, wet lands lying to the south of Gueydan. Mr. Neelis is affiliated with the democratic party, but while he has at all times taken an active interest in public and political affairs, he has never sought public office, though endeavoring in every way to discharge the obligations of citizenship in aiding the elevation of the best-qualified men to administer the laws under which he and his neighbors live and conduct their business. He is at this time, and since 1904 has been, a member of the Vermilion parish school board, and during all of the long term of his service on this board has used his influence toward the realization of every practicable improvement and benefit for the schools of the parish. Among these improvements made during his incumbency may be mentioned a \$25,000 modern school building erected at Gueydan. He has been incumbent of the office of city treasurer of Gueydan since 1904, his constituency evidently being well pleased with his administration of the affairs of that office. In 1894 John Gaiënnie Neelis was married to Miss Cora May Reed, of Geneva, Ill. Mr. Neelis is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and served as the first Worshipful Master of the Gueydan lodge.

Norman, John Robert, a planter, was born in St. John the Baptist parish, Aug. 3, 1855, the son of Thomas Henderson Norman, a native of North Carolina, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and Elida Meurice (Tregre) Norman, a native of St. John the Baptist parish, La. Thomas Henderson Norman was born in 1805 in North Carolina, near the Virginia line. Elida Meurice Tregre was the daughter of Louis and Marie (Charleville) Tregre. Louis Tregre was a descendant of Andres Tregre, who came with the early coast settlers to Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Norman had the following children: John Robert, the subject of this sketch; Marie Louise, now the widow of Charles H. Byrne, and Thomas Louis Norman. John R. Norman spent his youth in St. John the Baptist parish and in New Orleans, having been reared largely by his grandmother. He attended both public and private schools in his youth and afterwards went to St. Stanislaus college at Bay St. Louis, Miss., for 2 years, after which he was taught by the celebrated De La Montluzin, who was a very learned man and kept an excellent school in New Orleans. This De La Montluzin was formerly a member of the French academy, but was expelled by Napoleon III for writing in opposition to him. John R. Norman spent 2 years

in the school of De La Montluzin, leaving in 1874 to go to work. He was first employed in the office of Wallace & Co., a large dry goods house in New Orleans, afterwards going to Mississippi, where he bought land and remained until 1896, in which year he removed to Opelousas and purchased a large interest in a cotton seed oil mill at that place. In this Mr. Norman continued until 1900, when he removed to New Orleans, where he has since resided. Mr. Norman is a member of the Catholic church. In 1883 he married Miss Clementina Henderson of New Orleans, a daughter of William and Philomene (Briant) Henderson. Philomene Briant was a granddaughter of Judge Briant of St. Martinville, La., who came to Louisiana from St. Domingo after the revolution in that island. Judge Briant before coming to Louisiana was a captain in the French army and also held a similar commission under George III. He was appointed judge for the parish of St. Mary by Gov. Claiborne, and held this office for some 30 years. He was also member of the constitutional convention. Mr. and Mrs. Norman have the following children: Mary Marguerite, John Robert, Jr., Ernest Briant, Anita Jeane, William Henderson, Sylvia Agnes and Alexander Wilson Norman. Mr. Norman continues his interest in planting in the parish of Orleans and conducts a plantation a few miles below Algiers on the Mississippi river.

Odom, Thomas B., M. D., well-known and successful physician, druggist and planter, Prairieville, Ascension parish, La., was born at Dennis Mills, St. Helena parish, La., May 19, 1864; son of Isaac and Zilphia E. (Stanley) Odom, the former of whom was born in Darlington district, S. C., and followed the vocation of a farmer throughout life; the active portion of life, at least, as he now lives in retirement at Baton Rouge, enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life of earnest endeavor. The death of his wife occurred Dec. 12, 1890, at Dennis Mills, where the family located at an early date. The ancestors of the Odom family in this country came originally from England and Ireland, and those of the Stanley family from England. The Odoms and Stanleys being defenders of the Crown of England in Cromwell's time, and becoming dissatisfied with the political changes of that country, they came to America and located at Charleston, S. C., there being surrounded with an atmosphere of a free country, they became imbued with a spirit of true democracy and adopted the doctrine as taught by Roger Williams—separation of church and state, free speech and free religion—therefore, they affiliated themselves with the Baptist church. They came to America at a very early time in the history of the country. The Odom family was afterward prominently represented in various commands that did service during the Revolutionary war; later, in the Mexican war, and still later, in the Civil war. To Isaac Odom and wife 12 children were born, four of whom are living at this time, namely: James Manuel, now in mercantile business at Baton Rouge; William Harrison, in mercantile business at Dennis Mills; Thomas B., the subject of this sketch; Adella Dargin, wife of Dr. J. M. Quinn, of Zachary, La. Thomas B. Odom received his earlier education in the country schools of the locality in which he was born. Later, he attended Gallsburg college, in

Amite county, Miss. When his academic education was deemed complete, he entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which, in due time, he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1894. Shortly thereafter he located at French Settlement, La., and there began the practice of medicine, remaining in that locality until 1913, when he moved to his present location at Prairieville because of the better educational advantages that could be there afforded his children. While at French Settlement the doctor had medical charge of the help of 4 sawmills, and looked after the health of those connected with these industries. Apart from his medical practice, he owns and conducts an up-to-date drug store business, which is needed in the locality. In the course of his professional experience, he has served 2 terms as coroner of Livingston parish and 2 terms as president of the Livingston parish Medical society. By appointment of Gov. Blanchard, he served as delegate to the tuberculosis convention at Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Ascension parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies and the American Medical association. He is affiliated, also, with the Baptist church, Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Honor and Woodmen of the World. The doctor is extensively interested in livestock and in farming, both in Livingston and Ascension parishes. Aug. 31, 1892, Dr. Odom was married to Miss Mary Helena Maskalena, a daughter of Nicholas and Catherine (Schneider) Maskalena; the former of whom followed the vocation of a sailor in his earlier days, but later became a planter and hunter of the Amite river section in Livingston parish, where the daughter was born. Both of Mrs. Odom's parents are now deceased. She was reared in the family of Stephen Ernest, a timberman and merchant of Livingston parish. Mr. Ernest died in 1899. To Dr. and Mrs. Odom 8 children have been born, as follow: Zilphia E., a graduate of Hillman college, Clinton, Miss., and now teaching at Ville Platte, La.; Albertine, also a graduate of Hillman college and now teaching at Chataignier, Evangeline parish, La.; Lois Dargin, at the parental home; Stanley, at school; Dudley Thornton, also at school; Thomas B., Jr., at school; Isaac Manley and Helene Jewell, at the parental home.

O'Hara, Joseph A., M. D., of New Orleans, coroner for the parish of Orleans, was born at New Orleans. His father, Joseph O'Hara, was a native of St. Joseph, New Brunswick, who, after moving to Louisiana, enlisted in the Southern army during the Civil war of 1861-65, and died in New Orleans in 1871, from the wounds he had received in battle. His wife, Anna G. (Norris) O'Hara, was born at sea on a ship that was bringing over to Louisiana a number of Jesuits from Ireland. She died in 1909. Dr. O'Hara was educated in private schools and the Jesuits' college, New Orleans. He filled a clerkship in a drug store soon after leaving college, and later went into business on his own account for 10 years; in the meantime studying medicine at Tulane university, and taking a course in neuropathology in Harvard medical college, and served as externe of the Charity hospital for 2 years. He received the degree of M. D. from Tulane in May, 1900, and at once began practicing his profession. From 1902 to 1905, the doctor was medical

inspector for the city board of health, and in 1905 was elected coroner of the parish of Orleans. A proof of his popularity as a staunch democrat, able physician and genial gentleman is the fact that he was reelected for 3 consecutive terms. Coroner O'Hara introduced several important changes in his office, by making many improvements, particularly in reopening the city morgue and installing modern fixtures. The doctor is a member of the Orleans parish and Louisiana State Medical societies, the American Medical association, and the Catholic Knights of America. In 1893 Dr. O'Hara married Miss Mary T. Cosgrove, of New Orleans. Three children, William, Ruth and Joseph, were born of their union. Joseph died Aug. 4, 1912, at the age of 9 years.

Oxnard, Benjamin Alexander, prominent Louisiana planter and president of the Adeline sugar factory company, is a son of Thomas and Louise Adeline (Brown) Oxnard, and was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 10, 1855. Thomas Oxnard, the father, was born at Marseilles, France, July 4, 1811. His father was from Portland, Me., but his mother, Clarice (Degrand) Oxnard, was a native of France. Thomas Oxnard was reared partly in France and partly in Boston, Mass., with his uncle, Henry Oxnard. In the course of his education he attended the College of Sorreze, in the south of France. At that time there were a number of young men from Louisiana attending this college, among them representatives of the families of Labranche and Soniat, and various others, and the acquaintance formed with these boys served Mr. Oxnard well in later years. In 1832, being then 21 years of age and a graduate of Sorreze college, he came to New Orleans to represent his uncle, Henry Oxnard, in the cotton business, and it was at this time that his college friendships formed in France with prominent young men from New Orleans proved an important aid in getting established in business. It was not long, however, before Mr. Oxnard became interested in sugar planting, and retired from cotton business to become a sugar grower, which afterward engaged his attention as long as he remained in Louisiana. In the early years of his residence in New Orleans he made the acquaintance of Miss Louise Adeline Brown, and as a result of this meeting, their marriage followed some time later, in Feb., 1839, at Gretna, La. Miss Brown was a daughter of William Brown, originally from Philadelphia. William Brown was one of the secretaries of the commission that came to take possession of the region at the time of the Louisiana purchase. He later became the second collector of the port of New Orleans, the first collector of the port having been his brother-in-law, Browse Trist. In 1859 Thomas Oxnard removed from Louisiana to France, where he passed some years, later returning to America and settling at the city of Boston, where he engaged in the sugar refining business. This latter business was continued until 1875, when he removed to New York to prosecute the same line of business. In 1882 he retired from active business, but remained a resident of New York until 1889, when, on account of his wife's declining health, he removed to California, where he remained resident until the time of his death, in 1891. Mrs. Thomas Oxnard's mother was Euphemie Labranche, and a member of the

very well known Louisiana family of that name. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Oxnard, these being as follows: Fannie, who became Mrs. R. T. Sprague, now deceased; Aliee M., deceased; Marie D., now living in California; Robert, born Oct. 9, 1853, and now living in San Francisco; Benjamin A., born Dec. 10, 1855, now living in New Orleans, and the subject of this sketch; Henry Thomas, born June 23, 1860, now living in Washington, D. C., and in the state of Virginia; James G., born in Aug., 1861, now retired from business and living on Long Island, N. Y. Robert and Henry T. are both vice-presidents of the American Beet Sugar Co. Benjamin A. Oxnard received the principal part of his education in Boston, Mass., where he graduated as mining engineer from the Massachusetts institute of technology, in 1875, with the degree of bachelor of science. In the same year of his graduation he went to New York and became connected with his father's sugar refinery. In 1882 the father retired from business, and following this, the firm became Oxnard Bros. (Robert and Benjamin A.) The factory which these brothers operated was located in Brooklyn, and was known as the Fulton sugar refinery. The factory did a thriving business until the autumn of 1887, when the business was absorbed by the American Sugar Refining Co. Following this, Benjamin A. Oxnard passed the greater part of the succeeding year traveling in Europe. In Jan., 1889, he located at New Orleans as the representative of the American Sugar Refining Co., and so continued during about 2 years, when he withdrew from the service of that corporation and, associated with his brothers and nephew, formed the Adeline Sugar Factory Co., with Benjamin A. Oxnard occupying the executive position of president of the company, of which he has remained incumbent to the present. This company acquired the Adeline sugar plantation, which it has continued operating in connection with its sugar factory, which is located on the plantation. Mr. Oxnard is a member of the Sugar exchange, and the Boston club of New Orleans, and the University club of New York City. In faith, Mr. Oxnard is a Roman Catholic. He is president of the Marquette association for higher education, in connection with the Jesuit order, and it is not amiss to say that the activities of this association were of large importance in the promotion of Loyola university. Politically, Mr. Oxnard is affiliated with the republican party. April 27, 1899, Mr. Oxnard was married to Miss Robbie Giffen, daughter of Robert and Rosine (Raoul) Giffen, both of whom were born in New Orleans. Robert Giffen served the Confederacy throughout the Civil war as a member of the Washington artillery. To Mr. and Mrs. Oxnard 2 children have been born, namely: Thomas, born June 1, 1901, and Benjamin Alexander, Jr., Dec. 5, 1903.

Painchaud, Victor, M. D., of Klotzville, Assumption parish, was born at Crane Island, province of Quebec, Canada, Feb. 27, 1878; the son of Joseph and Alphonsine (Jones) Painchaud, who were natives of Crane Island, province of Quebec, Canada, in which for many years the elder Painchaud was engaged in farming, and now is living, free from business cares, in the city of Montreal. Dr. Painchaud is the 6th of 12 children. He received a preliminary

education in the seminary of Quebec, and took the higher courses of study at the Laval university of Quebec, from which he graduated in 1902; then leaving for Paris, France, where he followed a post-graduate course under the guidance of Prof. Dieulafoy, an eminent physician of Paris. In 2 years, Dr. Painchaud finished his studies in Paris, and returning to Canada, whence he moved, in 1905, to Louisiana, locating at Klotzville. The doctor, who is well known and esteemed in the state of his adoption, is a member of the Louisiana State Medical society and the American Medical association. His religious affiliation is with the Roman Catholic church.

Parkerson, Hon. James Randlett, state senator and member of constitutional convention, successful lawyer of Franklin, La., was born at Franklin, La., Dec. 3, 1879; son of Gen. John R. Parkerson, whose birth occurred Aug. 30, 1853, in the same locality as that of the son. The paternal grandfather, Judge J. G. Parkerson, also was born at Franklin Oct. 22, 1829. The paternal great-grandfather, John Parkerson, married Mary Dreher, who died in the year 1896 at the age of near 100 years. Gen. John R. Parkerson, the father, was educated at Louisiana state university, then located at Alexandria. He became a merchant at Franklin, and afterward was clerk of court of St. Mary parish during a term of 4 years. Following this he conducted a general insurance agency until about the first of the year 1913. From 1880 to 1884, under the administration of Gov. McEnery, he was a commander of state troops, Gen. Beauregard being at that time Adjut.-General. It was during this time that so much trouble was had with the negroes. Gen. Parkerson at this time occupies the position of confidential clerk and keeper of records of the board of control of the Louisiana state penitentiary, which he has filled since Jan. 1, 1913. The paternal grandfather, Judge J. G. Parkerson, was educated at Philadelphia, Pa., and shortly following the completion of his educational term was elected recorder of St. Mary parish, which office he filled until the beginning of the Civil war, when he enlisted in the Confederate army and served as a staff officer throughout the term of the war. After the surrender he returned to Franklin and engaged in sugar planting until 1878, when he became a general agent of the Southern Pacific R. R. and removed to Lafayette. He remained active incumbent of this office until Jan. 1, 1903, when, on account of age, he was retired on half pay for the remainder of his life. He died Nov. 5, 1913. The paternal great-grandfather, John Parkerson, came from South Carolina and located at Franklin in 1825, at the time when the town of Franklin consisted of only 7 houses. He followed the vocation of a planter, and died in 1847. James Randlett Parkerson was second of 5 children born to his parents, as follows: Mrs. Wilbur Kramer, James Randlett, John T., now chief assistant editor of the New York Journal. The fourth and fifth children—a boy and girl—died in infancy. James Randlett Parkerson, in the course of his education, attended the public schools of Franklin, and when he received thorough preparation in these, entered the academic department of Louisiana state university, where he prosecuted his

studies until a portion of his junior year had been completed, when it became necessary for him to return home. In 1899 he entered the law department of Tulane university and graduated with the class of 1900. Shortly following the completion of his professional education he began the practice of law at Franklin, and has remained so actively engaged until the present time, with the exception of a short while during which he was absent on account of ill health. The mother, Bettie (Taylor) Parkerson, was born near Monroe, La., Nov. 4, 1853, and died Sept. 3, 1891. She was a daughter of Richard Taylor, a native of Louisiana and a distant relative of Gen. Richard Taylor, and also of Gen. Zachary Taylor. The Taylor family in Louisiana traces its ancestry back through many generations. Jan. 4, 1910, Mr. Parkerson was married to Miss Claremont Jones, a daughter of the Rev. R. T. Jones, an Episcopal minister originally of Virginia, but now stationed at St. Louis, Mo. Mr. Parkerson has voted the democratic ticket since beginning the exercise of the elective franchise. In 1912 he was elected a member of the Louisiana state senate from the 11th senatorial district, composed of Vermilion and St. Mary parishes. During the succeeding session of the senate he served on the judiciary, education, railroad, fish and fisheries (conservation) and the penitentiary committees. In Oct., 1913, Sen. Parkerson was elected a member of the Louisiana state constitutional convention, and during the succeeding session of the constitutional convention was the author of the anti-trust law adopted as an amendment to the constitution.

Peters, Johann Ernst, who has been a resident of Louisiana for more than half a century, was born in Tonning, Germany, May 1, 1832, in which country he acquired his education in the common schools, working in the meantime on a farm until he was 18 years old. At that age he began learning the trade of a cabinet maker, which he pursued for 4 years and the government then allowed 3 years for improvement of his skill and gave this time off the required military service. Following this, he worked for various periods in several towns and at the end of about 2 years he returned to Hamburg and took ship to America. On arriving in the new world he went to Milwaukee, where he worked during the years of 1857 and 1858. He received about 75c a day, and all but \$2 a week of this was paid in store orders. A room-mate who went to St. Louis to get work in Sept., 1858, and later found his way to New Orleans, wrote that he had found work at \$2.50 a day, so Mr. Peters went there in Dec., 1858. He soon began to work for Brownlee & Waterman in a sash factory near where Charity hospital now stands, and thus he continued until May, 1860, when he went to Plaquemine, to work as a carpenter on a sugar plantation. Succeeding this he did some contracting on his own account near Baton Rouge and from there went to Penniston, where he remained until the Civil war broke out. In 1861 he was in the woods where he cut young pecan trees for barrel hoops, and then he spent 6 months on the Mississippi transporting butter, eggs, etc., from Bayou Goula to Baton Rouge in a skiff. These he bought from the plantations and sold to the Confederate soldiers stationed there. In 1865 he worked on a farm

to see if white labor could stand that work, but he advised the owners to keep negro help because the white men would not stay unless they could own small farms. In 1866 he moved to Monroe and began the carpenter contracting business, but 5 years later he opened a furniture and undertaking establishment, which he has followed very successfully to the present time. To accommodate his business, he is now building a large brick store and warehouse. Mr. Peters was formerly a Lutheran, but as there is no Lutheran church in Monroe, the family attended the Presbyterian church. He was married in Dec., 1859 to Caroline Schau, who was born in Prussia and met Mr. Peters in New Orleans. This couple have 6 children grown, 28 grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren. There were 4 generations represented by 4 couples living for 9 years until Mrs. Peters died Feb. 29, 1912. There are 4 married children, 1 son and 3 daughters living in Monroe. The son is in the furniture business with his father.

Phillips, William Davis, M. D., New Orleans, was born at St. Francisville, West Feliciana parish, La., Dec. 2, 1883; son of Marshall Pope and Camilla (Mumford) Phillips, the former of whom was born at Baton Rouge, La., and died at Lakeland, same state, May 30, 1894, aged 39 years. The mother was born at Bayou Sara, West Feliciana parish, La., and is now living at Lakeland, Pointé Coupee parish. Marshall Pope Phillips was a planter in Pointe Coupee parish during all of his active career. His father, William Davis Phillips, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and came to Louisiana when a young man, locating at Baton Rouge, where for many years he was engaged in merchandising. Later he removed to Lakeland, Pointe Coupee parish, and in partnership with his son, Marshall Pope, engaged in merchandising and sugar and cotton planting. The maternal grandfather, Robinson Mumford, was a native of North Carolina. He was a steamboat captain, and came to Louisiana in the course of his employment. He continued upon the river, but also established a merchandising business at Bayou Sara, which was continued until the beginning of the Civil war. At the close of the war he resumed this business and devoted his energies to it for the remainder of his life. William Davis Phillips was the fourth of 6 children born to his parents, 5 of who are now living. His early education was received in the private and public schools of Lakeland, Pointe Coupee parish. In 1899 he entered the Louisiana state university at Baton Rouge, and graduated with the degree of B. S. in 1904. In the fall of the same year he entered the medical department of Tulane university, and in 1906 received the degree of M. Ph. In 1907 he entered the New Orleans Charity hospital as resident interne and ambulance surgeon, spending 2 years there and graduating as M. D. in 1909. He at once began practice in New Orleans and his profession has claimed his undivided attention since that time. In Oct., 1909, he was appointed resident physician at the New Orleans sanitarium, now the Presbyterian hospital, and served 2 years in that connection, at the same time carrying on private practice and specializing in gynecology and obstetrics. In the year following his graduation, 1907, he was appointed assistant to the chair

of operative gynecology in the post-graduate department of Tulane university, and served as such for 2 years, at the end of which time Dr. C. Jeff Miller, who had charge of that department, resigned, and Dr. Phillips was appointed demonstrator of operative gynecology. In June, 1914, he was appointed assistant professor of operative gynecology on the cadaver in the same department. In this way he came into active charge of this chair, and so continues at this time. In 1912 he was appointed assistant in Clinical Obstetries under Dr. C. Jeff Miller, in the undergraduate department of Tulane medical school. Dr. Phillips is visiting gynecologist and obstetrician to the New Orleans Charity hospital and visiting physician to Touro infirmary. He is a member of the Orleans parish, the Louisiana State Medical societies, and the American Medical association. Since Feb., 1912, he has been secretary of the New Orleans parish Medical association. Is also a member of the Chess, Checkers and Whist club, the Phi Chi Medical fraternity and the Sigma Nu academic fraternity. Sept. 9, 1913, Dr. Phillips was married to Miss Mary G. Scott, of Lexington, Mass, the daughter of Hon. Augustus E. and Cecel (Gustine) Scott, the former of Massachusetts and the latter of New Orleans; both still living in Lexington, Mass., where the father is an attorney by profession.

Ponder, Silas D., an able and efficient attorney of Many, La., was born in Natchitoches parish Jan. 15, 1860, a son of William A. and Margaret (Holden) Ponder. The father, a Georgian by birth, moved to Louisiana when a young man, where he engaged in farming. At the outbreak of the great struggle between the states he promptly enlisted in the 12th Louisiana infantry, in which regiment he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, and continued to fight valiantly for the cause of the Confederacy until he was taken desperately ill. He was sent back to his home, where he recuperated his health, and entered the cavalry under Col. Vincent, serving under this leader until the close of the war. He then returned to Natchitoches and during the dark days of reconstruction was very active in overthrowing the rule of the "carpet-bag" regime, which practically held the reins of government at that time. He was a member of the McEnery legislature from Natchitoches parish, and also of the "White league," which drove the "carpet-baggers" out of his parish. In 1879 he served the constitutional convention and in the legislature of 1890, retaining the latter office until his death. His beloved wife passed away in 1878, being the mother of 3 children, namely, Laura (deceased), wife of Joel J. McCook, of Natchitoches (deceased); Silas D., the subject of this sketch; and Amos L., a prominent attorney at Amite City, La. He married again in 1879, to Miss Alice Barbee, of Sabine parish, and to this union were born 2 children, Willie A., and Alice, of Amite City. The subject of this biography, after availing himself of the educational advantages afforded by his community, entered the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., pursuing his studies there for 2 years. He then came to New Orleans and enrolled in the law department of Tulane university, graduating very creditably in the class of 1883. He first began the practice of his profession at Natchitoches, in partnership

with Judge Chas. V. Porter. In 1886 Mr. Ponder removed to Denton, Tex., where he established an excellent practice, remaining there for 15 years, having filled the office of prosecuting attorney for 2 terms. In 1901 he returned to his native state, locating at Many, where he has since resided. Mr. Ponder is a model citizen, and takes a deep interest in the welfare of his community. He has served as mayor of Many, and was also a member of the constitutional convention in 1913. He is a devout member of the Baptist church, and is affiliated fraternally with the Masons and the Woodmen of the World. In 1885 he was united in marriage to Miss Cora, a daughter of Le Roy and M. M. (Hamilton) Templeman, of Shreveport. Her father, a native Virginian, was a prosperous planter near Shreveport. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ponder are the parents of 8 children, namely, Lillian, who is teaching at Winnfield; Malvina, at home; Arline, teaching in Madison; Silas D., Jr., (deceased); Bessie, attending the state normal at Natchitoches; William H., at Louisiana state university; Joseph D., and Eleanor, at home.

Pothier, O. L., M. D., of New Orleans, was born Aug. 28, 1864; the son of L. B. Pothier, of Quebec Province, Canada, and E. J. (Carriere) Pothier of Beaumont, near Bordeaux, France. At the age of 18, Dr. Pothier's father left his native place and went to Troy, N. Y. Three years later he joined the Canadian colony in New Orleans, and soon after his arrival, married Miss De Blane. Their conjugal life was very brief, for the young wife died 6 months after the wedding. Mr. Pothier was one of the pioneer hardware merchants in New Orleans, first in partnership with Joseph Lenex, next with Mr. Lefauchaux, and lastly with Mr. Oemichen. He died Sept. 18, 1870, at the age of 42 years. Mrs. Pothier, his second wife, passed away Jan. 18, 1893, aged 49 years. They were the parents of 3 children, O. L. Pothier; Louise, (Mrs. L. O. Lemarie); and Blanche, (Mrs. Allison Owen). Dr. Pothier was educated in Miss Lanaux's private school; Montreal college, Canada; Laval university, Quebec, Canada. On account of financial reverses in his family, he could not finish his studies at the university, and returned to New Orleans, taking employment as clerk in a drug store in July, 1884. In November of that year he entered the medical department of the Louisiana university, now Tulane, without relinquishing his work in the drug store; and in 1889 graduated as M. D. Was interne of Touro infirmary in 1886 and 1887; and from 1887 to 1889, filled a similar position at the Charity hospital. After graduating, he practised medicine in Mississippi for 18 months, and was called back to New Orleans by the illness of his mother; and before he had arrived, was informed by Dr. P. E. Archinard that he had been selected secretary of the Tuberculin commission, consisting of Drs. Matas, De Roaldes, P. E. Archinard and Joseph Jones. He served as secretary 4 months, and has since been continuously in practice in New Orleans. He was appointed clinical assistant of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital, in Feb., 1891, and held that position for 2 years. In 1893 Dr. Pothier was appointed assistant pathologist, and that same year became assistant demonstrator of Pathology.

Bacteriology and clinical Microscopy under Dr. P. E. Archinard at Tulane university. For 4 years he held a position in the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital; and in March, 1895, was appointed pathologist of the Charity hospital, serving as such, and also at Tulane, until 1905, when he was chosen demonstrator in Pathology and Bacteriology. Was associate professor of Pathology at Tulane in 1909, during about 12 months, when he resigned. Dr. Pothier left the Charity hospital Feb. 13, 1913. Since Aug. 28, 1912, he has been filling the position of professor of Pathology and Bacteriology at Loyola university. In 1901 Dr. Pothier served on the mosquito commission for New Orleans parish; and was appointed on the first commission of the United States Marine hospital service to visit Vera Cruz for the purpose of investigating yellow fever, and to corroborate the report of Drs. Reed and Carroll. He is physician and pathologist for the French Benevolent and Mutual Aid society; and the French hospital; was a member of the Orleans parish Medical society; the Louisiana State Medical society; the American Medical association. April 21, 1895, Dr. Pothier married Miss Marie Lemarie of New Orleans. They have 2 sons, O. L., Jr., and Marcel L. Pothier. The doctor is a Roman Catholic; in politics he is a local democrat, and a national republican.

Price, Andrew, late of Lafourche parish, La., (born April 2, 1854; died Feb. 5, 1909), was for many years prominently identified with the sugar planting interests and with public affairs of his native state. His family originally from St. Louis, Mo., removed to St. Mary parish and engaged in sugar planting. The Chatsworth plantation, owned by the Prices, is one of the oldest in that region, and while it was in the possession of Andrew Price's father, it yielded very large crops. On his mother's side, the subject of this sketch was related to many of the best families of the parish—the Fosters, Cafferys and others. Andrew Price was born on the paternal estate. Private tutors attended to his primary and grammar education until he was 12 years of age, when he was sent to Cumberland university, at Lebanon, Tenn., and after completing the collegiate course he entered the law department and graduated in 1875. Continuing the study of law, Mr. Price took a course of 2 years in the law department of Washington university, St. Louis, and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1877. The young attorney practiced his profession in St. Louis until 1880, achieving much success. Having married in 1879 Miss Anna M. Gay, daughter of Edward J. Gay, a wealthy sugar planter of Louisiana, Mr. Price decided to return home and devote himself exclusively to sugar planting in partnership with his father-in-law. Although he had given up the practice of law to attend to his landed interests, Mr. Price could not refrain from engaging in politics, and in 1884 actively supported Mr. Gay in opposition to Wm. Pitt Kellogg, the republican nominee, in the third congressional district of Louisiana. That political campaign was memorable because of Mr. Gay's victory over Mr. Kellogg brought about the overthrow of republicanism in that district, where it had flourished for nearly 20 years. Mr. Price managed the campaign for his father-in-law with great ability and success, and be-

came well known and very popular in the district. When Mr. Gay died in 1889, before the end of his second term in congress, the people unanimously elected Mr. Price to fill the unexpired term, in recognition of the great service he had performed in redeeming the district from republican rule. He was re-elected to three successive terms, and served until March 3, 1897. During his term in congress Mr. Price became a prominent figure, through his marked abilities, and his high-minded course in all his dealings with his colleagues. The Louisiana sugar industry had no more able and watchful champion in congress than he. In 1896 when the Louisiana legislature met to elect a successor to Senator White who had been appointed to the Supreme court of the United States, Mr. Price became a candidate against three prominent citizens, Congressman N. D. Blanchard, who had been appointed ad interim senator pending the special session of the legislature; Walter D. Denegre, nominee of the Citizens' league and Judge Blackman. At that time the free silver sentiment was sweeping the democratic party, and the legislature decided to call for expressions of views on the part of candidates relative to free silver. Mr. Price had always been an advocate of the gold standard, and although his good friends advised him to parry by declaring his willingness to do whatever the people of the state should want on that subject, he replied that he could not honorably descend to equivocation. Then Mr. Price appeared before the legislature and declared in a plain and straightforward speech that he believed in the gold standard; but, if the democratic national convention which was to meet in a few weeks later, decided on a free silver plank, he would, as a consistent and loyal democrat, vote with the party. Mr. Price's supporters in the legislature realized that he had no chance to be elected senator, but continued to vote for him until Hon. S. D. McEnery, the choice of the caucus, won on final ballot over Mr. Denegre, after Messrs Price, Blanchard and Blackman had withdrawn in favor of the candidate put forward by the caucus. Mr. Price declined re-election to the 55th congress, and was succeeded by Hon. Robert Broussard. In 1898 Mr. Price became a member of the state constitutional convention, and was on the committee on suffrage and elections. That was his last service in public life, and he devoted himself to planting and stock raising until he suffered an attack of paralysis. His condition steadily grew worse, and Feb. 5, 1909 the end came. At the bedside stood his wife, his brothers, Col. Wm. H. and John Price, and several members of the Price and Gay families. Mr. Price was a man of splendid physique, gentle and considerate by nature and almost revered by those in lowly station who had occasion to meet him. His sense of honor was strongly marked, and he was extremely modest. Loved and honored for himself alone, his death was deeply and sincerely mourned. In the New Orleans "Picayune" of Feb. 6, 1909 the following tribute was paid to his memory: "The death of Hon. Andrew Price at his plantation, near Thibodaux, was a grievous surprise to many of his friends, although they were fully aware of the general condition of his health. It was while he was serving his second term in the national house of representatives that he was stricken with paralysis

which forced his retirement from a prominent public life, and finally terminated his earthly career. It is to be doubted if there could be found anywhere a man in the prime of manhood more magnificently endowed physically than Andrew Price, when in 1890 he succeeded as representative in congress, for the third district of Louisiana, his lamented predecessor and father-in-law, Hon. Edward J. Gay. At the same time his genial and generous nature made him extremely popular with all who knew him, while his brilliant intellect and solid education highly fitted him for the public life he had begun with such admirable prospects. But cut down in the midst of what would have been a grand career, the strong man became a subject for the constant care, the unfailing affection of his charming young wife who, fitted as she was, to be an ornament of the highest social circles, rose to still greater distinction as queen of the home and devoted nurse of her helpless patient."

Reeves, Jos. T., a prominent member of the bar of Arcadia, La., was born in Bienville parish, Feb. 22, 1880, a son of William J. and Sarah F. (Lawhon) Reeves, both natives of the above mentioned parish. His paternal grandfather, R. J. Reeves, came from Alabama to Louisiana in 1840, settling in Jackson parish, and later removed to Bienville parish, where he remained until his death in 1880. The father, Wm. J. Reeves, has a large plantation in Bienville parish, and is well known as a successful stock raiser and planter. He is still living on his plantation with his devoted wife. Her family were originally from South Carolina, and her grandfather, Bright Lawhon, came from Georgia to Louisiana in 1849, later went to California, but returned to Louisiana, where he engaged in farming, which he continued until his death. Her great-grandfather also lived in Louisiana, where he came from Georgia in the colonial days. Of the 5 children in the family, the subject of this biography is second in order of birth, and the only son. His sisters are Mary, wife of W. H. Alexander, a stock dealer in Shreveport; Annie, wife of J. W. McAfee, a Methodist minister of Fort Worth, Tex.; Birdie, wife of J. T. Pierce, a sawmill operator at Winnfield, La.; and Bessie, who resides at home. Jos. T. Reeves, the subject of this sketch, received his primary education in the public schools of his locality, after which he entered Lebanon college, where he made a splendid record. On returning home, he secured employment as a teacher in Arcadia, and at the same time read law in the office of J. Rush Wimberly, a well-known attorney, who now resides in Shreveport. At the end of 2 years of diligent study, Mr. Reeves was admitted to the bar, June 10, 1907, and immediately became a partner in the law firm of Wimberly & Reeves. They continued to operate under this name until 1913, when A. B. George Dorman was also taken into partnership. Mr. Reeves has an excellent practice and is regarded as one of the foremost figures of the bar in that section. He is a splendid citizen, a staunch advocate of the principles of democracy, and takes a deep interest in the civic welfare of his community. He was mayor of Arcadia for 3½ years, filling that important office most acceptably. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Masonic order, of which he is a Chapter member.

In a business way he is a stockholder in the Bank of Gibbsland, also of the First National bank of Arcadia, and the electric light plant of that city, in which he controls a half interest. Aug. 22, 1907 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Edna Scott, of Hope, La. She passed away Jan. 8, 1910. June 27, 1912 Mr. Reeves married Miss Jessie Davis, a daughter of Sam and Willie (Myrick) Davis of Arcadia.

Reid, Henry A., sheriff of Calcasieu parish, Lake Charles, La., was born at Lake Charles, July 23, 1876; son of Alexander L. and Mary Ida (Guillory) Reid, the former of whom was a native of St. Martinville, La., and the latter of St. Landry parish, near the village of Washington. The paternal grandfather, David J. Reid, was a native of Scotland. He came to America at the age of 18 years, locating near the town of St. Martinville, La. In 1850 he moved from this first location to Lake Charles, where he was subsequently elected sheriff of Calcasieu parish. Upon the expiration of his term in this office he was re-elected to succeed himself, and after having served two terms as sheriff he became a candidate for the office of district judge, to which he was later elected and remained incumbent until the time of his death, in the year 1880. Alexander L. Reid, his son, and father of the subject of this sketch, was born at St. Martinville, and at the age of 8 years moved with his father to Lake Charles. He attended the public schools of this latter place and when the course of instruction had been completed at these, entered Louisiana state university, from which in due time he graduated. Following the completion of his education he returned to Lake Charles and after some time was elected sheriff of Calcasieu parish. After serving two terms as sheriff, he was elected to the office of tax assessor, but after discharging the duties of this latter office 1 term he was elected mayor of the city of Lake Charles. The people of the city were so well pleased with his administration of the affairs of the municipality that they continued reelecting him to the office of mayor during six consecutive terms. In 1892 he moved from Lake Charles to New Orleans, having been appointed custom house inspector by the late President Cleveland. He remained incumbent of this latter office until the time of his death, Feb. 12, 1911. Some time previous to his death he was made captain of the force, an office that was created especially for him. He is survived by his widow, who at this time makes her home at Lake Charles. Henry A. Reid was the second of 2 children born to his parents. The first born, Jennie, died at the age of 7 years. Henry A. attended the public schools of Lake Charles, following which he entered the St. Isadore school at New Orleans, from which he graduated with the class of 1894. He then returned to Lake Charles and after a short time entered the service of the St. Louis, Watkins & Gulf R. R., so remaining until 1898, when, upon the beginning of the Spanish-American war, he enlisted as a member of Co. G, 1st Louisiana volunteer infantry, and served until mustered out Oct. 28, 1898. Shortly afterward he accepted employment with the New Orleans Street Railway Co., in New Orleans, remaining in this connection until Aug. 3, 1904, when he returned to Lake Charles and was there appointed deputy sheriff

under his uncle, David J. Reid, and stationed at Bon Ami, in Calcasieu parish. Later he was appointed jailor and served 3 years in these joint offices. He then resigned and was appointed to the mounted police force of the city of Lake Charles, so remaining until March 5, 1911, when he resigned to become a candidate for the office of sheriff of the parish. He was duly elected to the latter office, assuming his duties as sheriff June 1, 1912, and is the present incumbent, with prospects favoring his re-election as long as he may desire. In Sept., 1900 Henry A. Reid was married to Miss Alice LaGroue, of Amite City, La. One daughter, Jennie May, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

Reily, Capt. John Young, a conspicuous and widely known citizen of Wilson, is a son of Joseph Cantey and Sarah Adeline (Jones) Reily, and his birth occurred in Wilkinson county, Miss., Nov. 6, 1841. His father was born near Camden, S. C. in 1800, but migrated with his parents to Mississippi when 3 years old and followed farming in his adopted state until his death in the above named county in 1852. His mother, Sarah Jones, was a native of the same county in Mississippi, her life extending from Jan. 24, 1820 to Oct., 1889. John Y. Reily spent his youth in Wilkinson county, where his education was obtained in the public schools, supplemented by 3 years' study in Centenary college at Jackson, La. He left college to enlist in Co. K, 16th Miss. infantry C. S. A., and was with that command in northern Virginia under Ewell, Jackson, R. H. Anderson and Mahone. Entering the army April 18, 1861, he served through the war, having been wounded 6 times in 4 battles. April 2, 1865, he was captured at Fort Gregg where he was wounded 3 times and whence he was taken to Point Lookout prison in Maryland. He was paroled June 15, and reached home July 6, 1865. When he came to Louisiana in 1873 he located near the present site of Wilson, at that time Clinton being the nearest town. Here he engaged in growing cotton on a large scale which was a profitable crop up to 1909. For the past few years Mr. Reily has rented his farm. He was active in reconstruction days and white people composed largely of Confederate soldiers organized and elected Mr. Reily captain of a company, and since that time he has been called captain. It was a member of Capt. Reily's company who shot the sheriff. They removed the judge from the bench, shot the state senator and drove the officials out of the parish, which was one of the first to put down carpet-bagism. After the reconstruction Capt. Reily was tax assessor and then justice of the peace. He took an active interest in all the affairs of the parish and was a member of the school board for 2 years. He is now, and for 38 years has been secretary of the Masonic lodge, and is a member of the M. E. church, South. Capt. Reily has been twice married. The first time was on March 15, 1866, to Anna Fauver of East Feliciana parish, who died in 1870 and left the following children: Mary, deceased; Anna, now Mrs. H. S. White of East Feliciana parish; Nellie, deceased. Oct. 3, 1872 Capt. Reily took for his second wife Mary McKneely and she has borne him the following children: Addie, now Mrs. Bland of New Orleans; Mable, deceased; Corine, now Mrs. Julius Allen of Wilson; Henry Watterson; Ruth, now Mrs.

G. C. Heidelberg, and Edith. Capt. Reily has 10 grandchildren and 1 great-grandchild. Capt. Reily is one of those men who in every walk of life, and in every station to which duty calls, always acquit themselves ably and honorably. He has fulfilled all obligations of a good and patriotic citizen, and whether on the field of battle or in the peaceful ways of civil activities he has ever been at the front.

Reuss, George B., successful and well-known sugar planter, was born at New Orleans, La., Feb. 15, 1858; son of John and Helena (Lotz) Reuss, both natives of Hesse, Darmstadt, Germany. The father came to America about the year 1850, locating in Iberville parish, La., where he engaged in the saddlery business. Later he removed to Ascension parish and located on the Chatham plantation. Still later, in the year 1867, he purchased the Germania plantation, consisting of 2200 acres of land, and became an extensive planter of sugar cane and corn. He gave close attention to his business, and prospered greatly. In the year 1896 or 1897 he went on an extended tour of Europe, in the course of which he died, in 1898, at the age of 75 years. His wife preceded him in death in 1890, at the age of 58 years. George B. Reuss was the only child born to his parents. In the course of his education he attended Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., from which in due time he graduated. Following the completion of his education, the young man passed one year in the city of New Orleans, after which he became active assistant to his father in the management of the plantation business and so remained until the death of the latter, when the son succeeded to the ownership of the property left by the father. He has successfully managed the estate and added largely to it, acquiring the Belle Helene property and organizing the Belle Helene Planting Co., the stock of which is held by himself and his children. Mr. Reuss is a member of the Lutheran church, and is affiliated with the Sugar Planters' association of New Orleans, and Donaldsonville Lodge No. 1153, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Jan. 4, 1888, George B. Reuss was married to Miss Bertha E. Spor, a daughter of J. G. and Eleanor (Bettinger) Spor, both natives of Alsace, German Empire. The parents came to America about the year 1850, locating in the city of New Orleans, where the father engaged in the wholesale grocery business. He died in the year 1897 and the mother in 1907. To Mr. and Mrs. George B. Reuss 4 children have been born, namely: Helene, a graduate of the Sophie B. Wright school, New Orleans, wife of W. C. Hayward, of New Orleans, and now the mother of 3 children, namely, Helene Reuss, John Reuss, and William Campbell Hayward; Elise, who died in the year 1898, and to whose memory her father erected a loving memorial in the form of a splendid school building, which is perhaps the finest of its kind within the state of Louisiana outside of the larger cities; Ethelyn, also a graduate of the Sophie B. Wright school, and now residing at the parental home; Gussie, another graduate of the Sophie B. Wright school, and also of the National park seminary of Maryland. Mr. Reuss is a public-spirited and actively progressive citizen, and has served the people of his part of the state in various capacities. For a number of years he was a member of the school board, and has

always been zealous in his efforts toward the improvement of the schools of his parish. He served as a member of the police jury for 8 years in the capacity of president of the jury. During this time the Donaldsonville high school building was erected, Mr. Reuss being a member and chairman of the building committee. Many years ago Mr. Reuss had made the survey and acquired the right-of-way for a railroad between Belle Helene, Gonzales and Galvez, through the New River section. Seven miles of this road have been built, and a few years ago the line was extended from Belle Helene to the new and progressive town of St. Elmo, the railroad being now known as the St. Elmo, Belle Helene & Louisiana Eastern R. R. About 15 years ago Mr. Reuss also had a survey made for the purpose of draining the lands of his section into Bayou Bijou. There was much opposition to his project at that time, but in 1914 Mr. Reuss was greatly gratified by the forming of the Bayou Bijou drainage district, of which he was appointed a commissioner. This drainage commission virtually accepted Mr. Reuss' original survey, and the large drainage canal, with several laterals, is nearing completion, and will reclaim thousands of fertile acres. At all times Mr. Reuss is found in the lead of any movement directed toward the betterment of the material advancement of the interests of the people among whom he lives.

Roberts, James C., M. D., well-known and successful physician of New Roads, Pointe Coupee parish, La., was born in East Feliciana parish, La., Nov. 6, 1885; son of Dr. A. J. and A. D. (Lewis) Roberts, the former of whom is at this time and has long been a practicing physician in East Feliciana parish. The paternal grandfather, R. T. Roberts, was a native of South Carolina, whence he moved to Clinton, East Feliciana parish, La., where he lived during the remainder of his life. James C. Roberts was the first of 4 children born to his parents. He received his earlier education in the public schools of the locality in which he was born, later becoming a student at Louisiana state university. When his academic education had been completed, he entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which institution he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1912, after having served 2 years as interne in the New Orleans Charity hospital. May 3, 1913, he opened his offices at New Roads, and has since been engaged in the practice of medicine in that locality, and with gratifying results. Dr. Roberts is a member of the Louisiana State Medical society and of Kappa Psi fraternity. At this time the doctor is not married. He enjoys an extensive acquaintance, is attracting attention in his profession, and by conscientious attention to its duties is rapidly building up a large medical practice.

Rocquet, Albert, M. D., of New Orleans, La., was born in that city July 7, 1866; the son of Adolphe and Adele (Charles) Rocquet, both natives of New Orleans, the former born Sept. 28, 1831, and the latter May 22, 1839. Mrs. Adolphe Rocquet died Oct. 4, 1901, and her husband passed away March 20, 1910. Jacques Leopold Rocquet, paternal grandfather of Dr. Rocquet, was born in Paris, France, June 11, 1796. He emigrated to New Orleans in his early

manhood, and for many years followed the business of jewelry manufacturer, until his death. The family records in the keeping of Dr. Roequet and of his sister, who is the widow of Peter Mysing, contain a brief and interesting narrative of the heroic conduct of Jacques Claude Martin Roequet, father of Jacques Leopold Roequet, in one of the episodes of the French revolution in 1791. While in command of a small detachment of Royalist soldiers, he successfully held a convent in Paris against the mob and saved the lives of several nuns and priests. That brave act was fittingly acknowledged by Pope Pius VII, who sent to Jacques Claude Martin Roequet a letter of praise with the papal blessing, and a beautiful golden box. Dr. Roequet's maternal grandmother, Adele (Rigaud) Charles, born in New Orleans, is still living at the advanced age of 93 years. Her mother, Marie Louise (des Touches) Rigaud, of French descent, was a native of San Domingo, the daughter of a plantation owner who was delivered over to Toussaint L'Ouverture, leader of the revolution of black slaves in the early part of the 19th century, and executed. One of the slaves to whom he had given a large sum of money and a quantity of jewels not to betray his hiding place, proved a traitor and led the murdering band to Mr. des Touches, who was promptly put to death. His daughter succeeded in hiding herself until she could join a small band of refugees and escape with them to Cuba, and thence to New Orleans. Dr. Roequet was the fourth child in a family of 6—James Charles Roequet, now general secretary in Europe of the Equitable Life Assurance society of New York, and residing in Paris, France; George Louis Roequet, who lived in Mexico a number of years, and who died May 20, 1893, leaving 4 children, 2 boys and 2 girls; Noemie Marie, widow of Peter Mysing, and the mother of Peter Mysing, Jr., now 25 years of age and residing in Los Angeles, Cal.; Albert Roequet, M. D., of New Orleans, Adolphe Lucien Roequet, of New Orleans, insurance agent; and Louise, now wife of Henry B. Daboval, well-known livestock broker, New Orleans and St. Bernard parish; Albert Roequet was educated at the Jesuits' college, New Orleans, from which he graduated in 1884. He entered the medical department of Tulane university which, in 1889, conferred upon him the degree of M. D. During 2 years and 6 months he was an interne at the Charity hospital, New Orleans, and subsequently became a member of the staff of physicians of the hospital, but resigned when his practice began to take up most of his time. Dr. Roequet is devoted to his profession; he has never sought public office, but yet takes much interest in municipal, state and national affairs, and exercises the right of franchise in favor of such men and measures as in his opinion will best serve the welfare of the people. Nov. 27, 1890, Dr. Roequet married Miss Corinne Hernandez, a daughter of Edward and Nathalie (Ducatel) Hernandez, of New Orleans. The family consists of 5 daughters, Olga, Germaine, Corinne, Marietta, and Juanita.

Rutledge, W. S., M. D., of Ruston, La., is numbered among the leading members of the medical profession in his locality. He was born in Auburn, Ala., April 30, 1881, and is a scion of an old and widely known family. His ancestors took an active part in the

Revolutionary war, and he is a direct descendant of Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. His paternal grandfather, John F. Rutledge, a native of South Carolina, was a wealthy planter in Alabama, and is known to have owned the ground on which Auburn college now stands. The grandmother is still living, and is the mother of 9 children. William Jefferson Bickerstaff, his maternal grandfather, when the dark cloud of the Civil war cast its gruesome shadow over the country, answered the call of duty, and enlisted his services in the cause of the Confederacy. In the field he maintained the prestige of the name he bore, and proved himself a valiant and intrepid soldier. Through his gallant service he was promoted to the rank of a captain, and fought continually until his untimely death at the battle of Murfreesboro. The subject of this review is a son of John F. and Mattie P. (Bickerstaff) Rutledge, the former being engaged in the coal business at Auburn, where he still resides with his wife. He is a graduate of Auburn college, class of 1877. Dr. Rutledge acquired his elementary education in the high school at Columbus, Ga., and after completing the high school curriculum, entered Auburn college, where he graduated in pharmacy in 1900. He began active practice of his profession at Selma, Ala., and later went into the drug business for himself at Opelika, Ala., which he conducted very successfully until 1906, when he gave up this work to study medicine. He entered the University of Alabama, where he remained for 3 years, and graduated with high honors in 1909. After his graduation he located in Ruston, La., where he first began the practice of medicine, and where he has built up an excellent practice. He is regarded as a progressive citizen, and a representative member of his profession. He is president of the parish board of health, secretary of the parish medical society, third vice-president of the Louisiana Medical society, member of the American Medical association, and the Southern Medical association. He is affiliated fraternally with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, lodge No. 1134, of which he is Leading Knight, and is trustee of the Knights of Pythias, Commander of Woodmen of the World, Clerk of Columbian Woodmen, Commander of the Maccabees, at Ruston; also a member of the Knights of Khorassen, at Mobile. He is a stockholder in several large enterprises. May 20, 1906, he was united in marriage to Miss Esmeralda O'Bannon, of Ruston, a daughter of B. P. and Theodosia (Hay) O'Bannon, the former being a planter and a native of Louisiana. He passed away in 1907, which was 10 years after the death of his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge have no children.

Sartor, Thomas R., M. D., successful and well-known physician of Oberlin, La., was born at Alto, La., Oct. 23, 1880; son of Daniel R. and Eliza (Balfour) Sartor, both of whom were born in the state of Mississippi. During the Civil war the father served as a private in a Mississippi company. After the close of the war he came to Louisiana and shortly thereafter entered the medical department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane), from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1872. In the same year he began the practice of medicine at Alto, where he

remained in active practice until 1912. Since the latter year he and his wife have lived in retirement at Alto. The ancestors of the Sartor family in Louisiana came originally from South Carolina. Seven children were born to Dr. Daniel R. Sartor and wife. Of these children, five are living at this time, as follows: Thomas R., the subject of this sketch; James M., managing his father's plantation at Alto; Emmett, a graduate of the Atlanta (Ga.) school of dentistry and now engaged in practice at Shreveport, La.; Frank, on the family plantation at Alto; Daniel, plantation bookkeeper. Thomas R. Sartor attended Mooney's school at Franklin, Tenn. Later he was student in the academie department of Tulane university, after leaving which he entered the medical department of the same institution, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1905. Soon after the completion of his professional education he began the practice of medicine at Oberlin, where he has since remained and devoted his abilities to the requirements of his profession. The doctor is a member of the Calcasieu parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies, Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, and is a Royal Arch Mason. He at this time occupies the office of coroner of the parish. Sept. 19, 1907, Dr. Sartor was married to Miss Cora Runyan, daughter of H. J. Runyan, of Amity, Ark. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Sartor, namely: Mary Runyan and Thomas R., Jr., both of whom are at the parental home.

Sparks, Robert Clayton, a citizen of Monroe and prominent in the cotton trade of North Louisiana, is a son of B. C. and Mary E. (Garrett) Sparks, and was born in Cherokee county, Ala., Nov. 11, 1860. B. C. Sparks was a native of Putnam county, Ga., and moved to Alabama when a young man and for more than 40 years practiced medicine in that state. He died in Dec., 1894. Mary E. Garrett was also a native of Alabama, and bore her husband 7 children: Elvira, Mary E. (deceased), Sallie B. (deceased), Samuel J. (deceased), Lelia, Robert C. and Manly A. R. C. Sparks remained in Alabama until 18 years old, receiving his education in private schools and later in a business college at Nashville, Tenn. After returning, he accepted a position with Howell, Vandiver & Co., Rome, Ga., as bookkeeper, where he remained 18 months; then to Little Rock, Ark., and for 4 years was employed in the German National bank. At the end of that time he accepted a position with T. F. Howell & Co., cotton dealers, whose principal office was at Rome, Ga., with a branch at Little Rock. From the latter place Mr. Sparks was sent to Pine Bluff to manage the company's business there. He remained at that place a few years until, at the age of 33, he came to Monroe and engaged in business for himself as R. C. Sparks, Cotton, being a direct buyer for Southern and New England mills. Mr. Sparks was one of a half dozen men who were induced to take a position on the directorate of the Bank of Monroe when its affairs were not satisfactory, and he, with others, came forward and put up money. This act not only saved the depositors from loss, but also preserved a good name for the banking business of Monroe. Oct. 25, 1904, Mr. Sparks, with others, established the People's Warehouse and Compress Co., and he is still

secretary of the company. In 1908 Mr. Sparks was one of the four to establish the Riverside addition to the city of Monroe, which is now one of its finest residence sections. Politically he has always endorsed the principles of the democratic party, but has never sought nor held public office. June 27, 1894, Mr. Sparks was married to Mary Louise, daughter of R. J. Nelson, of Monroe, and 4 children have been born to them: Robert N. (deceased), Margaret E., Robert, Jr., James Dilling.

Stern, Maurice, was born in Emershausen, Bavaria, Germany, Jan. 6, 1855. After completing grammar school in that town, he left home at the age of 13 to enter the employ of Gebruder Simson, in Suhl, Germany, as an apprentice. He remained with that firm for 3 years; leaving his native country at the age of 16, he came to New Orleans and entered the employ of Lehman, Newgass & Co., in the year 1871. In the year 1880 he was admitted as a partner in this firm, which had in the meantime changed its name to Lehman, Abraham & Co. In 1886 this firm was dissolved and re-organized under the name of Lehman, Stern & Co., with Mr. Stern as senior partner. He is vice-president of the Lane cotton mills, director of the Whitney Central National bank and of the Whitney Central Trust & Savings bank, treasurer of the Southern States Land & Timber Co., president of the Sague De Tanamo Land Co., treasurer of the Louisiana Homeseekers Farm & Land Co., treasurer of the New Orleans Dry Dock and Ship Building Co. He served several terms as director of the New Orleans cotton exchange and also as treasurer of that institution. He was a member of the executive committee of the Panama Exposition and a member of the special committee that secured Federal control of quarantine. He served as a member of the state board of education of Louisiana, and is treasurer of the Jewish Widows & Orphans home, and was at one time trustee of the Touro infirmary. He is a member of the Harmony, Audubon Golf and Oakland Country clubs. He is also a member of the American Jewish committee, a national organization, and on the executive committee of the Hebrew Union college at Cincinnati. May 23, 1883, he was married to Hanna, a daughter of Isaac Bloom, of New Orleans. To Mr. and Mrs. Stern the following children have been born: S. Walter, Edgar B. and Sara M. Stern.

Sutton, Rev. John Lugoood, son of Cary L. and Alda Mandy (Matlock) Sutton, was born in Washington, Ark., Sept. 15, 1872. His father was a native of Virginia and later went to Arkansas, where his principal business was that of a printer, but he also followed the nursery business. Young Sutton spent his youth in the place of his birth, attending the public school until 16 years of age. At this time he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, South, under the pastorate of Rev. J. H. Gold. Leaving school, he went to work in the lumber business in Ogden, Little River county, where he remained 5 years. Leaving this place at 21 years of age, he went to Fulton, Ark., and worked in a grocery for A. F. Hanagan. While in Fulton, he was appointed receiver for Ogden & Cennington of that place, and was also deputy marshal for 14 months. In 1895, he removed to Allentown, La., and worked for Allen Bros. & Wad-

ley. While in Allentown, Mr. Sutton was elected delegate to the annual conference of the church at Mansfield, La., in 1897. The same year he was licensed to preach by the Shreveport district conference, presided over by Bishop H. C. Morrison. After a residence of 4 years in Allentown, or in 1899, Mr. Sutton went to Centenary college, at Jackson, La., and pursued a divinity course in that institution for 3 years. While there, he was president of the college Y. M. C. A., and also president of the Franklin Literary society. On 3 different occasions, he was elected delegate to the student volunteer movement, which met at Asheville, N. C., and was also delegate to the southern district Y. M. C. A. conventions, which met at Jackson, Miss., and Natchez, Miss. In 1901, when the state of Louisiana took charge of its prisoners, Mr. Sutton went to Angola as chaplain of the state prison at that place, and at the same time was put in charge of all the commissaries of the prison. In 1905, he removed to Baton Rouge and took charge of the chaplaincy of all departments of the prison, at the same time giving up the commissary. He remained at this work until Jan. 1, 1906, when he located in New Orleans and became superintendent of the boys' home on St. Charles avenue, which position he still holds. Mr. Sutton was secretary of the Louisiana prison reform association in 1909. He was instrumental in bringing Mrs. Ballington Booth here, and with her, made a tour of the state in the interest of prison reform, holding meetings in Baton Rouge, Alexandria, Monroe, Shreveport, Lake Charles and New Orleans. He was elected president of the National Chaplains' association, which met in Chicago. He has been chosen by the Louisiana Prison Reform association as delegate to the meetings of the American Prison Reform association, and appointed by the governor every year since 1909. He was appointed by Mayor Behrman a member of the prison and asylum board and elected a member of the board of directors of the John M. Bonner Memorial Home. He is also on the board of advisers of the memorial home for women at 803 Washington avenue. He was named by Gen. and Mrs. Ballington Booth as adviser for the work of the Volunteers of America in the Southern territory. For 18 months, Mr. Sutton preached in the Memorial Presbyterian church, and for 3 years supplied the pulpit of the Louisiana Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, South. He has always given special attention to holding religious services in parish prisons, memorial home, the Seventh Street Orphanage, the Fink asylum and home for incurables, and the Presbyterian hospital. While Mr. Sutton is a preacher and heartily believes in preaching the Word, he also believes that one should do religious work in a practical way, as is plainly seen by his activities in so many lines of uplift work. From all this history, it will be noted to how great an extent Mr. Sutton's life has been devoted to extending a helpful hand and giving words of comfort and good cheer to many unfortunate and dependent persons. Mr. Sutton is still in his prime, and it is to be hoped he may be vouchsafed many more years of usefulness. In 1902, Mr. Sutton was married to Miss Susie C. Chapman, of Baton Rouge, La., and to them 4 children have been born: Aliee, Carre, Mary Elizabeth and John L., Jr. All these are living with

their parents in the Boys' home on St. Charles avenue, in New Orleans.

Thornhill, Commodore Perry, an able and successful lawyer of Columbia, is a son of John and Matilda (Blackbourn) Thornhill; was born in Caldwell parish, June 13, 1858. John Thornhill was born April 16, 1826, at Monticello, Miss., and moved to Caldwell parish when a young man and became a farmer. He joined the Confederate army and served under Maj. R. D. Bridger. He served through to the end of the war and was paroled at Alexandria. He returned to Caldwell parish and resumed his farming operation. Although he was loyal to the South, he never owned any slaves. His death occurred in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. John Thornhill were the parents of 6 children: Alexander G., deceased; Dr. Francis Marion, physician, in Arcadia; James L., deceased; Lou R., now Mrs. O. O. Gray, of Grayson; William H., farmer at Rilla, and C. P., the subject of this sketch. The last-named has always lived in Caldwell parish, where his elementary education was obtained in the common schools. He remained on a farm until 21 years old. In 1881 he was made deputy clerk of the district court in Caldwell parish, which position he held more than 3 years, during which time he studied law under S. H. Gilbert, the leading lawyer of the district. He then made application to the supreme court for examination and admission to the bar and was admitted June 9, 1884, at Monroe. He located in Columbia and practiced law at first in partnership with S. H. Gilbert for 2 years. At the end of that time he began independently, and has succeeded in acquiring an excellent business and is one of the most successful attorneys in his district. In 1908 Mr. Thornhill was elected district attorney and served 1 term of 4 years. In 1912 he was a candidate for district judge and won the election by 31 majority, but the district judicial executive committee declared his opponent, George Wear, elected by 1 majority. Mr. Thornhill contested the election and won in the district court, but lost in the supreme court. He was elected without opposition to the constitutional convention of 1913, in which he served with distinction. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Columbian Woodmen, and belongs to the M. E. church, South, in Columbia, La. Mr. Thornhill was married May 15, 1889, to Eva G., daughter of George W. Bridger, and they have 1 son and 1 daughter. The son, John Bridger Thornhill, is a graduate of the Columbia high school and the Louisiana State university, 1910, with the degree of A. B. and of the law department in 1911 with the degree of LL. B., and is now with the Iron Mountain R. R. at Monroe, La. The daughter, Lessie Marion Thornhill, is a graduate of the Columbia high school and the state normal school at Natchitoches, and is now teaching in the high school of Columbia.

Thompson, Charles J., superintendent of schools of St. Landry parish, La., was born at Opelousas, La., March 22, 1850; son of Charles and Eleanor (Larkin) Thompson, the former of whom was a native of St. Charles, Mo., and moved from that place to Opelousas with his parents in the year 1826, when he was 8 years of age. He afterward operated successively as a farmer in that vicin-

ity, town marshal and as a land and live stock dealer. His death occurred in April, 1876. The mother was a native of Opelousas, and died during the Civil war. The paternal grandfather, William Thompson, first came to Opelousas in 1819. He served as captain of a light horse cavalry company in the War of 1812. His wife's maiden name was Ellen Hensley. Her father was of English ancestry, and served in the Revolutionary army. Charles J. Thompson is at this time the only living representative of his family, except a half-sister. He received his earlier education at the public schools, of Opelousas, following which he was for a time a student at St. Mary's academy. Afterward he was instructed by Rev. C. A. Frazee, who taught a private school, during a period of 3 years. In 1868 he entered the state university, then located near Pineville, and remained a student at that institution 4 years, the university being moved to Baton Rouge in 1869, after its destruction by fire in October of that year. When his education had been completed he became chief deputy under Sheriff Egbert O. Hayes, of St. Landry parish, and after having discharged the duties of this office for a time, took charge of a district school at Big Cane, La., where he taught 3 years. At the close of the third year in this latter capacity, he moved onto a farm, or plantation, on Bayou Boeuf, and there remained about 15 years. In 1889 his first wife died on the plantation. Two years later he sold out the plantation, and in Dec., 1891, moved back to Opelousas. In this location he organized the Opelousas Compress Co., and built and operated the Opelousas compress for 3 years as manager. He disposed of his interest in the compress, was elected mayor for 3 terms. He resigned the office of mayor at the beginning of his third term, and afterwards became chief deputy sheriff in March, 1901, under Sheriff M. L. Swords, in which capacity he served until Aug. 25, 1904, when he was elected superintendent of the public schools of St. Landry parish, and has remained in that position up to the present time, his term of office expiring in July, 1917. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Methodist church, and is affiliated with the fraternal order of the Knights of Pythias, being a Past Chancellor Commander. In 1874 Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Mary E. Glaze, who died Nov. 21, 1889. Dec. 2, 1891, Mr. Thompson was married to Mrs. Lelia (Lott) Randall, of Mobile, Ala., a daughter of E. B. and Mary Elizabeth (Swain) Lott, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Lott occupied the office of tax collector at Mobile during 35 years. Four children, one of whom is now deceased, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. The 3 surviving children are as follows: Bradford L., now private secretary to the president and an assistant professor in Gulfport military school; Ruth and Joseph Arthur, the 2 last-named being now in high school. Mr. Thompson took an active part in bringing about the building of the new high school at Opelousas.

Todd, John Alexander, well-to-do citizen and retired lumberman; son of John Alexander and Martha F. (Gaines) Todd, was born in St. Tammany parish, La., March 1, 1879. The father was born near Biloxi, Miss., whence he moved to St. Tammany parish about 1849 and followed farming there until his death, Aug. 9, 1904.

John Alexander Todd, the grandfather, was a native of Scotland. Arriving in America, he first located in Ohio. Being a sailor, he made several trips down the Mississippi river with barges of produce to the New Orleans market. Attracted by the Southern climate, he finally settled in Biloxi, where he remained the rest of his life. The subject of this sketch has always lived in his native parish. As there were no public schools in his vicinity, he acquired only an elementary education, but his early training while assisting his father in the logging business gave him the thorough knowledge of timber, which contributed so largely to his later success. In 1905, while but a young man of 26 years, he built and began operating a saw mill at Lacombe, which he enlarged and improved several times. In conjunction with this, he also conducted a very successful commissary. In 1913 he sold the entire business—mill, timber and commissary—to the W. W. Carré Co., Ltd., of New Orleans, for \$125,000.00; it is now known as the Lacombe Lumber Co. Since retiring from the lumber business, Mr. Todd has been principally dealing in real estate, of which he owns about 2,000 acres, and is very enthusiastic in the settlement and development of the rich lands about him. Mr. Todd's father was a member of the police jury of St. Tammany parish for 20 years, and the son has held the same office for the past 2 years, being a member of the finance committee. Mr. Todd owned the commissary in Lacombe for 3 years. The last year the business amounting to \$33,500.00 with a \$4,000.00 stock. This was sold with the mill to the Carré company. Jan. 21, 1903, he was married to Miss Bertha M. Pierce, of Iowa. They have 5 children: John A., Jr., Walter, Mandane, Arthur, Elizabeth. He belongs to and is a steward of the M. E. church, South. Mrs. Todd's father was Howard A. Pierce, who was born in Kennebec county, Me., Aug. 16, 1837, and in 1851 went to Boston as clerk in a dry goods store. In 1854 he moved to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he married, Sept. 9, 1857, Miss Mandana L. Knight. In 1858, with 15 others, he started on an overland journey to California. Thirteen abandoned the journey, but Mr. Pierce continued. His wife went via New York, thence to the Isthmus of Panama, crossed it and then on the Pacific to California. They lived in California until 1862, Mr. Pierce being engaged in mining and stock raising. In that year he moved to Nevada, and in 1863 returned to Wisconsin. Mr. Pierce enlisted in Co. D, 50th Wisconsin infantry, and served to the end of the war. After the war he moved to Sac county, Ia., where he took an active interest in all public affairs. In 1885 he went to Sac City, Ia., and conducted a foundry and machine shop, giving attention to plumbing and the manufacture of lightning rods. In 1897 he left Iowa for Central America, but got no further than New Orleans. He went to Lacombe to visit relatives, and was so taken with the opportunities that he decided to locate there. His remaining years were spent in Lacombe as a farmer, his death occurring Nov. 30, 1909.

Tooke, J. W., vice-president Lumberman Bank & Trust Co., De Ridder, La., was born at Mount Lebanon, Bienville parish, La., Aug. 15, 1875; son of James W. and Sallie (Bell) Tooke, both of whom were born in the state of Georgia. The father located in

Louisiana in early life, however, and at the beginning of the Civil war he promptly enlisted as a private, his company forming a part of the 9th Louisiana volunteer infantry. He participated in the Battle of Shiloh, and was with his command in its operations throughout north Mississippi and in Tennessee. After the surrender he returned to Louisiana and made his home in Bienville parish, where he served 16 years or more as clerk of court. His death occurred in 1903 and that of his wife in 1905. The ancestors of the Tooke family in America came originally from England. The mother's family was of Scotch-Irish origin. Seven children were born to their union, as follow, in order of their birth: J. W., the subject of this sketch; Gussie, now Mrs. A. S. Hill, of Lake Providence; Charles E., cashier of the Lumberman Bank & Trust Co.; Thomas, a practicing physician at Gillian, La.; Mary, now married and living at Dallas, Tex.; Jessie, living at Lake Providence; C. Ardis, in the ice business at Arcadia, La. J. W. Tooke attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born. Later he was a student at Homer, La. His connection with banking business began in 1895, in Arcadia. In the course of his experience he served 4 years as cashier of the Bank of North Louisiana, and following this, became cashier of the Bank of Lake Providence, of which position he remained incumbent until 1906, when he embarked in the insurance business at Shreveport, La., so remaining until July, 1910, when he began the organization of the Lumberman State bank, which began business in 1910, with George C. Shipper as president; C. C. Davis, vice-president, and J. W. Tooke, cashier. The bank continued with this personnel until May, 1913, when the Lumberman Bank & Trust Co. was incorporated with the following officers: George C. Shipper, president; J. W. Tooke, C. C. Davis, J. H. Morrison, W. G. Strange, vice-presidents; C. E. Tooke, cashier; J. C. Nichols, assistant cashier. The bank has a directorate of 15 members. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Tooke operates the plant supplying water to the city of De Ridder. Upon the creation of Beauregard parish by the last session of the Louisiana legislature, Gov. Hall appointed Mr. Tooke as president of the parish police jury. He is a member of the M. E. church, South, and chairman of the board of stewards of his church at De Ridder. He served as a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1913. Sept. 15, 1897, Mr. Tooke was married to Miss Maude Shehee, and 2 children have been born to their union, namely: Maude, now a student at Bellhaven college, Jackson, Miss., and James W., Jr.

Warren, William Julian, planter and merchant, residing in Covington, La., was born in St. Tammany parish, La., Aug. 17, 1877. He is a son of Harrison Rankin and Arthemise Harriet (De Maille) Warren, the latter of whom was born in Covington, La., in 1850. Mr. Warren was educated in the public schools of his native parish, and there continued to reside throughout his youth and early manhood. As the years advanced he devoted his time and energies to the occupation of planter and later entered the mercantile business in the town of Covington. He has given his attention to his business so successfully that it is now one of the largest in the

parish. Mr. Warren, on his mother's side, is a direct descendant of the noble house of De Maille of France, and he has in the archives of his family the title, crest and seal of the family. His genealogy traces direct to the Marquis de Maille, through his grandfather, Jules B. de Maille. In politics Mr. Warren is aligned with the democrats, and is a communicant of the Catholic church. He is numbered among the membership of the Knights of Columbus, and of Boguefalaya Grove No. 21, Ancient Order of Druids. Nov. 6, 1901, Mr. Warren was married to Miss Mary Augusta Toffier of New Iberia. They are the parents of 2 children, Harrison Rankin, Jr., and Hazel Augusta.

Webre, Theo. L., D. D. S., was born in Donaldsonville, Ascension parish, March 5, 1885; the son of Theophile and Cecilia (Bouery) Webre. Both parents were natives of St. James parish. Theophile Webre was a dentist for more than 30 years in Donaldsonville, after his having moved from St. James parish to that town. He died in 1899; the widow passed away 1 year later. Dr. Webre, the youngest of the family of 7 children, was educated at the Brothers' school in Donaldsonville, and at Jefferson college, in the parish of St. James. He next entered the University of Tennessee, graduating in 1907. Soon after receiving his diploma, Dr. Webre began the practice of his profession of dentistry in Donaldsonville, where he has a large clientele, and is laying the foundation for a deserved reputation as a skillful and popular dentist with the people of southern Louisiana.

Wright, Sophie B.—The Wright family in Louisiana has been made famous by the wonderful career of Sophie B. Wright. She was born in New Orleans on June 5, 1866, when all over the South there was ruin and discouragement. Her parents, accustomed to luxury, were reduced to poverty, and little opportunity for making a living. At this time, under these circumstances, in his home, came Sophie B. Wright, who, under great handicaps, was destined to become one of the great factors in bringing order out of chaos and hope out of despair, and in giving an education to hundreds who otherwise would have grown up in ignorance. When 3 years old she fell, injuring her back and hips so that for 6 years she was strapped in a chair. When 9 years of age she was able to hobble around on crutches and went to school, where, in 5 years, she learned all the public schools of the city could give her. Miss Sophie B. was then 14 years old, small for her age, crippled almost beyond endurance and only an 8th grader, but she borrowed some unused benches from a public school building to fill a room in her mother's cottage and hung out her sign "Day School for Girls." This was the beginning of a school career which afterward became one of the great educational influences in this part of the country. This school was of necessity confined to elementary pupils, but as it gradually grew, Miss Sophie saw that a day would soon come when she could carry her pupils no farther, so she arranged at a normal school to teach mathematics in return for instruction in languages, and did this in addition to carrying on her own school. At 16 years of age she was teaching in 2 schools and studying in one, and her own school growing all the time. Before she was 18,

her school outgrew its quarters, so she found a large house at \$100 a month rent. She signed the lease without money to pay 1 month rent, but succeeded in borrowing this \$100, for which she had to pay 12 per cent a month interest. She thus secured her large building, and her school continued to grow, and in spite of the high rent and high interest, she paid all and put away a little money in the bank besides. In those days New Orleans was poor and hundreds of young men and even children were working in shops and factories with no educational advantage, and to all such the door of opportunity was opened by a peculiar circumstance. A circus became stranded in the city, and among those left almost penniless was a young acrobat about 25 years old. He wanted to prepare for a civil service examination, but there was no visible way to do so for one entirely without means. He walked the streets seeking some way to meet his difficulty, when his eye caught the sign, "Day School for Girls." He stated his case to the little crippled mistress of the school, and she said if he could come in the evening she would teach him free of charge. Thus she opened the doors of her school to this stranded young acrobat, and this was the beginning of what grew to be a great free night school, which increased in numbers and importance until it outgrew the building in which it was held and passed over to the city, which has 8 night schools in its system and over 50 teachers. The Day School for Girls has grown into the Home institute, a day and boarding school for young ladies and children, which, although Miss Sophie B. Wright has passed to her reward, is ably continued under the directions of Misses Jennie K. and Mary R., sisters of Miss Sophie B., whose death occurred June 10, 1912. The school is located at 1440-1446 Camp street, and is thoroughly modern and hygienic in all its appointments. It has an able corps of teachers and the conduct as well as the attainment of each pupil is cared for by the directors of the school. The curriculum has been worked out with much care. Arithmetic and grammar are studied through the entire course and either French or Latin is an absolute requirement of every pupil in a regular course. The boarders all wear uniforms and simplicity in dress is always aimed at. Pupils accompanied by teachers attend lectures, concerts and places of amusement, but those of the boarding department cannot leave the school without a chaperon. In every way the health, conduct and attainment of the pupils is looked after much more effectively than in the average home. Miss Jennie K. and Mary R. Wright, teachers, directors of the Home institute, are daughters of William H. and Mary S. (Bell) Wright. William H. Wright was born of Scotch parentage in Montreal, Canada, but came to New Orleans when quite young. He served through the whole 4 years of the Civil war on the Confederate side. He was first in the navy, then in the 14th Louisiana infantry and afterwards transferred to Ogden's battalion. His father was born in Dumfries and his mother in Edinburgh, Scotland. Mary S. Bell was born on Oak Bluff plantation, in St. Mary parish, La. Her ancestors were all planters, her father having been a native of Tennessee and her mother of Missouri. Besides the Misses Jennie K. and Mary R. Wright, the other chil-

dren of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Wright were: Sophie B. Wright, founder of Home Institute and the free night school; Mrs. C. W. Kay, William H. Wright, Salaun, expert accountant; Malcolm B. Wright, of Hammond, La. Miss Jennie K. Wright belongs to the King's Daughters, to Stonewall Jackson Chapter, U. D. C., to the Alumnae association of the city normal school, from which school she graduated about 1879. Miss Mary R. Wright belongs to the Home Institute Alumnae, the King's Daughters and the Woman's club.

Young, Zachary Taylor, M., D., successful and rapidly-rising physician of Opelousas, La., was born at Ville Platte, St. Landry (now Evangeline) parish, La., Nov. 23, 1884; son of Dr. Zachary T. and Valentine (Archinard) Young, the former of whom was a practicing physician at Ville Platte throughout his professional life. He was born March 28, 1849; graduated from Tulane (then University of Louisiana) with degree of M. D. in class of 1871, and died Oct. 4, 1905, while yet engaged in his life work. He served 1 term as member of Louisiana house of representatives and was thereafter elected coroner of St. Landry parish. His wife was born at New Orleans, La., Dec. 28, 1851. Her death occurred Jan. 26, 1887. The paternal grandfather, Stephen M. Young, was a planter and resided at Prud'homme City, St. Landry parish. He served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war. Evariste Archinard, the maternal grandfather, was long a prominent planter of Rapides parish, where he died in 1895, at the ripe age of 85 years. The ancestors of the Young family in Louisiana came originally from England and those of the Archinards from France. To Dr. Zachary T. Young, Sr., and wife 4 children were born, three of whom are now deceased. Zachary Taylor Young, Jr., received his earlier education in the public schools of Ville Platte, after which he attended the Opelousas high school. Later he entered the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1904. Following this, he was a student at the University of Maryland during 1 year, after which he entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1911. Shortly thereafter he began the practice of medicine at Opelousas, where he has since remained and given his undivided attention to the requirements of his profession, and with most pleasing results. The doctor is a member of the St. Landry parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies and the American Medical association. He is affiliated with the Methodist church. March 7, 1907, Dr. Young was married to Miss Corrie E. Childs, of Opelousas. After having become the mother of 2 children, both of whom are now deceased, Mrs. Young died Feb. 26, 1910. Nov. 21, 1912, Dr. Young was married to Miss Florence A. Knight, of New Orleans, who was born in St. Louis and is a daughter of Frank and Mary Elizabeth (Adams) Knight, the former of whom was born in Ohio, and the latter in New Orleans. Mr. Knight long occupied the position of general passenger agent of the Missouri Pacific R. R., but is now deceased. Mrs. Knight is now residing in the city of New Orleans. Of Dr. Young's second marriage there is 1 child, a splendid boy, born

Jan. 22, 1914. He was named Zachary Taylor Young in honor of his paternal grandfather. Naturally, the doctor expects his son to follow in his footsteps, becoming, in due course of time, the third alumnus of the great Tulane medical college to bear the name and title of Z. T. Young, M. D. Opelousas Lodge No. 1048, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, numbers Dr. Young among its most enthusiastic members.

Waldo, James Elliot, lawyer, educator, and ante-bellum merchant; son of Shubael and Rebecca (Crosby) Waldo; 6th in direct descent from Cornelius Waldo, the New England pioneer; born July 11, 1805, near West Chesterfield, N. H.; died at New Orleans, La., Dec. 4, 1891. Went to New York in 1824 and admitted to New York bar after studying under William Paxton Hallet; removed to Cincinnati, where his brother, Rev. Josiah Waldo, had established the first religious journal in the West, "The Sentinel and Star of the West," which is still published; studied law under Judge Thomas Corwin and admitted to Ohio bar; built the steamboat "Antelope" and navigated her in the Pittsburg-Cincinnati trade; in 1828 came to New Orleans and became professor of English in the college of Prof. Francis M. Guyot; in 1831 removed to Meredosia, Ill., in which vicinity he and his brother, Daniel Waldo, had purchased vast tracts of land with the intention of settling it with New England immigrants; Pres. Tyler having named him to office in Louisiana, he returned to New Orleans to live, and in 1849 became a member of the ante-bellum firm of Miller, Harris & Waldo; shortly after the reconstruction period he retired from business entirely and spent his declining years in the exercise of his scholarly attainments; his name was identified with almost every commercial and civic movement in Louisiana for over 50 years, and his sympathies were thoroughly assimilated with the South and the state of his adoption; married Eveline Almira Cobb, who died in 1835, leaving 1 child, James Curtis Waldo; married Araminta Fowle; children, John Fowle Crosby Waldo and Caroline A. Waldo.

Waldo, James Curtis, writer and journalist, son of James Elliot and Eveline Almira (Cobb) Waldo; born at Meredosia, Ill., Dec. 10, 1835; died at New Orleans, La., Aug. 28, 1901; his mother died in his early infancy and he was sent to live with an uncle, Rev. Josiah Waldo, at Troy, N. Y., where he attended the Troy academy; came to New Orleans in 1848 and after courses at local schools entered his father's firm; removed to New York in 1857, where he engaged in wholesale mercantile business up to the opening of the Civil war, when he came South and entered the Confederate army; served only 1 year when he was honorably discharged on account of extreme illness; was offered lucrative appointments by Gen. Butler and the Federal authorities during the occupation of New Orleans and the reconstruction period, all of which he declined; after the Civil war entered journalism as a pursuit and was identified one time or another and in an editorial capacity with practically every democratic and anti-carpet bag newspaper or publication in New Orleans; his writings and the bitter denunciations by him of carpet bag politicians brought him into frequent conflicts with those in authority during the reconstruction period; was one



JAMES CURTIS WALDO

of the organizers of the White League, the organization mainly responsible for restoring white rule in Louisiana; took a conspicuous part in the events immediately preceeding and which followed the battle of the 14th Sept., 1874, in which conflict he was an active participant; he is best known and remembered for his poems published under the nom de plume of "Tim Linkenwater"; "A Christmas Carol," originally written for the newsboys of the New Orleans Times, has been translated into eight languages; within 3 weeks of the publication in the New Orleans Picayune of "An Old Heirloom," it had been copied by newspapers and periodicals from coast to coast; he was the moving spirit of several carnival organizations and was one of the 8 founders of the Carnival Court; married Margaret Mary Woods; children, Janey Waldo Marks (Mrs. Sumter Davis Marks), Eveline A., Harry J., James Curtis 2nd (died in infancy), Catherine Woods, Margaret (died in infancy), Anna (died in infancy), James Curtis 3rd, and Benjamin Taylor.

Waldo, Eveline Almira, educator and philanthropist; daughter of James Curtis and Margaret Mary (Woods) Waldo; born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1858; died at New Orleans, La., Feb. 3, 1913; educated at the Dominican convent, the Technical Music school of Glens Falls, N. Y., with courses at the University of Chicago and, later, at Tulane university; she was one of the foremost educational workers in the country and a recognized authority upon kindergarten and kindergarten teachers' training; her life work was, however, the great philanthropic endeavor which she began in 1889, and from that year until her death the story of her life is the history of the St. Margaret's Daughters, which is, through the indulgences originally bestowed by Pope Leo XIII and amplified and extended through Pope Pius X, the most privileged organization of Catholic lay women in the world. From the first circle organized by Miss Waldo, and in less than 25 years, the order has spread throughout the Catholic world and there is no field of charitable, benevolent or eleemosynary endeavor that has not felt the work and assistance of the St. Margaret's Daughters. Incident to the work of the order, Miss Waldo, with her mother, organized and maintained the "All Souls' Free Night School for Working Boys and Girls," which was the first unsectarian night school for working boys and girls in the United States. Thousands of successful men and women owe their education and training in bookkeeping, stenography and technical work to this school. Miss Waldo also formed many circles of the order to conduct settlement work among the very poor. She had been president of the great order since its foundation and in 1900 was elected president for life. In pronouncing her funeral eulogy, Archbishop Blenk said of Miss Waldo and her work: "I remember, and I shall remember until I, too, am laid to rest among the saints, I hope, how the aged Pontiff at the Vatican listened to my description of the work founded and carried on by Miss Eveline Waldo. There was joy beaming from the eyes of the sovereign pontiff and I saw that he would give anything to show how he approved of it and I saw how the vicar of Christ rejoiced at hearing of the good done by one of his children, and the firm stand taken by her by the side of Jesus Christ. I could

not but reflect then how much this generous Christlike effort of hers appealed to God, when it had so appealed to his vicar. When I asked that he endow the order with certain favors and privileges, he exclaimed: 'Most certainly will I do so with all my heart.' It is against the etiquette of the Vatican to ask the Pope to write out such documents, but when he took the pen in his hand I saw that his was a gift that was voluntarily given, and in token of the resemblance to Jesus Christ of the work in its compassion for the poor that he had blessed it. Like his Divine Master, the holy father's heart swelled with pride at seeing that compassion for the poor."

Waldo, Benjamin Taylor, lawyer, son of James Curtis and Margaret Mary (Woods) Waldo; born at New Orleans, La., Dec. 19, 1872; LL. B. Tulane university, 1892; alumni orator, 1897; as member of citizens committee and chairman of sub-committee took conspicuous part in successful effort to control yellow fever epidemic of 1905; organized the New Orleans Poll Tax association in 1907, and as its first president, inaugurated and conducted the campaign which raised the electorate of the city of New Orleans from 35,000 to above 52,000, consequently increasing the public school fund proportionately; has been counsel in much notable litigation; represented the state of Louisiana in the case of State vs. Snyder, in which the constitutionality and legality of the pure food and drug act was upheld by the supreme court; represented the state of Louisiana in the suit of State vs. Susslin, in which the paramount power of the state board of health in all health and hygienic matters was vindicated and maintained; represented the state in quarantine station transfer cases, under which the state was paid \$100,000 intact for the lower Mississippi quarantine station; of counsel for the defense in case of State of Louisiana vs. Carondelet Canal & Navigation Co., in which the state sought to take away from the company, without compensation, the famous Carondelet Canal, the Old Basin and the Bayou St. John; married Edna Trist, daughter of Nicholas Philip Trist and Marie Tureaud Trist; children, Miss Burdette Trist Terrett-Waldo, Benjamin T. Waldo, Jr., and Ednard Trist Waldo.

Wilson, John L., M. D., of Alexandria, parish of Rapides, prominent in the medical profession, physician and surgeon for the Texas Pacific, the Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and La. & Ark. R. R. companies, was born near Gloster, Amite county, Miss., June 24, 1869; the son of James Ray and Letitia (Jackson) Wilson. His father was a native of Jessamine county, Ky., and came to Mississippi more than 60 years ago, settled as a contractor and builder and later a merchant at Summit, Miss., in Amite county, and married there. When the war between the states broke out in 1861, he enlisted in the Confederate army; was lieutenant, then captain, and next, provost-marshal of the port at Port Hudson, La. Capt. Wilson was captured by the Union soldiers, at the fall of Port Hudson, and taken to Johnson's Island prison, remaining in confinement until the close of the war, in 1865. He returned to Mississippi, resumed his business of planter, and passed away at the age of 47 years. His widow, a native of Mississippi, was a

daughter of David Jackson, who emigrated from South Carolina to Mississippi, and was one of the first settlers of Amite county. Mrs. Letitia (Jackson) Wilson is still living, at Gloster, and is 76 years of age. Dr. John L. Wilson is the second of 4 children, two of whom are living. His sister, Mrs. C. W. Berryhill, resides at Gloster. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native town, and after receiving a primary and grammar education in the public schools, continued his studies at Centenary college, Jackson, La., and Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., graduating in medicine from the latter institution in 1889. Dr. Wilson first practiced his profession for 2 years in Madison parish, La.; then at Boyce, Rapides parish, La., 7 years, and came to Alexandria in 1899. He is a member of the Rapides parish and Louisiana State Medical societies, of the American Medical association, the Southern Medical and Surgical association, the American Association of Railway Surgeons; is a prominent Mason, Templar and Shriner. Dr. Wilson married Miss Pearl Rivers Faust, daughter of P. P. and Margaret J. (Longmire) Faust, of Mississippi, and a native of Amite county. They have 7 children: Pearl, wife of T. L. Smith, of New Orleans; James Louis Wilson, residing at Alexandria; John L., Jr., Margaret, Lutie Wade, Rivers Faust and Minne Elise Wilson. Dr. Wilson is a lifelong member of the democratic party.

Wolff, Solomon, well-known attorney and writer upon legal topics, New Orleans, was born in Prussia, March 3, 1859; son of Joseph and Esther (Warsehauer) Wolff, both of whom were born in Prussia. The son came to Louisiana in April, 1868, coming with his mother, the father having come to America just previous to the beginning of the Civil war, which prevented the mother and son joining him in the new world until tranquil conditions had been restored in Louisiana. Joseph Wolff, the father, first located at Alexandria, La., where he was in business as a general merchant from 1866 to 1873, when the family removed to Shreveport, where the death of the mother occurred in 1903 and that of the father some time before. Solomon Wolff was educated in private schools at Alexandria, La., later entering the law school of Tulane university at New Orleans and graduating from that institution with the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1892. In the same year he opened law offices in the city of New Orleans and began the practice of his profession, which has engaged his attention since that time. Mr. Wolff has never entered into partnership practice, and has by his own industry and marked ability as an attorney, coupled with a reputation for unswerving fidelity to the interests of his clients, drawn to himself a most desirable and substantial clientele. Mr. Wolff was appointed by Gov. Blanchard as a member of the Tonnage land registration commission, and later as a member of the tax commission. He is now a member of a state commission appointed for the purpose of preparing a code of laws for the regulation of corporations. He is a democrat and active in support of the principles for which his party stands, aggressive and public-spirited in the discharge of the obligations of citizenship, but in no sense an office-seeker. Mr. Wolff has edited a revision of the Constitution and Laws of Louisiana, 2 editions of which have been

issued. He also edited "Garland's Code of Practice" and contributed to the *Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure*, and has written some reviews of German law books for the *Journal of Criminal Law and Penology*, and has attained to a high position in the legal profession in New Orleans and Louisiana. He is now a member of the New Orleans public play grounds commission. He is a member of the Louisiana State and American Bar associations and several other organizations, and at this time chairman of the child labor commission of Louisiana. He is a member of the Jewish congregation. In 1893 Mr. Wolff was married to Miss Hattie Conn, of New Orleans. Three children have been born to their union, these being Constance Esther, Allan Leopold and Justin Volmer.

Allain, A. A., M. D., successful practicing physician, Bayou Goula, La., was born at Iberville, La., May 24, 1861; son of Juliene and Dentina (Dupuy) Allain, the former of whom is a native of Iberville parish, La., and the latter of France. In early life the father devoted some years to the vocation of a teacher, but later was admitted to the bar and during many years was a practicing attorney at Plaquemine. He now lives in retirement at Alexandria. The Allain family in Louisiana is of French-Canadian ancestry. The paternal grandfather, Juliene Allain, was born in Iberville parish, and there followed the vocation of a planter throughout life. A. A. Allain was the second of 5 children born to his parents, as follows: Leocadie, wife of S. S. Ingman, in machinery business at Columbia, S. C.; A. A., the subject of this sketch; Ella, widow of Joseph Louque, of New Orleans; Bertha, deceased; fifth child died in infancy. A. A. Allain received his early education in private schools of Iberia parish. Later he entered Jefferson college, Convent, La., from which he received the degree of B. A. in the class of 1881, and the degree of M. A. with the class of 1882. He then entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1885. Following this, he entered the New Orleans Charity hospital, from which, after 2 years, he received a certificate as resident student. Shortly following this, Dr. Allain located at Bayou Goula, La., where he has since been engaged in medical practice. The doctor is a member of the Iberville parish Medical and the Louisiana State Medical societies and the American Medical association. He also is affiliated with the Catholic church and the Knights of Columbus. In April, 1890, Dr. Allain was married to Miss Mary Hanlon, a daughter of Maurice and Donatille (Deloune) Hanlon, of Iberville parish, the former of whom was a native of Weatherford, Ireland, and the latter of the region of Bayou Lafourche. Mrs. Allain's father followed the business of a sugar planter in the locality in which the daughter was born. Both parents are now deceased. The mother's death occurred Dec. 2, 1911. To Dr. and Mrs. Allain 1 child has been born, namely: Dena Donatille, now a student at National Park seminary, Maryland.

Aucoin, Adolph A., M. D., well-known physician and public-spirited citizen of Plattenville, La., was born in Assumption parish, La., Sept. 5, 1862, and is a son of Joseph A. and Pamela (Girouard) Aucoin, both of whom were natives of Assumption parish. The

Aucoin family came originally from France, and the family ancestors were among the early settlers of the Bayou Sarah locality in Louisiana. The father followed the business of an overseer and manager of a plantation. He died in the year 1882. The mother was of French-Canadian ancestry, and died in 1909. The maternal grandfather came from Canada at an early date. A. A. Aucoin was the fifth of 7 children born to his parents, as follow: Numa, was associated with his father until the time of his death at the age of twenty-one years; W. P., a sugar boiler by profession, now located on the Teche river; Kleber A., in the real estate business at Donaldsonville, also a sugar boiler and owner of a garage at Donaldsonville; Albert, residing at Lutcher, in business as a sugar boiler at Gramercy; A. A., the subject of this sketch; Anitol, plantation overseer, died in 1890; Ptolemy, married to Camille Aucoin, farmer, of Assumption parish. In the course of his education A. A. Aucoin graduated from Jefferson college, St. James parish, with the class of 1881. When his academic education had been completed he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane), from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1884. Shortly following the completion of his professional education he began the practice of medicine at Plattenville, where he continued in active practice until the year 1890, when he diverted his abilities to the vocation of a planter until 1899, at which time he resumed the practice of medicine at Plattenville and has so continued to the present. In the course of his professional experience the doctor has served the public in various capacities. He occupied the position of health officer of Assumption parish during 12 years, and prior to this time served as a member of the school board during 12 years, acting as president of the board a portion of this time. He has also served as a member of the police jury of the parish, and is parish coroner at this time. Dr. Aucoin is a registered pharmacist, and is a member of the Louisiana Pharmaceutical society. He is a member, also, of the American Medical association, the Louisiana State Medical association, Assumption council No. 1099, Knights of Columbus; Donaldsonville lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Napoleonville lodge, Knights of Honor; Maccabees, and Woodmen of the World, at Plattenville. Nov. 12, 1884, Dr. Aucoin was married to Miss Helen Simoneaux, a daughter of Constant and Odile (Chedotal) Simoneaux, of Assumption parish, where the daughter was born. Mr. Simoneaux's father came from France, while his wife's ancestors came originally from Canada. Constant Simoneaux devoted his energies to the vocation of sugar planter. He died in the year 1887, preceded by his wife in 1874. Nine children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Aucoin, namely: Adolph A., Jr., a bookkeeper for the Cora sugar plantation, Iberville parish; Leonec, now studying pharmacy at the New Orleans College of Pharmacy; Andrew F., stenographer, with the Fox Cigar Box Co., New Orleans; Emeline, Charlotte, Mary, Simoneaux, Helena and Joseph A., the latter six being now resident at the parental home. Dr. Aucoin and members of his family are affiliated with the Catholic church.

Babin, Charles (deceased), of San Gabriel, Iberville parish, was born at that place and resided there throughout life, following the vocation of a planter. He was a son of Henry Babin, also a native of that vicinity, and a planter, who died there at the age of 80 years. Charles Babin was accidentally killed on the river, in 1877, while in his 56th year. His wife died at the age of 52. The ancestors of the Babin family in this state came from Acadia. Eight children were born to Henry Babin and wife, as follows: Olymp, now the widow of J. Godfrey, mechanical engineer of San Gabriel, who died leaving 3 children, only two of whom are living at this time; Henry, Jr., who married Rebecca Toffear, and is living at the old Babin homestead, which has been in the family about 150 years, has 8 children; Joseph, Florian and Advaline died in infancy; Ignace Gabriel, married to Frances Saurage, daughter of Alexander Saurage, is living on Hope plantation, at Garyville, and has 7 children, viz.: Agnes, Pierson, George, Edward, Helen, Lillian and Maurice, all living, and the 3 first-named attending public school. Mary, the 7th child of Henry Babin, is now at the old home. Cyril, the 8th child, married to Ada Labiche, daughter of Ozeme and Adele (Ory) Labiche of St. John the Baptist parish, also is living on Hope plantation and has 7 children, namely: Germain, Ivan, Warren, Morgan, Leslie, Mercedes and Adele, all living and the three first-named attending public school. The Babin brothers are now owners of Hope plantation, a highly valuable property immediately adjoining the town of Garyville—in fact, the land upon which the town is built originally formed a part of this plantation. They also own a sugar mill on the plantation, valued at about \$70,000 and having capacity for handling 350 tons of cane per day. These gentlemen have, through their own efforts, accumulated the splendid properties they now control, and are representative citizens who have figured so prominently in the making of Louisiana. Each of them is a practical mechanical engineer—trained, capable, and ready to step in and fill any position about their plant at any time their services may be required in any department of the work. And this, in large measure, constitutes the secret of their success—they are practical men. Politically, they are independent. All are united with the Catholic church. Ignace Gabriel is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and Cyril is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and Catholic Knights of America. Babin Brothers also own a general merchandise business at Garyville.

Barker, W. E., M. D., well-known physician, Plaquemine, La., was born at Plaquemine, Aug. 25, 1860; son of James L. and Dora E. (Tomlinson) Barker, the former of whom was born in Plaquemine and the latter in Baton Rouge. The father was a financier, and held investments in a variety of enterprises. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil war. He was twice married. The first wife died in 1866, leaving 2 children, namely: James H., now a traveling salesman in New York state; W. E. the subject of this sketch. In 1872 the father of these children was married to Miss Elmore Fau, of Plaquemine, whose father died in 1909. To this second marriage 2 children were born, these being Leona, wife

of P. B. Landry, of Morley, La., and Celeste, wife of Dr. A. A. Landry, of Plaquemine, who is elsewhere referred to in this work. Jas. L. Barker, the father, died in 1893. In the course of his education William Edward Barker, the subject of this sketch, attended the University of Mississippi, from which he graduated with the degree of B. A. in the class of 1880. Following this, he entered the medical department of Tulane university, graduating with the degree of M. D., in 1885. Shortly following the completion of his professional education he began the practice of medicine at Plaquemine, where he has remained in active practice to this time. Some time after beginning practice at Plaquemine, Dr. Barker formed a partnership with Dr. W. L. Grace in the conduct of a drug store at that place, and this was continued during some years, when the partnership was dissolved, Dr. Barker continuing the conduct of the business in its present location. Dr. Barker is a member of the Iberville parish Medical and the Louisiana State Medical societies, the American Medical association, the Knights of Columbus, Catholic Knights of America, and the Catholic church. Feb. 7, 1887, Dr. Barker was married to Miss Sallie D. Grass, of Plaquemine, who died 3 months after marriage. In Feb., 1889, Dr. Barker was married to Miss Olive M. Gassie, a daughter of Auguste and Marceline (Lefebvre) Gassie, of West Baton Rouge parish. Mrs. Barker's father was a planter, and is now deceased. He is survived by his wife at this time. Four children, two of whom are now deceased, have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Barker, those living being: William E., Jr., a graduate of Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., and now a student of the medical department of Tulane university; Myrle, now attending school at Grand Coteau convent, Grand Coteau, St. Landry parish, La.

Barousse, Hon. Homer, Church Point, Acadia parish, La., was born in Acadia (then St. Landry) parish, La., Sept. 25, 1850; son of John and Caroline (Fontenot) Barousse, the former of whom was a native of France, born Sept. 25, 1820, and died at Church Point, in the year 1893. He came to America when 18 years old, landing at New Orleans, where he remained only a short time, then proceeding to St. Martinville, where he engaged in business as a pack-peddler, walking from place to place. Later he purchased a horse for use in his business, and thereafter made much more rapid progress. Finally he removed to Church Point and there opened a store, which prospered from its start. He was a very sagacious business man, and made substantial advances in his mercantile pursuits, to which he devoted the remainder of his active life, with the exception of some time during the Civil war, when he served as tax assessor of St. Landry parish. His wife, Caroline Fontenot, was born in St. Landry (now Acadia) parish, and died at Church Point, Feb. 3, 1907, at the age of 86 years. She was a daughter of D. Fontenot, who was born in St. Landry parish, where he passed his whole life. Homer Barousse, the subject of this sketch, was the second of 9 children born to his parents, only four of whom survive at this time, these being as follows: Euproisine, now the wife of William McBride; Homer, the subject of this sketch; Anies, now the wife of L. David; Oreore, now the wife of Leonard Frankie.

Homer Barousse was educated at private schools and at Washington, La. In the year 1869 he was married to Miss Emily Daigle, a daughter of T. Daigle, both father and daughter being natives of St. Landry parish. To this union 11 children have been born, namely: Oscar, Homer, Jr.; Edgar, deceased; Morris, Nash, Felix, Bertrand, Ledia, Lillie, Fernando and Joseph Arno. Mr. Barousse and members of his family are affiliated with the Roman Catholic church. He has acted with the Democratic party since the time of casting his first ballot, and has served the people of his section and of the state in various official capacities. In 1887 he was elected a member of the police jury, and was successively elected to the same office during 12 years following. He also served as chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the parish during a number of years. In 1894 he was elected to the Louisiana state senate, to succeed Senator D. B. Hayes, from the 14th senatorial district, comprising Acadia, St. Landry and Evangeline parishes. After serving this term in the senate he did not again become a candidate until the year 1900, when he was elected to a second term in the senate, and has since been 3 times reelected to the same office, being at this time senator from the 14th district. In the last election he had no opposition. In 1913 he was elected and served as a member of the state constitutional convention. Senator Barousse became a partner in his father's mercantile business at the time of his marriage, when 19 years old, this partnership continuing until the death of the father, when the son purchased the father's interest in the business and became sole owner of the store, which he has since operated. In 1911 the business was destroyed by fire, but was reopened at its present location. Sen. Barousse's 3 sons are now associated with him in mercantile business, under the firm name of H. Barousse & Sons. In 1902 he took a leading part in the organization of the Commercial bank of Church Point, and was at that time elected its president, of which responsible position he has remained incumbent to this time. The senator is largely interested, also, in planting, having about 800 acres now under cultivation. Cotton and corn are the principal crops grown on his plantation. To Sen. Barousse belongs the distinction, it is said, of having introduced the first bill aimed at creating a state railroad commission for Louisiana. His bill failed of passage at that time, but it, nevertheless, set in motion the influences that ultimately resulted in the creation of the railroad commission of Louisiana. Other measures introduced or initiated by him have been directed, chiefly, toward the improvement of local conditions affecting the people of the 14th district. During the last session of the state senate Sen. Barousse served as a member of the following committees: Election qualifications, registration and constitution, internal improvements, parks and public buildings, banks and banking, enrollment, auditing and supervising expenses of the senate.

Bath, Joseph, M. D., city physician of Natchitoches, was born in that city, Nov. 18, 1879; the son of Hyman and Emily (May) Bath, the former a native of Germany, having left home when a young man to seek fortune in the United States, settled in Natchitoches

and engaged in mercantile business. His wife, born in Louisiana, is still living; but Mr. Bath passed away at the age of 63 years. Dr. Bath is the youngest of 8 children. His mother was twice married. From her first union, with Hyman Bath, she had 2 sons; one of them is the subject of this sketch, and the other is Abraham E. Bath, cashier of the Merchants & Farmers' bank of Natchitoches, whose biography is published in this book. After going through the primary and grammar studies in the public schools of his native city, he entered the state normal school at Natchitoches, and graduated in 1898. During the year 1899 Dr. Bath was a school teacher. In 1900 he went to Washington City, where he was employed for 2 years in the United States census bureau as clerk. Returning to Natchitoches, he studied medicine in the office of Dr. B. A. Ferrill, then entered the medical department of Tulane university, and in 1906, 4 years after matriculation, received the degree of M. D. In professional, public, commercial and social affairs of Natchitoches, the doctor has always shown the liveliest interest, and he is considered one of the leading citizens. He has occupied the position of city physician since 1908; is president of the City Drug Co., member of the Bi-parish Medical society (of Natchitoches and Red River parishes); also member of the Louisiana State Medical society and of the American Medical association. Dr. Bath is a prominent Mason, and is striving to reach the 32nd degree in the order.

Beale, Lindsay Dunn, well-known attorney and state senator, was born at Baton Rouge, La., June 17, 1856. His parents were Robert G. and Ann M. (Dunn) Beale, the former of whom was born in Virginia and came of an old Virginia family. When a young man he came to Louisiana, located at Baton Rouge, became a prominent attorney of that city, and served as judge of the 5th judicial district court. He was a veteran of the Mexican war, in which he attained the rank of major. Prior to his election to the bench, he had held the office of district attorney. In politics he affiliated with the "Know-Nothing" party. His death occurred in 1859, at the age of 36, and although he died comparatively young, he accomplished much in his profession. The mother was a native of Louisiana, her father, Maj. Alexander M. Dunn, having come from Mississippi and located at Baton Rouge, where he was also a leading member of the bar and had much to do with the making of history in those days. Lindsay Dunn Beale, the son, passed his youth in the city of Baton Rouge, where he attended Magruder's collegiate institute. When his academic education had been completed, he entered the office of his stepfather, Maj. Andrew S. Herron, and there devoted himself to the study of law. Maj. Herron was one of the ablest lawyers of Louisiana at that time. In Dec., 1877, Lindsay Dunn Beale was admitted to the bar, and from that time was associated in practice with Maj. Herron until the death of the latter in 1882, while a member-elect of the national house of representatives. After the death of Maj. Herron, Mr. Beale practiced law without a partner, until 1902, when he became a member of the firm of Laycock & Beale, which latter association has continued to the present time. Mr. Beale is affiliated with the

democratic party, and has been active in support of the principles of the political organization with which he is aligned. From 1884 to 1888 he served as district attorney, and in 1900 was elected a member of the Louisiana state senate. He was reelected in 1904, was defeated for a third term in 1908, but again elected in 1912. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Episcopal church. In Dec., 1881, Sen. Beale was married to Miss Augusta S. King, a daughter of Judge John E. King, of St. Landry parish, La. They are the parents of 9 children.

Bel, Ferdinand A., member St. Bernard parish school board, and president board of supervisors, was born in St. Bernard parish, La., Nov. 1, 1877; son of Michel Bel, who was born in the city of New Orleans in the year 1846 and devoted the greater portion of his life to the vocation of a truck farmer. He was educated in the public schools of New Orleans, and during some years filled the position of assistant levée inspector. The mother, who, previous to her marriage, was Miss Estopinal, was born in St. Bernard parish in 1851. Ferdinand A. Bel is at this time the only living representative of his family. He was educated in the public schools, and following the completion of his education, became connected with a general merchandise business in St. Bernard parish. After some time in this connection, he became an employe of a New Orleans house in a similar line of trade, and from this latter position went to an establishment at Chalmette for a considerable time. Following his retirement from the Chalmette house, he became manager of a plantation store, and so remained until appointed a game warden in 1908 for a term of 4 years. Upon the expiration of his term as game warden, in April, 1912, he became manager of the general merchandise store of N. P. Meraux, in St. Bernard, and so continued until September of that year. In Oct., 1912, he became assistant to the chief deputy sheriff of St. Bernard parish, and has remained incumbent of that office to this time. Mr. Bel is affiliated with the Catholic church. He is a member of the St. Bernard parish school board and president of the board of supervisors. Feb. 26, 1906, Mr. Bel was married to Miss Leontine Hernandez, a daughter of Aleide Hernandez, of St. Bernard parish. Mr. Hernandez has occupied the office of constable in St. Bernard parish during the past 14 or 15 years, and is incumbent of that position at this time. Mrs. Hernandez's maiden name was Nunez. Mr. and Mrs. Bel have 2 children, Evelyn Marie and Ferdinand Michel.

Bentley, Llewellyn Elridge, a farmer and well-known citizen of Bastrop, was born Jan. 18, 1857, in Essex county, Va., his parents being John Grovett and Sarah (Parker) Bentley, both natives of Virginia, who followed the vocation of farming. Llewellyn and an older brother, Robert, a teacher in the high school in Saluda, Va., are the only surviving members of a family of 13 children, four of whom died in youth, and seven later in years. These seven were: John Baynham, Elizabeth, Mary Susan, married Luther R. Holland; Nannie, Wilbert Otis, Mattie Ella and Oscar Vernon. L. E. Bentley spent the first 25 years of his life in his native state.

His primary education was obtained at a private school, and later he attended Richmond college. While at the latter he studied English under the celebrated Dr. J. L. M. Curry, who afterward became president of the Peabody fund. Mr. Bentley also came in close touch with two other noted professors of that institution, viz., Prof. H. H. Harris and Dr. Charles Ryland, with both of whom Mr. Bentley boarded. In 1882 he came to Bastrop, La., and engaged in public school work, which he continued until 1886, when he married Miss Bettie, daughter of Judge James Busse, of Bastrop. In 1887 Mr. Bentley went to farming, and has continued that to the present time. He also had charge of a wagon and blacksmith shop from 1892 to 1897. In 1900 he was elected cashier of the Bastrop State bank, and held this position until Jan., 1907. In 1903 his wife died, and in 1908 he married Maude Taylor, daughter of Dr. F. T. Taylor of Bastrop. By his second wife he is the father of 1 child, Llewellyn E., Jr. Mr. Bentley is a member and clerk of the Baptist church.

Bolian, George C., D. D. S., of New Orleans, was born July 9, 1879, in Pike county, Miss.; son of Martin Bolian, a native of Saxony, Germany, (1819) who, after a residence in his native land until fulfillment of the compulsory military service, emigrated to the United States and engaged in the importation of cloth. At the outbreak of the Civil war, he enlisted in the Union army, and at the close of the great struggle between North and South, he came to New Orleans, where he resumed the importing business. From time to time he made trips to California, and in the declining years of his life moved to McComb, Miss., dying in that city in 1901. His widow, Julia Bolian, who was born in England (1845), is still living. George C. Bolian, the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the family of 5 children: Stephen P. and Emile J., passenger engineers in the employ of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.; Rose, wife of John W. Sullivan, who is connected with the Southern Pacific R. R. Co.; Nellie, living with her mother in New Orleans, and George C. Having received a primary and grammar school education and studying at Soule college, New Orleans, George C. Bolian entered Northwestern university, at Evanston, Ill., graduating in 1904. Nine years before this, Dr. Bolian had begun the study of dentistry in the college of dentistry in Atlanta, Ga., but was compelled by illness to leave college before completing his course. Later on, he followed the classes at Tulane university, and received, in 1912, the degree of D. D. S. For 1 year subsequent to graduation he taught chemistry at Tulane. Besides his profession of dentistry, Dr. Bolian is largely interested in real estate in New Orleans and in Texas. The doctor married, in 1905, Susie Ardella Bisbee, daughter of William L. and Margaret (Boyle) Bisbee, Mr. Bisbee being a native of Virginia, and his wife having been born and reared in New Orleans. They live in Austin, Tex., where Mr. Bisbee is general superintendent of the H. & T. R. R. Co. To Mr. and Mrs. Bolian 2 children were born; one died in infancy, and the second son, George W. Bolian, resides with his parents in New Orleans.

Brown, Barkley Carothers, well-known citizen of Ferriday, was born Sept. 3, 1871, in Jefferson county, Miss. His father, Latham

H. Brown, was born Jan. 8, 1809, at Gallatin, Tenn., and afterward became a successful cotton planter in Mississippi, where he owned quite a number of slaves. The war left Mr. Brown with nothing in way of worldly goods, and he died Jan. 1, 1872, before having had time to retrieve his fortune. B. C. Brown's mother was Rebecca Carothers, who was a native of Jefferson county, Miss., and died there Dec. 25, 1872, leaving the subject of this sketch an orphan 1 year old. He then went to an aunt on Fairchild island, in the Mississippi river, where he remained for 15 years. Mr. Brown had practically no schooling and is entirely self-educated. After leaving his aunt he went to Texas and the plains as a cowboy, and remained for 2 years, after which he began clerking in a country store in Tensas parish. While here he became convinced that if he could learn bookkeeping he could command a salary of \$150 a month, and as a preparation for this career, took a course in Nelson's commercial college at Memphis, Tenn. After this course it soon became evident to him that his hopes could not be realized, and he took a position as helper on a plantation in Concordia parish at about \$15 a month. He remained at this hard work for about 5 years, part of which time he was manager. He then began managing on a commission basis, and at once things began to look brighter and better. This kind of work Mr. Brown has continued to the present time. He has accumulated considerable residence property in Ferriday, from which rentals are received. Mr. Brown is a member of Elks' Lodge No. 553, of Natchez, Miss.; has been a member of the police jury and of the parish board of health for 8 years, and is one of the democratic executive committee for the parish. He is unmarried.

Brown, Stephen Henry, M. D., son of Fielding and Eliza Jane (Hair) Brown, was born Sept. 5, 1873. Fielding Brown was born in 1837 in Alabama and came to Caldwell parish, La., when but 7 years old. He enlisted at Columbia in Co. K, 12th Louisiana regiment, and served through the war. He was taken prisoner at Vicksburg, but took a parole from a dead man and so got away from the Yankees and went back into the ranks. After the war was over he returned home and about 1866 went to live in what is now La Salle parish. He was a farmer and operated a sawmill and a cotton gin. For 11 years he was president of the police jury in Catahoula parish before it was divided. His political affiliations were with the democratic party, in which he became quite active. Mr. Brown's first wife was Harriet Starks, who died soon after their marriage. His second wife also died early in life, leaving 1 child, who is the subject of this sketch. He was a member of the Masonic order, and died in 1906 in La Salle parish. S. H. Brown was his father's only child, and was cared for by his grandmother and a colored servant. He was about 5 years old when his father married the third time, and on account of incompatibility with his stepmother, he could not stay at home all the time. When he was old enough to go away to school, he went 1 session to Mt. Lebanon college, and in the collegiate department of Tulane university for 4 years. Having taken up the study of medicine under Dr. J. B. Godfrey of Olla, La., in 1894, he entered the Louisville medical col-

lege, where, in 1897, he graduated with the degree of M. D. He at once began the practice of his profession at Davis, where he continued until 1909, when he moved to Columbia, at which place he has since enjoyed a lucrative practice. Dr. Brown is a member of the Louisiana State Medical and the Caldwell parish Medical societies, is a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Honor and of the Columbian Woodmen. He was appointed major on the staff of Gov. Sanders. In 1896 Dr. Brown was married to Miss Charlotte Jackson, daughter of E. C. Jackson, of Louisville, Ky., and they have 2 children: Erwin F. and Cecil W., both living at home and both pupils in the Columbia high school.

Brooks, William F., M. D., successful and well-known physician of Vinton, La., was born at Crowley, La., March 30, 1883; son of William Frank and Clemy (Chachere) Brooks, the former of whom was born in Texas in the year 1854 and the latter in the same locality as was the son in 1855. The father came to Louisiana in 1870, locating at Prudhomme. Later, in the course of his active career, he served 16 years as assessor of Acadia parish. He and his wife are now living in retirement at Crowley, La. The paternal grandfather, J. G. Brooks, was a native of Texas and his wife of Mississippi. The father of the latter came from France at an early date, locating in Louisiana, but later moved to Mississippi. William F. Brooks was the fifth of 10 children born to his parents, all of whom, with one exception, are living at this time, and are as follows: Howard and Guary B., in business as rice brokers at Crowley; Carry, wife of J. K. Toler, traveling salesman of Crowley; Blanche, wife of W. J. Harmon, tailor, of Lake Charles; William F., the subject of this sketch; Alice, wife of Dr. F. C. Gnilbeau, of Sunset; Sam B., in railroad business in Colorado; Edward C., in coal and wood business at Crowley; Louis F., bookkeeper, Crowley. The tenth child died in infancy. William F. Brooks finished his academic education at Louisiana State university. Shortly thereafter he entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which, in due time, he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1899. During about 18 months following the completion of his professional education he engaged in practice at Crowley, after which he moved his offices to Vinton, where he has since devoted his abilities to the practice of medicine. The doctor's professional work has been well received in the locality in which his endeavors have been cast, and has been fruitful of gratifying results from all points of consideration. He is a member of the Attakapas and Louisiana State Medical societies, the American Medical association, Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World and Knights of the Macabees. In addition to his medical practice, the doctor operates a drug store at Vinton and another at Edgerley, La. March 23, 1910, Dr. Brooks was married to Miss Mathilda Geddings Gray, a daughter of J. G. Gray, of Lake Charles, La. Mrs. Brooks' father was born in Mississippi, but moved to Lake Charles with his parents at an early age. He is at this time a large land and timber owner, and is interested in several newspapers. Mr. Gray is now living in retirement at Vin-

ton. His wife died when Mrs. Brooks, the daughter, was very small.

Brumfield, Daniel C., M. D., of Darrow, Ascension parish, was born Dec. 13, 1870, in Pike county, Miss. His parents were Jesse K. Brumfield, a native of Mississippi, and Jane (Harvey) Brumfield. The family records show that the Brumfields were among the early settlers in York district, S. C., the first of the name to remove to Washington parish, about 1813, were John and Margaret (Kelly) Brumfield. Their son, Jesse, married Hannah Youngblood, of Washington parish, and went to reside on Union creek, in Pike county. Their son, also named Jesse, settled near Bogue Chito, on a plantation south of Holmesville, formerly owned by William Love in 1809. He became a popular citizen, was elected sheriff for 4 years, a member of the state legislature in 1848, and was parish supervisor for a long time. Isaac Brumfield, his son, married Elizabeth Holmes. Jesse K. Brumfield (father of Dr. D. C. Brumfield) was in the Confederate army during the Civil war, with 2 brothers, one of whom was killed in battle, while they were soldiers in Co. K, South Mississippi regiment. The surviving veteran of the great struggle between North and South, is a resident, with his wife, of Tylertown, Miss., living in comfortable retirement after having spent many years in farming. Four children were born to Jesse K. Brumfield and wife: Daniel C., Claude Isaac, merchant in Tylertown; Lovie, wife of Dr. Jesse N. Ball, of Tylertown, and Jessie, who married Charles Davis, a cotton dealer at Chickasha, Ok. Dr. Brumfield, who is the subject of this sketch, went through the preliminary studies in public schools before attending the University of Mississippi, at Clinton, graduating in 1894, and then matriculating in the medical department of Tulane university, New Orleans, which granted him his degree of M. D. in 1900. Since that year, Dr. Brumfield has been practicing his profession at Darrow. From 1905 to the present time he has been a member of the board of health, and in 1912 was elected coroner of the parish of Ascension. He is a member of the Louisiana state and parish medical societies. In the ranks of fraternal orders, the doctor is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Red Men, the Elks, and the Red Cross society, of Donaldsonville, Ascension parish; also with the Masons, of which order he is a member in high standing, belonging to the Chapter and Commandery. Dr. Brumfield is a bachelor.

Buck, Henry, M. D., well-known and successful physician of Kinder, Allen parish, La., was born at Evergreen, Avoyelles parish, La., June 11, 1878; son of William P. and Sarah A. (Cappell) Buck, the former of whom has long been and is at this time a practicing physician at Evergreen. He was born in Tennessee, and is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Louisville, class of 1872. His wife was born in Avoyelles parish. She died in 1913. Seven children were born to their union, as follow: Henry, the subject of this sketch; William P., Jr., a graduate of the medical department of the University of Louisville, class of 1907; Gordon, a graduate of the same institution, class of 1911; Tucker, a graduate of Louisiana State university and now in the hardware

business with his brother-in-law at Kinder, La.; Carroll, now studying law at Louisiana State university; Jane, wife of J. T. Jeelon, who is in hardware business at Kinder; Mildred, widow of Sintell Barber, of Bunkie, La. Henry Buck, the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born. When his academic education had been completed he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville (Ky.), from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1900. Following his graduation he did post-graduate work at Tulane university, and for a time was connected with the New Orleans polyclinic. Thereafter he began practice in association with his father at Evergreen, so remaining during 1 year, after which he located near Simsport and Redfish, where he practiced for a time. In 1911 he moved his offices to Kinder, where he has since remained in continuous practice. The doctor is a member of the Calcasieu parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies and the American Medical association. In Oct., 1902, Dr. Buck was married to Miss Anna Merrick, a daughter of William and Tullia (Perkins) Merrick, of Redfish, La. Mrs. Buck's parents were both born in the state of Mississippi, and formerly resided at Centerville, in that state. The father followed the vocation of a farmer. His death occurred when the daughter was very young, but his wife survives him at this time. Two children were born to their union, these being the wife of the subject of this sketch and a brother who is now manager of the store and plantation of the Norden-Perkins Co. at Redfish. Four children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Buck, as follows: Eleanor, Beatrice, Sarah and Mildred Lee, all of whom are with the parents and attending the local public schools.

Burk, William Richard, 1008 Perrin building, New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, La., Oct. 15, 1888; son of Joseph A. and Annette E. (Logan) Burk, the former of whom was born at Bay St. Louis, Miss., 1846, the latter at New Orleans, 1848. William Richard received his earlier education in the public schools of New Orleans, and following his graduation from the Boys' high school, for a period devoted himself to the study of art. His talent for art exhibited itself strikingly while in his early childhood and as he grew in years it developed stronger. Noting his great love for drawing, and his ambition to perfect himself in all its branches, his parents entered him in a private art school, where he was given an opportunity to satisfy his great desire to perfect himself in pen drawing and water colors. His first start as a draughtsman was made in engineering, where he made the acquaintance of a noted French engineer, under whom he received his first insight and thorough instruction in building construction. On the advice of his friends, he decided to take a position in an architect's office, where he immediately realized that he had found the work suited to his taste and gratifying to his artistic temperament. After several years under the tutelage of prominent architects, at the same time undergoing a private course in the intricacies of architectural designing, when his progress justified the move, he entered upon his professional career as an architect, forming a partnership with

Joseph J. Lagarde, whose acquaintance had begun when they were engaged in the same office as draughtsman. Under the firm name of Lagarde & Burk, they were awarded the building of the Canal Street Public Library in competition with 12 other architects. After the completion of the library, he dissolved partnership with Mr. Lagarde and accepted a position as draughtsman in the building division of the city of New Orleans, where he assisted in the designing and construction of several fire stations, school buildings, etc.; among these were the Live Oak school. After spending 2 years in the city's employ, and having been commissioned to erect several large buildings, among which was the Franciscan monastery for the "Poor Clare Nuns," he again entered the professional field and has been successful in creating a gratifying demand for his services. He has designed some of the most commodious, artistic and substantial structures in various portions of New Orleans, and has been an associate in the design of others. His latest commission was received from the New Orleans Public Library Board, March 11, 1914. His design for the Philip Street Public Library being unanimously selected by the building committee from among 8 designs submitted by competing architects. During his practice as an architect, he has successfully designed numerous residences, duplex flats, picture theatres and other structures. Mr. Burk is a democrat and a member of the Roman Catholic church. On Oct. 16, 1911, he was married to Miss Gwendolyn Moore, a daughter of John S. and Elizabeth (Bird) Moore, of St. Louis, Mo. They have 1 son, William Richard, Jr., born July 30, 1912.

Caspari, L., president of the People's bank of Natchitoches, parish of Natchitoches, and state senator, has been identified for more than half a century with the commercial, industrial and financial interests of the community with which he has been connected since the year 1838, having come from his native France to Louisiana in early youth without resources, and now ranking as one of the most prominent among the citizens of North Louisiana. Born July 28, 1830, L. Caspari emigrated to this country when 8 years of age, and after a short period of residence in New Orleans, settled in Natchitoches parish. Forty-seven years of earnest and intelligent application to business were crowned with merited success; and when, in 1885, he retired from mercantile affairs to become a promoter of industrial and financial enterprises, his first capitalistic venture was the financing of the construction of a railroad in Natchitoches parish. The presidency of that road was offered Mr. Caspari, and accepted by him, and its business was ably conducted until it passed from his control to that of the Texas and Pacific R. R. Co., to which it was sold. The next move of Mr. Caspari for the financial improvement of the parish of Natchitoches was the organization of the Bank of Natchitoches, of which he was the first president, a position he still holds. In landed property and real estate, he has extensive interests in Natchitoches. The citizens of Natchitoches have shown their appreciation of Mr. Caspari's high character and standing by repeatedly electing him to responsible public offices. Since the year 1884 he has represented his con-

stituents in the legislature of the state, as member of the house for several successive terms, and now as state senator from the 21st district. In 1860 occurred the marriage of L. Caspari and Miss Amanda Woods. Their family consists of 8 children: Julia, wife of H. A. Gluoer; Dora, wife of T. P. Robins; Samuel, Joseph, Emmanuel, David, Charles and Gustave Caspari.

Charlet, A. M., M. D., of Plattenville, parish of Assumption, was born in that town, Sept. 21, 1870. The Charlet family is of French origin. William Charlet, grandfather of Dr. Charlet, was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, in all the battles from 1804 to 1814, and one of the survivors of the memorable and disastrous retreat from Moscow. Having left the military service, with the rank of major, after successive promotions for valor and strict devotion to duty, he emigrated to Louisiana, obtained a position as a government officer, became a wealthy landholder and slave owner, and passed away at the patriarchal age of 83 years. His son, P. A. Charlet, who was a native of the Bayou Lafourche district, married Miss Eulalie Pintado, also born in the Bayou Lafourche region, and a descendant of the Spanish colonists of Louisiana. After a service of 3 years in the Confederate army, as a soldier in Col. L. Vincent's regiment, P. A. Charlet engaged in the steamboating business with Capt. Strike, commanding the boat "Musie." Some years later he went into partnership with Capt. Joseph E. Ancoin. They owned the steamboat "Belle of the Coast," which was very popular in the Bayou Lafourche trade, and which, on a return trip from Florida, was destroyed by fire on the Mississippi river, in St. John the Baptist parish. To Capt. P. A. and Eulalie (Pintado) Charlet 4 children were born: A. M., E. M., employed at Paineourtville; Peter A., Jr., and Lizzie, wife of Dr. Henry Le Blanc. Capt. Charlet died in Plattenville, La., at the age of 67 years; Mrs. Charlet survives him. A. M. Charlet, the subject of this sketch, was given his primary and grammar grade education in public and parochial schools, before engaging in higher studies at Jefferson college, St. James parish, La., from which he graduated in 1888; next entering the medical department of Tulane university, New Orleans, and graduating in 1891. Soon after the winning of his degree of M. D., he returned to his native town of Plattenville, and began practicing his profession, with great success from the start. Dr. Charlet being interested in a plantation of more than 1,800 acres in the parish of Assumption, has of late devoted most of his time to conducting this extensive business. He is abandoning the cultivation of sugar cane in order to raise cattle and other live stock. The prominent physician and planter is a member of the parish medical association, the American Medical association, and of the Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World and the Red Men, of Plattenville. In April, 1896, occurred the marriage of Dr. Charlet and Miss Rosa Dugas, daughter of Eulis and Delia (Vives) Dugas, both of whom are descendants of the early settlers of the state; one of the Dugas (paternal grandfather of Mrs. Charlet) having served the district in the house of representatives of the state. Eulis Dugas is residing in New Orleans: his wife died in 1907. Dr. Charlet and wife have 5 children: Eulalie and Delia,

who are attending Mt. Carmel school at Thibodaux: Tsilka, Alfred M. and Irene.

Chauff, Leonce D., M. D., a resident of Garyville, St. John parish, was born in that locality Nov. 28, 1864, and is a son of Cyprian and Virginia (Perrilloux) Chauff, both of whom also were natives of that vicinity, as were the paternal grandparents, George and Anastasie (Vicknair) Chauff, and the maternal grandparents, Jean and Veronique (Dupont) Perilloux, and the maternal great-grandparents, Christophe and Marie (Schrantz) Montz. The father's ancestors came originally from Germany and those of the mother from France. Eight children were born to Cyprian Chauff and wife, as follow: Georgina, the wife of L. J. Bourgeois, who is engaged in mercantile business at Hammond; (she died in 1897, in Gretna, La.) George, died at the age of 16 months; Olympe, wife of Wilson P. Tregre, and living in West Baton Rouge parish; Achilles P., married to Melissa Chauvin, and following the business of a planter in St. John the Baptist parish; Laure M. and Leonce D., now at the parental home, the latter the subject of this sketch; Annette, died about the age of 18 years; Emily, wife of Jules J. Reine, who is engaged in planting in St. John the Baptist parish. Leonce D. Chauff received his early education at private schools in the vicinity of his birthplace. Later he entered Jefferson college, St. James parish, from which he received the degree of A. B. with the class of 1881, and A. M. with the class of 1885 (in July). He received his professional education at Tulane university, graduating with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1885 (in April). Shortly after the completion of his education he began the practice of medicine in the locality in which he was born, and practiced there with success until 1904, when, on account of ill health, he was forced to retire from professional life and give up practice. The father having died in 1891, he assumed the management of the family estate, and in 1906 (2 years after retiring from practice) took personal charge of the plantation, which he has continued to this time with great benefit to his health. He is now employing an overseer. The doctor grows sugar cane and corn, raises cattle and hogs, on Emilie plantation, near Garyville. He is a member of the St. John the Baptist and St. Charles bi-parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies. Also, the American Medical association, Knights of Honor, and Woodmen of the World. He is medical examiner for the New York Life, Mutual Life and Equitable Life Insurance companies. He is affiliated with the Catholic church. Dr. Chauff has voted the democratic ticket throughout his experience in exercising the elective franchise, and has served the people of his locality in various official capacities. He occupied the office of coroner from 1900 to 1904, was president of the school board from 1896 to 1900, and a member of the police jury from 1897 to 1900. Dr. Chauff is now in the enjoyment of excellent health.

Coco, Judge Adolphe Valery, successful attorney and jurist, Marksville, La., was born in Avoyelles parish, La., March 21, 1857; son of Adolphe Dominique and Heloise (Sheldon) Coco, the former of whom was a native of the locality in which the son was born, where he followed the vocation of a planter. During the

Civil war he served the Confederacy as a recruiting officer, with the rank of colonel. During a portion of that time, also, he served as a member of the Louisiana state senate. The paternal grandfather, Dominique Coco, also was a native of Avoyelles parish, where he became a large land owner and sugar planter, cultivating the only sugar plantation in the parish at that time. He was a large slave owner. His death occurred in 1864. His wife's maiden name was Caroline Bordelon, and she was a native of Avoyelles parish. The paternal great-grandfather, Joseph Coco, was a native of Spain. He came to America with Gen. Lafayette and fought in the Colonial army during the war of the Revolution. Later he became one of the early settlers of Avoyelles parish and there married Miss Juneau, whose parents had located there some time previously. The mother, Heloise Sheldon, was a native of Pointe Coupée parish, La., where her father was a planter. The latter died about the year 1870. His wife's maiden name was Melazie Ledeaux. Adolphe Valery Coco was the third of 7 children born to his parents, these being as follows: L. Sheldon, farmer, of Avoyelles parish; E. D., a merchant of Marksville, La.; Adolphe Valery, the subject of this sketch; L. J., merchant, at Marksville, La.; Eugenie, wife of S. W. Gardiner, farmer and merchant, of Marksville; Alice, wife of Robert Coco, farmer, of Marksville; Josephine, wife of Louis P. Roy, merchant, of Marksville. Adolphe Valery Coco attended the schools of the locality in which he was born until attaining his 15th year, when he became a student at Louisiana state university, remaining in that institution 1 year. He then entered St. Vincent's college, Cape Girardeau, Mo., from which he graduated with the degree of B. A. in the class of 1877. During the succeeding 2 years he taught in a school at Marksville, La., studying law at night and in spare time. Following the close of his second year as a teacher, he entered the law school of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the class of 1881. Shortly following the completion of his professional education, he opened law offices at Marksville and has since been in legal practice there. In 1888 he was elected district judge of the judicial district comprising Rapides, Grant and Avoyelles parishes, being reelected and remaining incumbent of that office until 1896. Since this latter date he has devoted his abilities to the requirements of his private practice. He served, also, as a member of the constitutional convention of 1898. The Judge is a member of the Catholic church and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. July 10, 1877, Judge Coco was married to Miss Catherine Malone, a daughter of John P. Malone, of Memphis, Tenn., who owned large bodies of land, devoted to farming, in Arkansas. Both of Mrs. Coco's parents were natives of Ireland, but they were married after having come to America. The mother's maiden name was Burke. She died when the daughter was very young. The father's death occurred in 1877. Three children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Coco, as follows: Numa, farmer, of Avoyelles parish, married and the father of 3 children; Walter J., attorney, of Seattle, Wash., married; Vernon A., graduate of Jefferson college, Convent, La., degree of B. A., class of 1910, now a student of the Catholic University

of America, Washington, D. C., from which institution he will graduate with the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1914. In addition to a variety of other connections and associations, Judge Coco is interested in farm lands of Avoyelles parish, and is a member of the board of directors of the Union bank, of Marksville.

Collier, B. T., sheriff of Claiborne parish, was born Feb. 20, 1860, a son of P. C. and Mary Ann (Darden) Collier, both natives of Georgia. The father came to Louisiana in the fall of 1859, settling in Claiborne parish, where he engaged in farming, and remained until his death in July, 1885, 20 years after the death of his beloved wife, who died in 1865. Of the 4 children in the family, the subject of this review is the youngest, and the only one now living. He secured his education at Haynesville, in Claiborne parish. After completing his schooling, he devoted himself to agriculture, and continued to follow this vocation until he was elected sheriff in 1908, which incumbency he has filled most efficiently ever since. Mr. Collier also served as a member of the police jury prior to his election to his present office. He is a member of the Baptist church at Homer, and is fraternally affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and the Woodmen of the World. March 7, 1888, he was united in marriage to Sally Lavonia, daughter of O. H. P. and Sarah Ann (Spink) Dawson. Her father was the owner of a large plantation in Claiborne parish, where he remained until his death in 1898. His wife passed away in 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Collier are the parents of 7 children, namely: Aline, attending State Normal at Natchitoches; Mary Ann, at home; Carl, bookkeeper at Shreveport; Dawson (deceased); Leigh, Ralph, and Doris, at home.

Colvin, Ellis Charner, merchant at Bernice, was born Dec. 10, 1871, near Dubach, Lincoln parish, La., and is a son of W. A. H. and Nettie (Mitchell) Colvin, the former a native of Chester, S. C., born in 1849. He came to Vienna, La., when 2 years old and spent his life on a farm in Lincoln parish. He conducted a mill business in addition to his farm. His wife was born in Lincoln parish and died in 1907. They were married in 1869 and had 10 children: Ellis C., James, Maude, married J. W. Elliott; Lee, Brooks, Jewel, Lesca, married C. E. Millen, died in 1913; Ora, married P. Poole; Margie and Harry. E. C. Colvin spent the first 28 years of his life in Lincoln parish where he attended private school ending with the Hico school. Later he supplemented this with a course in the State Normal school at Natchitoches where he graduated in 1896. He then taught 1 year in Mer Rouge and 2 years in Benton. Then in 1899 he moved to Bernice and engaged in general mercantile business which he has followed to the present time. He has a plantation of 360 acres 1 mile from Bernice and for the past 10 years has run that also. His leading crops are cotton, corn, oats and hay. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Bernice. Mr. Colvin is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Baptist church. He has been a member of the parish school board for 12 years and of the local board for 15 years and is now president of the latter. He is now and was one of the first aldermen of the town of Bernice, having served several terms. He was a delegate from Union parish to the state central committee which met at New Orleans in 1904. Mr.

Colvin was married Aug. 22, 1897, to Miss Ocea, daughter of Thomas and Anne Wainwright, living in Union parish one mile from Bernice. They have 6 children all at home: William, Chloe, Nettie, Graydon, Helen and Beverly. The origin of the Colvin family in America was from 3 brothers who were Scotch-Irish and settled in Chester district in S. C. From there 1 brother went to Tennessee, 1 to Georgia, and 1 remained in South Carolina. From this last branch the subject's family came. Mr. Colvin's paternal grandfather was Maj. Thomas Colvin, of the Confederate army, and was a member of the constitutional convention. Mr. Colvin's paternal grandmother was a Crosby, a large and influential family in South Carolina.

Cranford, Thomas Jefferson, able and efficient sheriff, of Many, La., was born in Sabine parish, Oct. 3, 1863, a son of William and Cynthia (Anderson) Cranford. Originally the family were from North Carolina, the grandfather, James Cranford, moving to Alabama in the early days, where he owned a large plantation. William Cranford, his son, and the father of the subject of this review, was born in Jasper, Ala., and like his father, was engaged in farming. At the outbreak of the great war between the states, he enlisted in the cause of the Confederacy, and fought valiantly until his death in 1864, being a victim of the epidemic of typhoid fever which was working its fearful ravages on the soldiers at that time. His wife, Cynthia Anderson, a native of Sabine parish, La., was the mother of 4 children, of which the subject of this sketch was the youngest. After her husband's death Mrs. Cranford married C. D. Carroll, of North Carolina, and to this union 2 children were born. Thomas Jefferson Cranford received his education in the schools of his locality, after which he secured employment on a farm, remaining there for some time, and later began this occupation on his own account, which he continued very successfully until 1902, when he was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Harvey Henderson, sheriff of Sabine parish. Mr. Cranford proved himself an efficient and fearless incumbent of this office, and since then has been elected 3 times. He also served for 8 years on the police jury. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Woodmen of the World, a firm supporter of the principles of democracy, and a model citizen. Jan. 24, 1886, he was united in wedlock to Miss Cora, a daughter of Thomas W. and Elizabeth (Pratt) Hooker, of Texarkana, Ark. This union has been blessed with 4 children, namely, Margaret, Rupert (deceased), Lola, and Nell.

Currie, J. E., sheriff of Bienville parish, is a native of Mississippi, and was born Aug. 4, 1870, a son of Malcolm M. and Fannie (Day) Currie. The father, whose family were originally from North Carolina, was a graduate of the medical department of Tulane university, and practiced medicine at Concordia, La., until his death in 1889, being 49 years of age. The mother, who was a Georgian by birth, passed away in 1905. Of the 8 children in the family, the subject of this biography is 3rd in order of birth. He secured his education in Mississippi, after which he became associated with a general merchandise establishment, where he remained until he accepted a position in Bienville parish as a clerk, some years later. In

1902 he was marshal of Arcadia, and later deputy sheriff, in which capacity he served faithfully until his election to the office of sheriff, in 1908. Mr. Currie is a representative citizen, a strong supporter of the principles of democracy, and by his efficient and fearless performance of the duties of his office, has well merited the esteem and popularity in which he is held by his fellow citizens. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and a Mason, in which order he is a Chapter member. Dec. 26, 1894, Mr. Currie was united in wedlock to Miss Bettie Givens, a daughter of John H. and Sue (Jones) Givens, both of Bienville parish. Her father, who was a prominent physician, passed away in 1907, 4 years prior to the death of his wife, who died in 1911. Mr and Mrs. Currie have 7 children, namely: Malcolm, a student at Tulane university; Ernestine, Camille, and John E., Jr., attending high school; Elizabeth, Jack Atkins, and the baby (whose name is not given), at home.

Cusachs, Gaspar, son of Joaquin G. and Marie Cora (Cavaroe) Cusachs, was born in New Orleans, March 3, 1855. The father was born in Barcelona, Spain, where he became a cotton spinner. He came to this country in the forties to buy cotton for a Spanish firm, but after a short time established a business in the importation of drugs from all Spanish countries and sold them to Philadelphia chemists and others. The business Mr. Cusachs worked up in cotton and other lines, was so large that it became necessary for him to take a business trip to Europe every year. His home was in New Orleans for some years and he died at a summer resort in Mandeville, in Oct., 1858. Marie Cora Cavaroe was born in New Orleans of French extraction, but she had lived in Spain also and spoke the Spanish language. Gaspar Cusachs being left without a father's care was sent to France when 5 years old to be educated. He attended school in that country for about 7 years, most of the time at a military school in Bordeaux, but some of the time in Paris. In 1867, when 12 years old, he returned to the United States in the reconstruction days. He went to Pass Christian and attended a school conducted by Alexander Dimitry who was an unusual man and an educator who spoke 12 languages. Young Cusachs remained in that location until 1871 or 1872, when he came to New Orleans and his uncle gave him employment in the banking house of Cavaroe & Son. He pursued this work until about 1878 when he started for himself as a dealer in building material on the old basin and followed that for a decade. He built the locks in what was then called the Mexican and Ship Island Canal, but which is now the Lake Borgne Canal. In the '90s he went to Beaumont, Tex., just after oil was discovered there. At that place he built the Beaumont electric road and the water works. After spending 2 years in Texas and making considerable money, he returned to New Orleans, where he has since resided. Mr. Cusachs was one of the original members of the Belt R. R. and for a time was a member of the school board. For 25 years he was an officer in the Mechanics, Dealers & Lumbermen's Exchange and was formerly a member of several social clubs. He is independent in politics always following his own conscience and never went with the

crowd in order to secure favors. He calls himself a free thinker whose creed is to do good. In his home may be found one of the most valuable collections of curios to be seen anywhere in the country. Nov. 3, 1887, Mr. Cusachs married Marie Barnett, daughter of Louis Barnett, of New Orleans, who was then secretary of the Hope Insurance Co. Mr. and Mrs. Cusachs are the parents of the following children: Joaquin, Barnett, Gaspar, Jr., Louis and Maurice. All of these are living at home and 3 youngest are attending school.

Cushman, Millard R., M. D., of Dutch Town, Ascension parish, has won prominence in his profession and also in public life through his efforts for the betterment of conditions in the several localities in Louisiana in which he resided at different periods of his career as a physician. The Cushman family is of old English lineage, having settled in the United States in 1580 or 1585. Dr. Cushman's forbears would have set foot on American soil much earlier, if the good ship "Mayflower" on which they had sailed from the other side of the Atlantic had not returned to England without landing them. Robert Cushman's name is of record as having located in Massachusetts in the latter part of the 16th century. Dr. Cushman's grandfather, born in Barnet, Vt., served in the Revolutionary war. In 1842, Willard Steven Cushman, a native of Barnet, Vt., came to Louisiana, with his wife, Eliza S. (Bingham) Cushman, (who was born in Lancaster, N. H.) and was for many years a professor in Franklin college, Opelousas, La. They were the parents of Dr. Millard R. Cushman, who was born at Bayou Chicot, parish of Evangeline, Nov. 24, 1859. Mrs. Cushman was the daughter of Francis and Sophia (Grout) Bingham, also natives of Barnet, Vt. After a period of tuition in private schools, Millard R. Cushman worked on his father's farm, and began the study of medicine in 1883 with one of his brothers. Later on, he entered Kentucky school of medicine, graduating in 1885. Dr. Cushman first practiced in Vermillion parish, La., for 15 years; and while residing at Milton, had the distinction of causing a postoffice to be located there, and of being the first appointee in charge. Removing to Abbeville, Vermillion parish, he resided there 10 years. Since 1909, the doctor has been a citizen of Dutch Town. He is ex-president of the board of health of Vermilion parish, a member of the Louisiana State Medical association, of the Ascension parish Medical society, and of the Attakapas Clinic, comprising several parishes. In secret and fraternal organization, Dr. Cushman is prominent. He is a member of the Free Mason Lodge of Hope Villa, and was its worshipful master for 1 year; also served in the same capacity in the Abbeville Lodge F. & A. M. for 12 months. The orders of the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Knights of Honor, the Royal Arch Masons of Donaldsonville, the Eastern Star of Hope Villa and of Baton Rouge, regard him as one of their brothers of whom they are proud. Feb. 6, 1889, Dr. Cushman married Miss Elizabeth Pharr, of St. Mary parish, the daughter of Hampton and Frances (Saxon) Pharr. Mrs. Cushman's father was a native of Raleigh, N. C., and her mother was born in Louisiana. Mr. Pharr served as a soldier in a Louisiana regiment

during the Civil war (1861-1865), and was for many years in the steamboating business. He died in 1881. There are 3 children in Dr. Cushman's family: Milton Saxon, graduate of Tulane university (class of 1910), and at present a student at the University of Chicago; Hampton, a medical student at Vanderbilt university, and Bessie Theresa Cushman, at home, a graduate of the high school.

Dansereau, H. C., M. D., vice-president bank of Labadie, Labadieville, La., was born March 25, 1878; son of Hercules and Alida (Aycock) Dansereau, the former of whom is a French-Canadian, born in the province of Quebec. In the course of his education he attended college at Montreal, Canada, afterward entering the Albany college of medicine, New York, from which he later graduated with the degree of M. D. He came to Louisiana in Dec., 1893, locating at Labadieville, but after a short stay in that locality he removed to Pointe-a-la-Hache, where he passed 1 year, then became resident at Thibodaux, La., where he has since lived and practiced medicine. His wife, Alida Aycock, was born in Louisiana, but the ancestors of the Aycock family in Louisiana came originally from North Carolina. Mrs. Dansereau, mother of the subject of this sketch, died in the month of Oct., 1910. The paternal grandfather, Pierre Dansereau, was a native of Canada, but the family probably originates from Poitiers, capital of the former province of Poitou, France. He married Rosalie Chagnon. H. C. Dansereau was the seventh of 11 children born to his parents, as follows: Philip J., a practicing physician of Thibodaux, La.; Mathilde, wife of R. S. McMahon, furniture merchant, of New Iberia, La.; Henriette, wife of Charles L. Gouaux, a New Orleans druggist; Louise, deceased; Anna, now residing at the parental home in Thibodaux; May, wife of P. A. Engerran, of Labadieville; H. C., the subject of this sketch; Cecile, now deceased; Pauline, wife of J. J. MacNanara, planter, of Lafourche parish, La.; Claude, deceased; Marie, wife of L. T. Mennet, of Thibodaux, public accountant, Lake Charles, La. H. C. Dansereau received his earlier education at a private school, in Thibodaux, La., following which he attended Thibodaux college. After completing the course of study at the latter institution, he went to the Eastman commercial college, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and having graduated from this school, entered the medical department of Tulane university, New Orleans, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1903. Dr. Dansereau began medical practice at Labadieville shortly after his graduation, and has remained in that locality to this time. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity, the Louisiana State Medical society and Woodmen of the World. He was a member of the parish medical association as long as the organization was in existence. The doctor also is affiliated with the Catholic church. Dr. Dansereau is now serving as a member of the police jury of Assumption parish. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Labadie, and fills the office of vice-president of the bank.

Dehon, Louis A., Jr., D. D. S., successful practicing dentist, White Castle, La., was born at Donaldsonville, La., April 20, 1889; son of Louis A. and Helen (Hafele) Dehon, both natives of Donaldson-

ville, where the father in earlier life followed the business of a wholesale and retail grocer. During the past 15 years he has devoted his abilities to the vocation of a planter. The paternal grandfather, August Dehon, was a native of Belgium, and his wife of Switzerland. The maternal grandparents came from Germany. Louis A., the subject of this sketch, was the first of 4 children born to his parents, the other three being: Elma, now at the paternal home; Ivan, employed in a chemical laboratory at Philadelphia, Pa., and Ray, also now at the parental home. Louis A. Dehon attended Cheltenham military academy, Philadelphia, Pa., after completing the course of study at which he became a student in William Penn Academy, of the same city. When his academic education had been completed he entered the dental department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in the class of 1910. A short time after his graduation he began dental practice at White Castle, where he has since remained and given his undivided attention to his professional duties, with gratifying results. The doctor is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and is affiliated with the Presbyterian church. Aug. 27, 1912, Dr. Dehon was married to Miss Ella Blanchard, of Napoleonville, and one son—Louis A. III—has been born to their union.

East, Samuel T., M. D., residence, Zachary, East Baton Rouge parish, La., was born at Mathis, Tex., July 9, 1879; son of Dr. Augustus Livingston and Arabella (Long) East, the former of whom was a native of Louisiana, and during some time practiced medicine at Lindsay, La., later going to Texas. The mother was born in New Orleans. Both parents are now deceased, the father dying in Aug., 1892. Samuel T. East was the last of 5 children born to his parents, these being, in order of birth, as follow: John, a graduate of the medical department of Tulane university, degree of M. D., class of 1892, now deceased; Belle, deceased wife of Harry Johnston, M. D., of Wilson, La.; Nettie, wife of J. W. Piker, farmer and live stock breeder; Albert L., M. D., practicing at Zachary; Samuel T., the subject of this sketch. The last named graduated from a military school at Clinton, La., not in existence at this time. Following this, he devoted about 2 years to farm work, after which he entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1903. Shortly following the completion of his professional education, the doctor began the practice of medicine in and about Zachary, and has remained in that locality to this time, finding it necessary to give his undivided attention to the requirements of his patients, and meeting with a sincere appreciation of his efforts and gratifying professional success. He is a member of the East Baton Rouge parish Medical and the Louisiana State Medical societies, the Southern branch of the American Medical association, and Kappa Sigma fraternity. Dr. East married Miss Virginia Winn, a daughter of Wilson and Nannie (Mather) Winn, of New Orleans. Mrs. East's father is now deceased, and her mother is now the wife of A. C. Bell, a civil engineer of New Orleans, formerly connected with the Dock board. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. East,

namely: Samuel McGhee and Villa Belle, both of whom are now at the parental home.

Ford, James Polk, well-known business man of the Crescent City, is a native of Louisiana, and was born at Shreveport, April 29, 1871; the son of Richard W. and Josephine (Mason) Ford. His father was a native of Alabama, but when a boy his parents moved to Gilmer, Tex., where he grew to manhood. Richard W. Ford served gallantly in the cause of the Confederacy during the Civil war, at the close of which he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Shreveport. As a member of the firm of Gregg & Ford, general merchants and cotton factors, he was for years prominent among the successful and well-known business men of that city, where his death occurred in 1880. In Marshall, Tex., he married Josephine Mason, and unto them were born the following named children: Hattie, now Mrs. J. D. Hereford; James P., the subject of this sketch; Richard W., deceased; William Mason and Josephine, now wife of R. C. Townes. James Polk Ford was reared at Shreveport, where he gained his education in the public schools. Beginning at the age of 15, and for the following 6 years, he was employed in a wholesale grocery. In 1890-91 he spent 1 year at Vernon, Tex., engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He then returned to his native city and there resided until 1907, when he moved to New Orleans, his present place of residence. At the time of returning to Shreveport he took up the brokerage and fire insurance business, and in 1894 Mr. W. S. Penick became associated with him in that line of activity. Three years later, under the firm name of Penick & Ford, afterwards (1903) incorporated, the gentlemen engaged in the manufacturing and wholesaling of sugar cane products, a venture which has been attended with pronounced success. Mr. Ford is a member of the board of directors of the Pan-American Life Insurance Co., and is otherwise prominent in business affairs. He was an active organizer of the Louisiana State Fair association, and served several years as a director thereof. In politics he is a democrat, and served 2 terms as city councilman of Shreveport. He has never sought political preferment. In church faith he is a Presbyterian, and is a member of the Boston and the Pickwick clubs. In 1893 Mr. Ford married Mary Louise Penick, a daughter of the late Rev. William S. Penick and Betty Tarpley (Martin) Penick.

Fortson, Edgar H., able and popular clerk of court, of Homer, La., was born in Claiborne parish, June 10, 1874; a son of William R. and Elizabeth (Brown) Fortson. The mother was a descendant of a prominent family in Tennessee, and the father was a native of Georgia, who came to Louisiana in 1851 with his parents, J. T. Fortson and wife. William R. Fortson was engaged in farming in Claiborne parish for many years, where he owned a large plantation. He is still living at Homer, but has retired from business since the death of his beloved wife, in May, 1908. Of the 7 children in the family, the subject of this sketch is the fifth in order of birth. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of his locality, and later attended the Antioch high school. After completing the high school curriculum, Mr. Fortson entered

the Louisiana Industrial institute at Ruston, where he took a business course, graduating in the class of 1899 with high honors. On leaving college he taught school for 1 year in Claiborne parish, and in 1900 came to Homer, where he secured a position as clerk and stenographer under Drew Furguson, clerk of court, in which capacity he served faithfully for 8 years. In 1908 he was elected clerk of court of Claiborne parish, which office he has held since, proving himself an able and efficient clerk, well meriting the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow men. Mr. Fortson is a man of sterling character, a staunch democrat, and a devout member of the Baptist church at Homer, in which he has been a deacon since 1911. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Columbian Woodmen, the Woodmen of the World, and the Masonic order, all of Homer. In a business way he is secretary of the Homer State bank and a director of that institution. Dec. 18, 1902, he was united in marriage to Beulah, a daughter of J. H. M. and Delilah Taylor. Her mother died in the early '80s, and was survived by her father, who was sheriff for Claiborne parish for many years. His death occurred in 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Fortson have no children.

Foster, Murphy James, is one of the most conspicuous men now living in Louisiana, having been both governor and United States senator. He was born at Franklin, La., Jan. 12, 1849, and is a son of Thomas A. and Martha P. (Murphy) Foster, both of whom were born in the same locality as was the son, where they passed their lives and there died, the father in the year of 1890 at the age of 69 years, and the mother in the year of 1909 at the age of 73 years. The father devoted his energies to the vocation of a planter throughout life. Toward the close of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate service as a member of the 1st Louisiana volunteer cavalry, and served in the quartermaster's department until the time of the surrender. The paternal grandfather, Levi Foster, was a native of the state of Mississippi, and came to Louisiana while yet a young man, devoting his abilities to agricultural pursuits in St. Mary and St. Landry parishes. His wife was a native of Louisiana, and bore the name of Zeide Demaret. After the close of the Civil war, Murphy James Foster, the subject of this sketch, attended preparatory school at White's creek, near Nashville, Tenn., during 2 years, and when he had been thoroughly prepared, entered Washington and Lee college, where he remained a student during the term of 1867-68. Later he was graduated from Cumberland university, Lebanon, Tenn., with the class of 1870, and from the law school of Tulane university, New Orleans, with the class of 1871. Following the completion of his professional education, he returned to his Louisiana home at Franklin, engaged in practice of law with Hon. Donelson Caffery and became identified with the political activities of the time. He was elected a member of the John McEnery legislature of 1872, but owing to the fact that the McEnery government was not recognized, Mr. Foster did not take his seat as a member of that legislature. Later he was elected a member of the Louisiana state senate in 1879, and was subsequently reelected to succeed himself in that office several times, serving as state senator from 1879 to 1891—12 years. He

was elected and served as president pro tem. of the senate from 1888 to 1890. He led the fight in the legislature against the Louisiana state lottery in 1890. In that year he was nominated by the anti-lottery convention as a candidate for governor and was elected. At the close of his first term he was reëlected and served in that office from 1892 to 1900. He was elected as a democrat to the United States senate in 1901 and reëlected in 1907, serving as senator from March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1913, and on Aug. 1, 1914, was appointed collector of port of New Orleans. To Sen. and Mrs. Foster 9 children have been born, namely: Rose Ruth, Elizabeth, Mary, Prescott, Willia, Martha, Murphy, Louisiana and Sarah.

Fuller, Ned McGuire, M. D., well-known young physieian of Bosco, is a son of Dr. John Nathaniel and Ida (Robinson) Fuller, and was born July 1, 1885, in Calhoun, Ouachita parish, La. The father was born Aug. 29, 1841, where Calhoun is now located, and practiced medicine there until his death, in 1893, having been killed by a runaway saddle-horse. He was in the Pelican Grays from Ouachita parish through the Civil war. He was in the siege of Vicksburg, was taken and held 1 year as prisoner, having several diseases of an infectious character. He was paroled at the close of the war and took up the praetice of medicine. In reconstruction days he was very active and became captain of the Ku Klux Klan of the hill section of Ouachita parish. As a democrat he took a deep interest in politics, but was not an office holder. He was a member of the Masonic order, of the Knights of Pythias and the M. E. church, South. His wife was also a native of Ouachita parish, and bore him the following children: Lotta, now widow of J. M. Smith, of Port Arthur, Tex.; Addie, teacher in Alexandria high school; Mattie, now Mrs. R. H. Bennett, of Rob Roy, Ark.; Maude, now widow of Dr. E. L. Wright, of Bosco; John Newton, farmer, of Calhoun; Richard Robinson, mail carrier, of Calhoun, and Ned McGuire, the subject of this sketch. It is thus seen that Dr. Ned McGuire Fuller is the seventh and youngest child of his parents. He was reared at Calhoun, where he attended public school, and worked on a farm during vacations. Having finished the Calhoun high school at the age of 15, he entered the L. S. U. in his 18th year, spending 2 sessions there, and then went out of school for 2 years. He entered the medical department of Tulane university in 1907, and graduated in 1911, with the degree of M. D. Having been licensed to praetice the same year, he located in Bosco, where he has since resided. There is no other physieian in Boseo, and Dr. Fuller has an extensive practice extending over a large extent of country. He is a democrat, but not active in politics, and lives with his sister, the widow of the late Dr. E. L. Wright.

Gardiner, C. A., M. D., well-known and successful physieian of Bristol, St. Landry parish, La., was born at Grand Coteau, La., April 19, 1872; son of John I. and Augusta (McPherson) Gardiner, both of whom were born in the state of Maryland. The father came to Louisiana in 1845, locating near Grand Coteau, where he was later married. He followed the vocation of a planter in that locality during the remainder of his life. His wife died in 1890,

and he in 1891. The paternal grandfather, John Gardiner, devoted his abilities to the business of a planter throughout life. C. A. Gardiner was the last of 8 children born to his parents, as follow: Celeste, mother of 4 children and the wife of Jules Chretien, who is in the game and fish business at Belleview, near Opelousas; J. W., in the rice business at Gahagan, La.; Rose, now residing at Lower Belleview, called Chretien Point, the old homestead of the Gardiner family; Josephine, widow of Capt. George C. Hamilton, of New Orleans, La.; J. C., rice planter of Gallion, La.; Virginia, wife of Frank Naylor, of Chretien Point, now residing on one of the doctor's plantations; J. M., a cotton planter of Chretien Point; C. A., the subject of this sketch. The latter received his earlier education at the public schools of the locality in which he was born. Later he attended St. Charles college, at Grand Coteau. When his academic education had been completed, he entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1896. Immediately following the completion of his professional education, he began the practice of medicine in his present location, where he has since remained, and devoted his undivided attention to the requirements of his profession. The doctor is a member of the St. Landry parish, the Louisiana State and the Southwestern Louisiana Medical societies, being president of the first-named organization and counselor for the 7th district in the state medical society. He is a member, also, of the American Medical association, the Catholic church, Knights of Columbus, Council No. 1173 of Opelousas. In June, 1913, St. Charles college conferred the degree of LL. D. upon the doctor. He is also interested in cotton, rice, cane, cattle and stock, and has something more than a thousand acres of land under cultivation. Sept. 18, 1900, Dr. Gardiner was married to Miss Marie Simon, a daughter of Francois Simon, of Bristol, La. Both Mr. Simon and his wife were born in France. He came to America and located in Louisiana in 1872, afterward devoting his abilities to the business of a planter and merchant. He died in 1890, but at this time is survived by his wife. To Dr. Gardiner and wife 4 children have been born, namely: Lesley, now a student at St. Charles college, Grand Coteau; Augusta, Florence and Marie, all now attending the local public schools.

Garland, George Pratt, M. D., well-known young physician at Eunice, where he is interested in a sanitarium, was born at Opelousas, La., Nov. 10, 1882; son of Charles F. and Annette (Moore) Garland, the former of whom was an attorney. He died in 1904. The mother is a daughter of Judge Joseph Moore, and is now living at the family home in Opelousas. Ten children were born to their union, as follow: Joseph Moore, now deceased; George Pratt, the subject of this sketch; Charles Frederick, farmer, Opelousas; Augustus Hill, attorney, Seattle, Wash.; Sidney A., farmer, near Opelousas; Allen T., deceased; Albert P., attorney, Ville Platte, La.; Harry Wartell, Oberlin, La.; ninth, died in infancy; Mabel, now at the paternal home. George Pratt Garland, in the course of his education, attended Acadia college, Crowley, La., following which he matriculated at Louisiana State university, and

there remained until reaching his senior year, when he entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1907. Following the completion of his professional education, he began medical practice in the city of New Orleans, associated with Dr. Moore, but after about 9 months, changed his location to Eunice, where he has since given his undivided attention to the requirements of his patients, and with results that in all respects seem gratifying. The doctor is a member of the Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of the Maccabees, and Tribe of Ben Hur. In connection with his medical practice, he is interested in the sanitarium at Eunice. June 12, 1912, Dr. Garland was married to Miss Lula Lowrey, a daughter of Henry Lowrey, of Washington, La. Both of Mrs. Garland's parents are now living, and the father came with his father from Mississippi, first locating at Morrow, La., where the elder Lowrey now resides.

Garland, R. Lee, district attorney, Opelousas, St. Landry parish, La., was born at Opelousas, Jan. 25, 1869; son of Henry L. and Julia L. (Bullard) Garland, the former of whom was a native of Virginia and practiced law at Opelousas throughout his active years. The paternal grandfather, Rice Garland, also was a native of Virginia, and a lawyer. Henry L. Garland, the father, represented his district in the Louisiana state senate in 1876. He died in 1908, but is survived by his wife at this time. To their union 5 children were born, namely: Marie C., widow of Laurent Dupre, a successful attorney of Opelousas; Virginia S., widow of Charles M. Thompson, successful farmer and clerk of court at Opelousas from 1888 to 1904; Charles F., now deceased, was a practicing attorney at Opelousas; Henry L., now practicing law at New Orleans; R. Lee, the subject of this sketch. In the course of his education the latter attended Manhattan college, from which he graduated with the degree of B. A. in the class of 1887. Later he entered the law school of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in the class of 1889. Within a short time after the completion of his professional education he established himself in offices at Opelousas and there began the practice of law, which he has since continued in the original location. In 1896 he was elected district attorney, and has since been successively reelected to succeed himself, being the present incumbent of that office. He is a member of the Catholic church. In April, 1903, Mr. Garland was married to Miss Helen Hession, who was born at Opelousas and is a daughter of Michael Hession, who followed the vocation of a farmer. He is now deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. R. Lee Garland 7 children have been born.

Garrot, Robert Barbin, of Marksville, La., was born in that place March 2, 1895, and is a son of Leon and Florence (Barbin) Garrot, both of whom were born in Avoyelles parish. The paternal grandparents were S. and Eugenie (Mayeux) Garrot, and the former was a native of France. His wife was born in the same locality as was their son, Leon. The maternal grandfather, Ludger Barbin, married a lady whose maiden name was Goudeau. They were both of French ancestry. The maternal great-grandfather was sent to

Louisiana by Louis XIV. to dispose of stores for the French government, at the time of the transfer of the Territory of Louisiana to the United States, and after completing the business connected with this mission, he located in Louisiana, and later married a Spanish lady. Ludger Barbin served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war. Leon Garrot began business as a cotton planter on the family plantation, 3 miles from Marksville, which has been in the family several generations. After a few years, however, he accepted office as a deputy sheriff and continued in that capacity 11 years, when he engaged in mercantile business and conducted a general store about 5 years. Thereafter he occupied the office of deputy assessor of the parish 8 years, after which he resumed the business of growing cotton, as a main crop, on the family plantation. This plantation home, by the way, has an interesting history, and many stirring events of Civil war times took place in its immediate vicinity. Fort De Rousse, the defensive works of which are still to be seen on the banks of Red River, is on the Barbin plantation. There are 2 forts, in fact—a larger and a smaller one—and both are at this time well preserved. Robert Barbin was the sixth of 11 children born to his parents, of which the following are now living: Angelica Ann, married and living in California; L. Perey received the degree of B. S. at Louisiana state university with the class of 1909, studied law at Harvard university during 1912-13, worked as a sugar chemist in Cuba for a time, with the intention of finishing his professional education at the Harvard law school; Louise, a graduate of the state normal, is now teaching at White Castle; Virginia, graduated from the local high school, later attended Louisiana State university and the state normal, and is now teaching at Plaquemine; Robert Barbin, the subject of this sketch; Leonora C., is now attending high school at Marksville. Robert Barbin received his earlier education at the public schools of the locality in which he was born, graduating from the high school. He then attended the summer school of Louisiana State university, and during the succeeding school year filled the position of principal of a 3-teacher school in Ascension parish, since which time he has occupied the station of principal of Evergreen school in St. John the Baptist parish. Mr. Garrot affiliates with the democratic party and the Catholic church.

Gearheard, Arthur G., of Luteher, St. James parish, La., was born at Darlington, Montgomery county, Ind., June 20, 1872, and is a son of J. M. and Lucindy A. (French) Gearheard, both of whom were born in the vicinity of Kokomo, Ind., as was the paternal grandfather, Samuel A. Gearheard. His wife, Miss Chitwood, was a native of Kentucky. The maternal grandfather, A. French, and his wife, Miss Royalty, were Indianians. Both the paternal and maternal grandfathers devoted their abilities to the vocation of farming. The ancestors of the Gearheard family in this country came originally from Germany, and those of the French family from England. J. M. Gearheard devoted his active years to the cultivation of the soil at the Indiana home of the family. He has now reached the age of 66 years, and he and the mother are living in retirement with their son at Luteher. Fourteen children were

born to the parents of the father, and 10 to those of the mother. Seven of the former family are now living, and five of the latter. Arthur G. Gearheard was the third of 10 children born to his parents, and seven of these are now living, as follow: O. E., married to Ada Rhodes, of Jackson, La., and the father of 3 children, is living at Donner, La., where he occupies the position of sales manager for the Dibert, Stark & Brown Cypress Co. of that place; A. J., married to Grace Nevinger, of the state of Kansas, and father of 2 children, is an ordained minister of the M. E. church, and now has a charge at McDonoghville, La.; Arthur G., the subject of this sketch; Mabel, wife of T. W. Jones, who is connected with lumber business at White Castle, La., where they reside, has 2 children; Frank, now living at Seattle, Wash., 1 child; Frona, married and living at Omaha, Neb., 1 child; Sadie, married and living at Oberlin, O., 5 children. Arthur G. Gearheard received his early education at the public schools in the vicinity of his birthplace. Later he also attended public schools in Missouri, and thereafter attended the University of Missouri, at Columbia, afterward teaching in the public schools of Missouri for 4 years. He then took a business course at Janesville, Wis., including bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, and after completing this, at the age of 23 years, he found employment as stenographer for the D. K. Jeffries Lumber Co., at Jeffries, Wis. After about 6 months, however, he came south and took a position at Luteher, as stenographer for the Luteher & Moore Cypress Lumber Co., but after passing about 6 months in this place, he went to New Orleans and became connected with the insurance business as stenographer in the office of Marshall J. Smith & Co. Half a year later he returned to Luteher as general office man for the last-named lumber company, so remaining about 3 years, when he was promoted to the position of general sales manager, which he occupied about 12 years, at the expiration of which time he was advanced to the office of manager, was again promoted Jan. 1, 1914, to vice-president and manager, and has so continued to this time, handling the business of one of the largest and most important enterprises in Louisiana. Mr. Gearheard is a man of large and varied interests. In addition to being an important stockholder in the great business of which he is manager, he is a stockholder and secretary-treasurer of the Delta Lumber Co. of New Orleans; a stockholder and director in the Bank of St. James, and a stockholder in each of the following institutions: The Whitney-Central National bank, Canal Bank & Trust Co., Louisiana Red Cypress Co., New Orleans; the American Cities Co., and various other substantial corporations. Also, he has valuable real estate holdings at Luteher and elsewhere. Mr. Gearheard affiliates with the republican party in national affairs, and with the democratic party in state affairs. He is united with the Methodist Episcopal church, is a Master Mason, a Noble of the Mystie Shrine, and a member of the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. Dec. 31, 1898, Mr. Gearheard was married to Emma Rhodes, daughter of N. G. Rhodes, of East Feliciana parish, near Jackson, La. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gearheard: Gladys M. and A. G., Jr., both of whom are attending the

public schools at Litcher, the first-named being at high school. Mr. Gearheard is a man of sterling character and unimpeachable integrity, and no man within the bounds of Louisiana enjoys a larger measure of the good opinion of the people with whom his lot has been cast.

Givens, Allen, able and efficient assessor, of Ruston, is a native son of Louisiana, and was born in Bienville parish, Oct. 12, 1870; a son of W. A. and Mattie E. (Goff) Givens. The ancestors of both families lived in Alabama in the Colonial days. The father was a planter, and moved to Louisiana before he war, where he continued his occupation. At the outbreak of the war he promptly enlisted his services in the defense of the cause of the Confederacy, in the 12th Louisiana infantry. He served continuously for 3 years, taking part in many engagements, and was a brave and courageous soldier. Of the 7 children in the family, the subject of this review is the eldest, and received the elements of his education under his mother's careful instruction, and in a country school in the vicinity. He later continued his studies in the high school at Simsboro, where he remained for 2 years. After completing his education he turned his attention to agriculture, and farmed successfully for about 3 years. In 1899 he moved to Ruston and became a salesman in the general merchandise establishment of S. S. Gullatt & Bros., in which capacity he served for 4 years, after which he took a partner and went into business, under the firm name of Rinehart & Givens. They made many friends, and succeeded in establishing a lucrative business, in which Mr. Givens remained active for 5 years. In 1909 he became associated with Cargill Co., general merchandise, in which business he remained 3 years. In 1912 he was elected assessor, in which office he has served most efficiently ever since. He is a member and a steward of the Methodist church. He was married Feb. 24, 1901, to Sallie Pattison, of Claiborne parish, a daughter of W. W. and Nannie (Gulle) Pattison. The father, a native of Virginia, was an architect and ship builder, but answered the higher call of duty at the outbreak of the great war between the states, being enlisted at Hannibal Mo., and served throughout the entire struggle. He was a direct descendant of the celebrated John Paul Jones, of Revolutionary fame, and did credit to his ancestry by his valiant service. Mr. and Mrs. Givens are the parents of two children, Allen T. and William P., both at home.

Goff, William D., a prominent member of the Arcadia bar, and a representative citizen of that community, was born Oct. 9, 1882; a son of Robert and Sarah C. (Davis) Goff, both of Bienville parish, where the father was engaged in farming. He is a descendant of an old and widely known family of North Carolina, his grandfather moving to Alabama in the colonial days, and later settling in Louisiana in 1840, where he conducted a mercantile business until his death in 1904. Of the 2 children in the family, the subject of this sketch is the older, and Carl, the younger brother, is a bookkeeper for a hardware concern in Arcadia. Mr. Goff secured his primary education in the schools of Bienville parish, and later studied law in the offices of the well-known firm of Barnette

& Roberts. April 12, 1909, after 2 years of diligent study, he was admitted to the bar, and was immediately taken into partnership of what then became the law firm of Barnette, Roberts & Goff. He lived at Homer for a year, where the firm had an office, during which time he was mayor of the city. When Mr. Barnette was elected judge of the third judicial district, Mr. Goff returned to Arcadia, when the business changed its name to Roberts, Goff & Barnette, with offices at Arcadia and Shreveport, a brother of the judge being taken into the partnership. In 1913 Mr. Roberts removed to Shreveport, and the name of the firm was again changed, becoming Goff & Barnette. Mr. Goff is a staunch democrat in political adherence, a Blue Lodge Mason of lodge 126, of which he is Worshipful Master; Knight Templar of Monroe, Commandery No. 7, and a member of the Eastern Star, of Arcadia. He is a stockholder in the First National bank, and also of the Title Guarantee & Security Co., of Shreveport. May 20, 1906, was solemnized his marriage to Carrie, a daughter of Oliver P. and Julia (Weldon) Mitchell, of Lincoln parish, where the father has a large plantation. They are descendants of an old and distinguished family of that section of Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Goff are the parents of 3 children, namely: James Ralph, Louise and Mildred.

Goldman, George Carneal, a leading planter of the state and one of its most widely known men, was born April 10, 1847, in Melwood, now Goldman, La., and this has always been his home. He first attended school here, and later at Prof. Magruder's, in Baton Rouge, remaining there until the outbreak of the Civil war. At that time he joined the Confederate forces in Col. Harrison's regiment of the Texas cavalry and operated in the Red river country and along the Mississippi. Late in the war he was captured while at breakfast in the house of a friend, and was taken first to Natchez and then to Vicksburg, and was held as prisoner several months. When the war closed he returned to the cotton plantation at what is now Goldman, and has continued his planting activities to the present time. His is among the finest and largest plantations of Louisiana. He was a heavy loser on account of the freedom given the slaves, but with his characteristic energy and foresight, he adapted his business to the new condition and has succeeded in an eminent degree. Of the Confederates who were captured at the same time with himself, Mr. Goldman is the only surviving member. He has taken an active part in politics and has been a delegate to 5 National Democratic conventions, and was prominent in reconstruction days in putting down carpetbagism. Mr. Goldman was first married to Miss McCullough of Texas parish, who died 6 or 7 months after her marriage. His second marriage was to Miss Elizabeth Scott, who is the mother of 4 children: Brisco, a graduate of the naval academy at Annapolis, Md., and officer in the navy, but retired on account of defective hearing, now living at home; George Carneal, Jr., manages one of Mr. Goldman's plantations; Henry F., living at home and assisting in managing the plantation; Bissie, died in New Orleans in 1914. Mrs. Goldman's father was William Scott, a planter of Madison parish, who died when his daughter was quite young, and she was

raised by her uncle, Jefferson Brisco. Mr. Goldman is a member of the Masonic order and of the Knights of Pythias.

Gonzales, Ambrose C., tax assessor and member of the police jury of St. Bernard parish, was born Dec. 7, 1857; a son of Matthew and Josephine (Messe) Gonzales, both natives of St. Bernard parish, as also were the paternal grandparents, Anthony and Isabella (Ojeda) Gonzales. The paternal great-grandfather came from the Canary Islands and located in the parish at a very early date. He and the father, each in his turn, devoted his energies to the occupation of truck farming. The mother died in the year 1903 and the father in 1906. Ambrose C. Gonzales was the first of 9 children born to his parents. His scholastic training was acquired in the public schools, and on the completion of his education, the young man became assistant to his father in the supervision of the plantation. In 1879 he took up the grocery business at Toca and followed it until 1899. In 1897 he was elected tax assessor of St. Bernard parish, and has discharged the duties of that office to the present time. In 1895 he was appointed a member of the school board and during 2 succeeding years served in this capacity in connection with the office of assessor. He is also a member of the parish police jury, in which incumbency he still remains. He and the members of his family are affiliated with the Roman Catholic church. Dec. 3, 1881, Mr. Gonzales was united in wedlock to Isabelle, a daughter of Louis and Marie (Ojeda) Guerra, of St. Bernard parish. Mr. Guerra also followed the occupation of a farmer. He and his wife are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Gonzales have 3 living children, these being Lionel J., Leah and Howard J. The first and last named are now residing at the parental home. Mr. Gonzales has been uniformly successful in truck farming. He is constantly seeking to improve the quality of the products of his farm, and the quantity per acre, and by application of modern scientific methods, in close co-operation with professional scientific experts, is meeting with gratifying success in both directions. The superior results produced through the utilization of modern ideas and scientific knowledge in truck farming is often surprising, and the increased profit highly satisfactory.

Grant, Robert R., M. D., of Plaquemine, parish of Iberville, was born at Winchester, Va., Sept. 22, 1866; the son of John Lee and Sallie (Schwartz) Grant. In the early days of the Louisiana colony, Dr. Grant's paternal grandfather emigrated from Scotland to Louisiana, engaged in the mercantile business, and was also one of the pioneers in the development of railroads in the state. John Lee Grant was a farmer during his entire life, and in 1909 died, 4 years after the demise of his wife. Their son, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the high school of Winchester, and was a pupil of Dr. Love. He then entered the University of Virginia for one session, and left that institution to take a full course in the University of New York, from which he graduated, with the degree of M. D., in 1891. After pursuing post-graduate studies, Dr. Grant had charge of a clinic at Bellevue hospital, New York, until he decided to return to Winchester in the Fall of 1891. In October of that year he qualified before the Virginia state board of medical

examiners, and was admitted to practice medicine in that state. Having a desire to visit Florida, Dr. Grant went to that state during the Winter of 1891, passed an examination before the board of examiners, and after an absence of a few months, returned to Winchester. But he did not remain long in his native town. The far South seemed to invite him as an excellent field for the exercise of his professional talents, and he removed to Louisiana, first practicing at Baton Rouge for 18 months; next going to Rosedale, where he remained for 16 years, and then leaving for Plaquemine, where he has been residing since 1911. He is a member of the Louisiana State Medical society. April 21, 1899, Dr. Grant married Miss Lillian Talbot, of Iberville parish, a daughter of Judge H. B. and Eliza (Young) Talbot. Mrs. Grant's father came to Iberville parish from Kentucky, and was a lawyer. His death occurred in 1909. The widow is living in Plaquemine. Dr. and Mrs. Grant have 2 children, Robert R. Grant, Jr., a student at Chamberlain-Hunt academy, Port Gibson, Miss., and Ed. Talbot Grant, a pupil in the public school of Plaquemine.

Guilbeau, F. C., M. D., successful physician and druggist, Sunset, St. Landry parish, La., was born at Grand Coteau, La., Aug. 29, 1878; son of Dr. Felix and Josephine (Gnidry) Guilbeau, the former of whom was born at Carencro, Lafayette parish, and the latter at Sunset. The father was engaged in the practice of medicine at Sunset and Grand Coteau during many years. To their union 6 children were born, as follow: Solomon, now farming at Grand Coteau; Dudley, practicing law at Opelousas; F. C., the subject of this sketch; Valery E., farming at Grand Coteau; Constance, widow of Frank Clay, of Sunset; Josephine, wife of Warren Clay, a liquor dealer of Opelousas. Some years after the death of the father of these children, the mother contracted a second marriage, but she is now deceased. In the course of his education, F. C. Guilbeau attended St. Charles college, at Grand Coteau, thereafter the St. Landry high school, at Opelousas, after which he entered Louisiana State university. When his academic education had been completed he entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1904. Shortly thereafter he began the practice of medicine at Crowley, La., where he remained in practice about 6 years, at the expiration of which time he moved his offices to Sunset, where he has since been engaged in practice. The doctor is a member of the Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Apart from his medical practice, he is interested in a drug store business at Sunset. June 3, 1908, Dr. Guilbeau was married to Miss Alice F. Brooks, a daughter of Frank and Clementine (Chachere) Brooks, the former of whom was born in Mississippi and the latter at Opelousas, La. They now reside at Crowley, and Mr. Brooks devotes his abilities to the business of a planter. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Guilbeau, these being Clementine and Alice Brooks Guilbeau, both of whom are at the parental home.

Guillory, E. O., clerk of court and residing at Ville Platte, was born in what is now Evangeline parish, March 25, 1875. He is a

son of O. and Orelina Guillory, both of St. Landry, now Evangeline parish. The father was a farmer by occupation and followed it many years. He lived retired for a number of years in Eunice. The family came of Spanish and French extraction. On the mother's side Spanish and French, and on the father's side Spanish. J. Guillory, grandfather of E. O. Guillory, was born in America, his father and mother dying in March, 1913 and in 1884, respectively. The father was married in 1886 to Emma Tate of Ville Platte prairie—and of French and American descent. There were 6 children by first marriage; these are four now living: Bertha, married to Alexander Miller of Eunice; E. O. Guillory, the subject of this sketch; Omerine, married to Thanis Guidry; Orelina, married to Camelle Fontenot. The following 4 children were by the second wife, who is still living: Isaac, Isom J., Murphy J. and Stephen. E. O. Guillory was educated in private schools and at Evans Commercial college, Glenmore, La., graduating in the class of 1894. He then engaged in the mercantile business at Oberlin for 2 years, Eunice 12 years, then located at Ville Platte. In 1908 he became interested in the movement to divide St. Landry parish, which was successful. In 1911 he became clerk of court. He was very influential in the organization of the new parish of Evangeline, and has held office from the beginning. He still keeps an interest in the mercantile business and is president of V. Lefleur & Co., Ltd. He is a stockholder in Evangeline Bank & Trust Co., the Ville Platte National bank, Ville Platte Light & Ice Co. and the Evangeline Lumber Co. He was married in Sept., 1902, to Laure, a daughter of Emile and Cora (Roy) Latour of Ville Platte. Father is still living and was in the mercantile business for a great many years. Mr. and Mrs. Guillory are the parents of 5 children: Hilliard, Joel, Herman, Joseph Y., Anna Laure, all at home. Mr. Guillory was also in the Spanish-American war from 1897 to 1899, in Co. K, 2nd U. S. V. I. He served in Cuba and participated in the battle of Santiago, and was with the company that took charge of the city after the surrender. He was first sergeant of the company and did duty as post sergeant-major. He was mustered out 1899 at Camp Meade, Pa.

Haas, William David, M. D., of Alexandria, prominent as a physician, merchant and financier, was born in Rapides parish, La., May 9, 1867. Coming from Alsace, France, when a boy of 16 years, Alexander M., the father of Dr. W. D. Haas, joined his brother in merchandising in Louisiana, and was successful, but at the outbreak of the Civil war he espoused the cause of the Confederacy, soon attained the rank of captain, and later occupied a position on the staff of Gen. Richard Taylor. At the close of the war he reentered the mercantile business in Rapides parish, and became prominent in the commercial life of the community. He was married to Maccie Marshall, a native of Louisiana, daughter of Thomas Douglas Marshall, and a descendant of Roger B. Marshall. Four children resulted from this union, of which the subject of this sketch is the eldest. The father died in his 69th year, and the mother at the age of 30. William D. Haas attended the schools of Rapides parish, later the public schools of New Orleans, and after

a course in the University of Louisiana, now Tulane, took the degree of M. D. at Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, Pa. Upon completing his professional education he located at Maryville, La., later removing at Bunkie. At these places he soon acquired a large and valuable clientele. After about 12 years of active and very successful practice, Dr. Haas found his increasing business interests such as to require him to relinquish his professional practice, and give his undivided attention to industrial and financial affairs. These have steadily expanded with the rapid development of the wide region with which his name is identified. Among his Louisiana business connections are the following, of each of which he is president: Commercial Bank & Trust Co., at Alexandria; Merchants & Planters' bank, Bunkie; Wholesale Grocery Co., Bunkie and Alexandria; Alexandria Compress & Warehouse Co.; Climax Lumber Co., St. Landry. Dr. Haas' investments in cotton at Bunkie and Alexandria are extensive. He has not allowed his varied private interests to prevent due attention to the affairs of the public and the obligations of citizenship. He is a Knight Templar, a 32nd degree Mason and a Shriner. Dr. Haas was married in 1889 to Miss Hattie Haas, daughter of Capt. Samuel Haas, and 4 children have been born to them: Maccie, Samuel J., William D., Jr., and Nannie.

Hanna, Joe, the well known assessor of Ouachita parish, was born in the city of Monroe, Sept. 16, 1877. His father, John E. Hanna, born Jan. 26, 1840, in Murfreesboro, Tenn., came in 1843 with his parents to Monroe, where his father, Dr. William Hanna, practiced medicine for a number of years, and later lived in Caldwell and Catahoula parishes. John E. Hanna was clerking in a store at the outbreak of the Civil war when he enlisted in Co. 1 of the 3d regiment Louisiana infantry with which he served through the war and surrendered at Vicksburg in 1865. He entered as a private but was promoted in about 18 months and at the close of the war was quartermaster. He served under Beauregard and Bragg. After the war he returned to Caldwell parish and farmed for several years. About 1870 Mr. Hanna removed to the city of Monroe and for a few years ran a warehouse for river steamers, after which he was with his brother-in-law, Capt. Chamberlain, in mercantile business. Later he became deputy sheriff under J. E. McGuire during his incumbency as sheriff. In 1878 Mr. Hanna was elected clerk of the police jury of Ouachita parish, which position he held until his death, Jan. 15, 1911, and had the distinction of never missing a meeting in 33 years. He was a Mason, a Knight of Honor, and a devout member of the M. E. church, South. He was long and conspicuously identified with the affairs of Ouachita parish, having come here when there was no town of Monroe, the post office being called Fort Miro. In 1900 he was elected assessor of Ouachita parish and served for 4 years, during which time he installed a system of keeping records which was said by the governor to be the best of any parish in the state. In 1904 he was re-elected, but resigned on account of age and feeble health. Mr. Hanna's wife was Josephine E., daughter of William and Rachael Reitzell. She was born July 9, 1843, in East Feliciana parish, where

she lived on her mother's plantation until her marriage to Mr. Hanna. They were the parents of 8 children: John R., Ben M., Mary Louise, died at 18 years of age; Josephine Eva, now Mrs. R. Monk, of Monroe; Robert E.; Joe, assessor of Ouachita parish; Martha A., now Mrs. W. J. Crowder, Jr., of Shreveport; Fred, living in Monroe. Joe Hanna has lived in his native city all but 7 years of his life. He attended public schools until 13 years old when he took employment with the Consolidated Ice Co., of Monroe, for 3 years. Next he was with Meyer Brothers until March 1, 1896, when he accepted a position in Shreveport as bookkeeper for Henry Rose. This he held for 3 years and then became salesman for the same house until June 1, 1903, when he went as traveling salesman for Kohn Weil & Co., of New Orleans. This he retained until March 1, 1912, when he resigned to take the office of assessor of Ouachita parish, to which he was elected that year. Mr. Hanna is a member of the Masonic order, of the Woodmen of the World, of the Redmen and the Eagles. He has always been a democrat in politics, and bids fair to rival his father in length of time in public service. Nov. 12, 1901, Mr. Hanna was married to Eva, daughter of Lloyd Bowers of Nacogdoches, Tex., and to them 5 children have been born: Eva Elstner, Josephine Ewing, Martha Louise, Robbie Lee, Jennie Winbish.

Hanson, John D., M. D., of Donaldsonville, Ascension parish, is a leading member of his profession in the southern parishes of Louisiana, with nearly 35 years of successful practice to his credit, and a meritorious record of prominence in the public affairs and the business activities of Ascension parish. He was born in St. Charles parish, May 5, 1857; son of Richard T., and Barbara (Calderwood) Hanson, the former having come from his native town of Santa Cruz, West Indies, to the United States about 1850; and the latter, born in Scotland, having emigrated to this country with her parents when she was very young. Richard T. Hanson took up his residence in Ascension parish in 1863, engaging in the planting business, from which he retired in 1897, 8 years before his death. Mrs. Hanson is still living, and resides in New Orleans. Dr. Hanson is the 3rd of 13 children, of whom 12 grew to maturity. He was educated at Pass Christian, Miss., and St. John academy, Virginia Military institute, Lexington, Va. In 1875 he entered the medical department of Tulane university, which conferred upon him, 5 years later, the degree of M. D. After a service of 2 years in the clinics and wards of the Charity hospital, New Orleans, Dr. Hanson became a resident of Donaldsonville, where he has lived, practicing his profession with great success, and identifying himself with the people and with the best interests of that town. He is a member of the Louisiana State Medical society, the American Medical association, and of Ascension parish Medical society, and served 4 years as coroner of the parish. Dr. Hanson is one of the directors of the Bank of Ascension, and vice-president and director of the Donaldsonville Ice Co. April 23, 1888, there took place his marriage with Miss Malvina Thibault, daughter of Dr. August and Elmina (Melançon) Thibault, who were both natives of Louisiana, and for many years residents of Donaldsonville, where Dr. Thibault

was, for a long time, a well known physician. Two children were born to Dr. Hanson and wife; one is Marjorie, wife of Percy Lemann, residing in Donaldsonville, and the other is John D. Hanson, Jr. The doctor and family are members of the Episcopal church.

Hay, Alexander, well known architect of New Orleans, was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, April 10, 1857; son of James and Isabella (Hall) Hay, the former of whom was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and the latter also in Scotland. Alexander Hay was educated in the schools of his native city, and after having completed the prescribed course studied for the profession of an architect; went in as apprentice in an office in Edinburgh. In his early manhood he came to America and after residence in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Lowell and other places located, at the city of New Orleans, where for the past 21 years he has been engaged in architecture. Mr. Hay has designed some of the city's most substantial and enduring structures, among these being churches of various denominations, commercial and industrial buildings, and warehouses. He has also had much to do with the upbuilding of the residential districts of the city, in all parts of which homes and rental houses designed by him may be seen. Mr. Hay drew the plans for the Carrollton Presbyterian church and also for the St. Charles avenue Baptist church, and more recently has designed many of the handsome modern houses that adorn the rapidly upbuilding suburbs of the city, such as Gentilly Terrace and Lake View. Previous to coming to America Mr. Hay did military service as a member of the Edinburgh Rifle brigade. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and affiliates with the Masonic fraternity. Sept. 9, 1889, Mr. Hay was married to Miss Jessie Sangster. To them the following children have been born: James Victor, May 24, 1892; Dorothy Isabella, Jan. 8, 1896; Alexander Bruce, March 25, 1899; William Wallace, Oct. 28, 1906.

Henry, Eugene Lee, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon, of Lecompte, La., was born in New Iberia, parish of Iberia, Nov. 30, 1874, the son of P. F. Henry, a native of France who came to the United States at the age of 20, first locating in Texas, and after a few years of residence in that state, removing to New Iberia, where he engaged in the jewelry business. He died in New Iberia, aged 69 years. Dr. Henry's mother, a native of Clarksburg, W. Va., was the daughter of W. H. Reynolds, who emigrated to Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Henry were the parents of 2 sons and 3 daughters, all of whom are living. The subject of this sketch is the 3rd of the family, received his primary and grammar schooling in his native town, and in the high school at St. Louis, Mo. In 1897, after studying for 3 years in the medical department of Tulane university, New Orleans, he graduated, and returned to New Iberia. One year later, he went to Lecompte, and has resided there ever since. Dr. Henry is a member of the Rapides parish, and Louisiana State Medical societies, of the American, and Southern Medical associations, of the American, and the Louisiana associations of Railway Surgeons; also a Royal Arch Mason. In 1899, Dr. Henry married Miss Pattia B. Hardy, the daughter of D. W. and May R. (Simmons) Hardy. It

should be noted that the doctor is the oldest and most successful practitioner in Leecompte, as to years of service.

Himel, Clifford, M. D., practicing physician, St. James, La., was born in St. James parish, Dec. 24, 1875; son of Ovide and Eugenie (Bourdreaux) Himel, both natives of Lafourche parish, La. The father was a sugar planter throughout his active career. He is now deceased but is survived by his wife. Mr. Himel's plantation was partly in Lafourche and partly in Assumption parish. He was twice married. Seven children were born to the first union and 4 to the second, these being, in order of their birth, as follow: Osear, now a resident of Assumption parish; Nelson, planter, at Convent; Numa, practicing physician at Welcome; Hector, inspector for the St. James Levee Board; Ernst, planter, at Welcome; Mary, widow of Arthur Blanchard, engineer, of New Orleans; Josephine, at Welcome; Lynn, dentist, at Napoleonville; Henry, attorney, Convent; Clifford, the subject of this sketch; Edward, bookkeeper, at Abbeville. In the course of his education Clifford Himel attended the University school, Knoxville, Tenn., and later Tulane university. When his academic education had been completed he entered the medical department of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1900. Shortly following the completion of his professional education he located at St. James and there began the practice of medicine, but after about 6 months moved his offices to Labadieville, where he remained in practice about 9 years. In January, 1910, however, he returned to St. James and has since been engaged in practice there. The doctor is physician to the St. James Lumber Co., and is a member of the St. James parish Medical and the Louisiana State Medical society. Nov. 12, 1902, Dr. Himel was married to Miss Lucille Boirrier, a daughter of Octave and Laura (Landry) Boirrier, of St. James parish. The mother was born in Ascension parish and the father in St. James. The latter follows the vocation of a sugar mill engineer. Both of Mrs. Himel's parents are living at this time. No children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Himel.

Hodges, Andrew Jeddie, M. D., the able and popular physician of Ferriday, was born Nov. 29, 1878, in Catahoula parish, La. His father, Robert B. Hodges, was a native of St. Helena parish, born in 1849, and is living retired after a lifetime spent in the occupation of farming. Dr. Hodges' mother was Alice M. Swayze, who is still living in Catahoula parish. His paternal grandfather was Robert F. Hodges, a farmer of the same parish, now deceased, and his maternal grandfather was Capt. James W. Swayze, a farmer of Jonesville, La. Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Hodges were the parents of 3 children: James Edwin, now a merchant in Jonesville; Andrew Jeddie, the subject of this sketch; Cora Elouise, now, Mrs. T. N. Hollingsworth, at Sallisaw, Okla. Dr. Hodges spent his youth at the place of his birth where he attended elementary school and later Jena Seminary from which he graduated in 1899. He then went to Natchez, Miss., in the employ of the Benoist Clothing Co., and remained for 3 years. In 1902 he entered the medical department of the University of Nashville and in March, 1904, he became

interne at the hospital in Natchez, Miss., remaining there until Oct., 1905. At that date he went to Baltimore, Md., and attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons during the year of 1905-06. He then returned to Nashville and graduated March 29, 1907, with the degree of M. D. After graduating Dr. Hodges located in Ferriday, La., where he has continued to the present time, and where he is the resident surgeon for the Missouri Pacific Ry. system. In college Dr. Hodges was a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity. He subscribes to the principles of the democratic party, although he has taken no active part in politics except to vote. Dec. 31, 1912, Dr. Hodges was married to May Orr Field, daughter of Thomas L. Field, a retired planter of Natchez, Miss.

Hiriart, Charles A., M. D., well known physician and merchant, Plaquemine, La., was born at Plaquemine, La., June 14, 1881, son of Sebastian and Menora (Barker) Hiriart, the former of whom was born in the same locality as was the son, and was a graduate of the medical department of Tulane university. He practiced medicine at Plaquemine throughout his professional career, and died in that city March 2, 1906, at the age of 59 years. He is survived by his wife at this time, who resides at Plaquemine. The paternal grandfather, Paul Hiriart, came from France. Chas. A. Hiriart was the first of 4 children born to his parents, 2 of these being now deceased. The other living child being Paul, now residing in Plaquemine. In the course of his education Charles A. Hiriart attended the high school at his home town, later taking the course of study at Jefferson college, Convent, La., and then matriculating at Tulane university, where he remained 2 years as a student in the academic department. He then entered the medical department of the latter institution, in 1903, and took the 4-year course, afterward studying at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., during the 1908 term. Following this he resumed study at Tulane university, but was obliged to return home on account of the death of his father. Shortly afterward he began the practice of medicine at Plaquemine, in which he has since remained active. Apart from his medical practice, the doctor owns a general merchandise and drug store in his home city. He is a member of the Iberville parish Medical society and the Order of Eagles, and is affiliated with the Catholic church. March 25, 1909, Dr. Hiriart was married to Miss Norma Sayers, a daughter of Rev. N. L. Sayers, now located at Kinder, La. Mrs. Hiriart was born at Plaquemine. They have no children.

Holloman, S. C., M. D., well known and successful physician of Washington, St. Landry parish, La., was born at Harrisonburg, La., (Catahoula parish, Feb. 13, 1881; son of M. F. and Mollie E. (Thompson) Holloman, both of whom were born in the same locality as was the son, where the father was engaged in mercantile business during more than 21 years. At this time, however, he is following the business of a traveling salesman. The paternal grandfather came from South Carolina. The mother's parents were from Mississippi. Both parents are living at this time. S. C. Holloman, the subject of this sketch, was the first of 7 children born to his parents. He attended the public schools of Harrisonburg, grad-

uating from the high school of that place, and when his academic education was deemed completed, he entered the Memphis School of Medicine, from which in due time he graduated with the degree of M. D., in the class of 1900. When his professional education had been finished he returned to Harrisonburg and there began the practice of medicine, continuing in that locality until about 1911, when he moved to Washington, La., where he has since remained and devoted his abilities to the requirements of his profession, with gratifying results. The doctor is a member of the St. Landry parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies, and occupies the office of secretary of the former. He is affiliated with the Methodist church, and is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In April, 1906, Dr. Holloman was married to Miss Kate Holstien, a daughter of K. G. and Kate (Donovan) Holstien, of Harrisonburg, both of whom were born in Louisiana and are now deceased. The father followed the life-long vocation of a farmer. To Dr. and Mrs. Holloman 2 children have been born, namely: Sidney Cartwright and Walter Gibson, both of whom are now at the parental home.

Hughes, John, the popular and well known sheriff of Tensas parish, son of John and Bridget (Hughes) Hughes, was born in Natchez, Miss., March 4, 1865. John Hughes, Sr., was born in Ireland in 1832, came to New Orleans, La., in 1845, and later went to Natchez, Miss., from which city he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army. He took part in the defense of Port Hudson and was captured at its fall but was paroled and went back to Natchez where he died in February, 1865, from disease contracted in the army. Bridget Hughes had the same name as the man she married but if they were related it was unknown. She was born in Ireland but came to America and married Mr. Hughes in Natchez, Miss. Besides John Hughes, Jr., the subject of this sketch, they had three children, 1 son died in infancy and 2 daughters who are now living with their brother, John Hughes, in St. Joseph, La. The present sheriff, John Hughes, came to Tensas parish when 5 years old and has made it his home ever since. His father dying before he was born and his mother when he was 3 years old, he was reared by an uncle, Michael Hughes, in Tensas parish, La. Michael Hughes was a soldier in the Confederate army, having enlisted at Natchez, in Co. B, 10th Mississippi, under Gen. Chalmers. He was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, but after recovery, rejoined his command and served through the remainder of the war, at the close of which he came to St. Joseph, La., and engaged in cotton planting and here John Hughes lived and was reared. He attended public school in St. Joseph and later Jefferson college, a privately endowed school near Natchez. He left this institution at 17 years of age, returned to St. Joseph and engaged in the mercantile and planting business in the service of the late James M. Gillespie, one of the largest planters of the state, with whom he remained 13 years or until he was 30 years old. Mr. Hughes then engaged in planting on his own account, and continued that line until 1904, when he organized the Bank of Newellton, became its cashier and held that position until Oct., 1905. At

that time he resigned to accept the office of sheriff of Tensas parish, which he now holds. He is also at this time vice-president of the Bank of Newellton. Mr. Hughes has always been a consistent democrat in politics. He never married.

Iles, Elijah Jasper, real estate dealer, Alexandria, was born in Rapides parish, La., Jan. 13, 1867; the son of D. Iles. His mother bore the maiden name of Bickham. His father was born in Sabine parish and in 1838 moved with his parents to Caddo parish, La., thence coming, in 1850, to Rapides parish, where he died in 1895. The mother died when he was 2 years old. They were the parents of 10 children, of whom eight grew to maturity, Mr. Iles being the ninth in the order of birth. He started out for himself at the age of 14, working at any honorable calling in which he could get employment. He attended public school 3 months and private schools about 12 months. Commencing at the age of 18 years, he drove cattle for 2 years and then spent 10 years in logging and 1 year in New Mexico. He came to Alexandria, Nov. 14, 1902 and engaged in carpenter work, and in June, 1905, took up the real estate business, in which he is now one of the largest dealers in the city. In 1892 he married Miss Eliza, daughter of Floyd Harring of Mississippi, and to them has been born 1 daughter, Nora. Mr. Iles is a Master Mason and belongs to the Eastern Star, the B. P. O. E. and the Woodmen. As a lifelong democrat he has taken an active part in public affairs and has been a member of the city council. His maternal grandfather, Bickham, moved to Caddo parish in 1838 from Washington parish. His paternal grandfather, William Iles, was born in Kentucky and came to Louisiana at an early day. Both his maternal and paternal grandfathers fought in the war of 1812 and were in the battle of New Orleans. A great uncle named Iles was one of the 3 prisoners taken by the British at the battle of New Orleans.

Jackson, Joseph H., practicing attorney, De Ridder, La., was born at Fort Jessup, Sabine parish, La., March 5, 1884; son of William and Emma (Daniel) Jackson, the former of whom was born in Lincoln, La., and has followed the business of a planter, in the main, throughout life, though for a time he was engaged in mercantile business. The mother was born in the state of Alabama, and came to Louisiana with her parents in 1867. Both of the parents are living at this time, at the family home in Lincoln parish. Seven children were born to their union, these being, in order of their birth, as follow: Ethel, now the wife of N. S. Williams, who is in the service of the Southern Pacific R. R. at Lake Charles, La.; Joseph H., the subject of this sketch; Lucille, Frederick, Grace, Maribel, and Willie Lee, all except the 2 first-named being now resident at the parental home. Joseph H. Jackson attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born, graduating from the central high school at Fort Jessup. Later he entered Louisiana State university, from which he graduated with the degree of B. A. in the class of 1907. Then, having been awarded a Rhodes scholarship, he went to England and matriculated at the University of Oxford, from which he graduated with the degree of B. C. L. in the class of 1910. He was the third student to matric-

ulate, from Louisiana, under the terms of the Rhodes scholarships, and the first of these to graduate. Following his graduation and return from England, he passed 1 year in the study of law at Many, the parish site of Sabine parish. In 1911 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1912 located at De Ridder, where he has since been engaged in the practice of law, giving his undivided attention and abilities to the protection of the interests of his increasing clientele. Mr. Jackson is well and favorably known throughout his parish and adjacent regions, and is making rapid strides in building up a substantial legal practice and a dependable clientele. He is a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity. Mr. Jackson is not married at this time.

Jewell, Hewitt C., of New Roads, Pointe Coupée parish, La., was born in that place Aug. 15, 1889, and is a son of Benjamin and Mary Isabel (Hurst) Jewell, both of whom, as also the paternal grandparents, Joshua and Lodoiska (Boiteux) Jewell, were born in the same vicinity as was the son. The maternal grandfather, James Hurst, was a native of Meadville, Pa., but his wife, Miss Bergerson, was born at New Roads. The paternal great-grandfather, Benjamin Jewell, was a native of Charleston, S. C., where his father located upon coming to America from Prussia. In early life Benjamin moved from South Carolina to Pointe Coupée parish, where he was later married. His grandson, Benjamin, followed the business of a planter and merchant in the same locality throughout life. He died Sept. 9, 1911, but is survived by his wife, who now resides at the old home place established by the great-grandfather. Five children were born to their union, namely: Odette and Marietta, both of whom attended the state normal school at Natchitoches; Duncan, a student at Louisiana State university; Ellet, who took the degree of A. B. with the class of 1910, and A. M. in 1911, at Louisiana State university, now occupies the position of principal of Poydras academy, at New Roads, one of the oldest education institutions in Louisiana; Hewitt C., the fifth child, received his early education at the public schools of New Roads. Later he attended Poydras academy, and afterward entered Tulane university, where he took the degree of A. B. with the class of 1910. In the same year he became a teacher in the Boys' Central high school (now Warren Easton high school), at New Orleans, and after 2 years in that connection accepted a place as teacher of mathematics in the high school at Little Rock, Ark. After a successful year at the last-named place, he passed some months in travel and observation, and thereafter was made principal of the Edgard Central high school, and remains in that position at this time. Mr. Jewell is a member of the Catholic church, and affiliates with the democratic party. He is conscientious and painstaking in his work, and enjoys great popularity with both parents and pupils.

Jones, Finas P., M. D., well-known and successful physician of Leesville, La., was born at Newton, Tex., March 16, 1867; son of John Hadley and Florida (Wright) Jones, both of whom were born in the state of Mississippi, but were married in Newton county, Tex., to which state their parents had emigrated at an early

date. John Hadley Jones, the father, followed the occupation of a farmer throughout life. He died Dec. 18, 1872, at the age of 45 years. His wife survived until Dec. 18, 1912. The paternal ancestors moved from South Carolina to Mississippi in the early history of the family. The paternal grandfather, Benjamin Franklin Jones, served as sheriff in Mississippi at a time when three of the present counties were embraced within one. He served, also, as clerk of court, and was actively identified with political affairs of that period. Finas P. Jones was the fifth of 7 children born to his parents. He graduated from high school at Newton, Tex., and when his academic education had been completed he entered the Georgia college of medicine and surgery, at Atlanta, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1894. In October of the following year he took the state board examination and was licensed to practice medicine, which he began at Almadane, in Vernon parish. After 1 year in that location he moved his offices to Sabine parish, where he remained in practice 2 years and then located at Leesville, which has since been his permanent location. The doctor is a member of the Vernon parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies. He has twice been elected to the office of coroner of the parish, and is at this time serving his second term in that capacity. He has occupied the position of medical examiner of the Kansas City Southern R. R. at Leesville during the past 12 years. He is a member of the Railroad Surgeons' Association of Louisiana, and is a Royal Arch Mason. In 1896 Dr. Jones was married to Miss Lena Richardson, a daughter of Hon. H. J. and Lethia (Smart) Richardson, of Leesville, both of whom are living at this time. Mr. Richardson is an attorney and planter, and has served as a member of the Louisiana state legislature. Two children, both of whom are now deceased, were born to this union. Mrs. Jones died March 4, 1901. April 30, 1903, Dr. Jones was married to Miss Avie Curry, a daughter of Samuel Curry, of Montgomery, Grant parish, La., who devoted his energies to the business of a planter. Mr. Curry's wife's maiden name was Hicks. She died in 1905. Mr. Curry survived until 1914. He and his wife were natives of South Carolina. Two children have been born to Dr. Jones' second marriage, these being Effie and Finas P., Jr., both of whom are now attending school at Leesville.

Jones, George H., M. D., physician and surgeon, Litcher, La., has been connected with the Litcher-Moore Lumber Co., during the past 15 years. He is local surgeon, also, for the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. and medical examiner for the Woodmen of the World, Knights of Pythias and the New York Life Insurance Co. The doctor took an active part in the organization of the Bank of Litcher, and is a stockholder in that institution. Dr. Jones' father, also a physician, was the founder of the insane asylum at Jackson, La., and during many years past has been widely and favorably known to the profession throughout Louisiana and elsewhere.

Knight, John A., M. D., well-known physician of Merryville, Beauregard parish, La., was born in Vernon parish, La., June 28, 1881, and is the son of James and Mary (Cane) Knight, the former

of whom was born in South Carolina and reared in Louisiana, where he followed the combined vocations of a farmer and merchant. The paternal grandfather, John C. Knight, was a veteran of the Civil war. Previous to the war he was engaged in mercantile business. He is now deceased. To James Knight and wife 4 children were born, as follow: William, now in mercantile business at Glenmora, La.; Florence, wife of James Durham, of Cuero, Tex., merchant; John A., the subject of this sketch; Stella, wife of Houston Barkley, a railroad man. The mother of these children died in 1884, and some years later the father was married to Miss Georgia Cane, a sister of the first wife. To this second union 3 children were born: Nathan, James and Samuel. The two first-named are now engaged in railroad business, while the third is at this time attending high school. The father retired from active business about 5 years previous to his death, which occurred in 1913. He is survived by his wife at this time. The ancestors of the Knight family in America came from England. John A. Knight attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born, later attending high school at Ft. Jesup, La., during 3 terms. After 1 year as a student at the state normal school, Natchitoches, he entered the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., where he passed 1 year. He then entered the University of Tennessee, where he spent 2 years as a student. Shortly after the completion of his academic education he entered the Memphis Hospital Medical college, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1904. In the same year he began the practice of medicine at De Ridder, La., but after 2 years in that location he moved his offices to Merryville, where he has since been continuously engaged in practice, and with pleasing results. The doctor is widely known in his locality. He has been physician for the American Lumber Co. at Merryville since 1906. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is affiliated with the Beauregard parish and Louisiana State Medical societies, and the American Medical association. In July, 1903, Dr. Knight was married to Miss Susie Wellborn, a daughter of W. B. and Loue (Lee) Wellborn, of Calcasieu parish. Mr. Wellborn is a stockraiser. Both he and his wife are living at this time. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Knight, namely: Max, Lucille and Leo.

Landry, Lawrence D., D. D. S., successful dentist, Bunkie, La., was born at Mark, West Baton Rouge parish, La., Jan. 1, 1883; son of Alcée and Ophelia (Marionneaux) Landry, the former of whom was born in West Baton Rouge parish, and the latter at Plaquemine, La. The father's business was that of a planter. His death occurred on Good Friday, 1913, at the age of 56 years. Lawrence D. Landry was the sixth of 11 children born to his parents, as follow: Delma J., associated with the Levert Manufacturing Co., Addis, La., but died in the year 1912; Lillie, wife of William Jordan, planter, Boyee, La.; Wade, died in 1909; Edna, now at the parental home; Maude, wife of Joseph Delhaye, proprietor of an automobile garage at Plaquemine; Lawrence D., the subject of this sketch; Effie, wife of Oleus Mary, stock farmer, of West Baton Rouge parish; Claude C., with the Texas & Pacific R. R., at Mel-

ville; Frank A., a graduate of the Atlanta School of Dentistry and now practicing at Atlanta, Ga.; Russell, now managing the family plantation; Theodore, with the Levert Manufacturing Co., Addis, La. After graduating from the high school of West Baton Rouge parish, Lawrence D. Landry entered Tulane university, and when his academic education had been completed, matriculated in the dental department of the latter institution, from which he graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in the class of 1908. Shortly following the completion of his professional education he established himself in dental offices at Bunkie, La., and has since remained in practice at that place. The doctor is a member of the National Dental association, Psi Omega fraternity, Knights of Columbus and Woodmen of the World. He also is affiliated with the Catholic church. June 21, 1912, Dr. Landry was married to Miss Ada May Morriss, a daughter of William Henry Morriss of Kansas City, Mo. Mrs. Landry's parents are both living at this time. The father is in the distilled water business.

Landry, Louis Elie, D. D. S., successful dentist, of Sunset, St. Landry parish, was born at Grand Coteau, La., May 10, 1882; son of Lonis and Corinne (Smith) Landry. The mother's parents came from the state of Georgia and those of the father from Canada. The latter has followed the lifelong vocation of a planter, which business still engages his attention. The parents are yet in the enjoyment of life at the old homestead. To their union 7 children have been born, as follow: Emile and Maurice, now at the parental home; Louis E., the subject of this sketch; Villior, now farming in Lafayette parish; Arthibus, in mercantile business at Grand Coteau; Deszolina, wife of Louis Kidder, farming at Grand Coteau; Euclid, at the parental home. Louis Elie Landry received his early education at a private school, which he attended during a period of 4 years. Later he was a student at St. Charles college during 3 years. Upon the completion of his academic education he entered the dental department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in the class of 1906. Shortly thereafter he began the practice of dentistry at Sunset, La., where he has since remained and given his attention to a constantly increasing practice. The doctor is a member of the Psi Omega fraternity, the 7th district Dental society, the Catholic church, and Knights of Columbus. Oct. 31, 1906, Dr. Landry was married to Miss Madeline Miller, a daughter of Felix and Huenia (Marks) Miller, of Grand Coteau, both of whom are natives of Louisiana. Mr. Miller follows the vocation of a planter. To Dr. and Mrs. Landry 4 children have been born, namely: Rutland Yves, Mary Carlette, Ellie Hazel and Adley Grace, all of whom are resident at the parental home. Aside from his dental practice, Dr. Landry is interested in the drug business, and, in association with Dr. Guilbeau, has an up-to-date drug store at Sunset, of which the former has charge. Both doctors have offices in the building.

LeBourgeois, Louis, successful business man and well-known attorney, Convent, St. James parish, La., was born in St. James parish, May 8, 1857; son of Louis S. and Elizabeth (Charless) LeBourgeois, the former of whom was born in the same locality as was the

son, and the latter in St. Louis, Mo. Louis S. LeBourgeois was a sugar planter, and so remained throughout life, occupying a prominent place among the leaders of that important industry in Louisiana, but in later life became, also, conspicuously identified with the public and political affairs of his state. He was a member of the Louisiana state legislature at the time the state seceded from the union, and signed the papers of secession in 1860, just prior to the beginning of the Civil war. He was a graduate of Mt. St. Mary college, and later also of Georgetown university, Washington, D. C. The ancestors of the LeBourgeois family in Louisiana came originally from Normandy, France, at a very early date. Louis LeBourgeois was the second of 7 children born to his parents, as follow: Joseph C., now in business in New Orleans; Louis, the subject of this sketch; Edward Charles, deceased; Adele, wife of R. W. Chapin, of New York City; George Collier, who died very young; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Eugene Crockett, of Boston, Mass., and William B., now a prominent attorney of New Orleans. Louis LeBourgeois is a graduate of Yale college, class of 1878, and was there a classmate of ex-President William Howard Taft. He had previously attended the University of St. Louis (Mo.) and Norwood (Va.) academy. He also attended the Hopkins grammar school, New Haven, Conn., and prior to that attended private schools of the vicinity in which he was born. After the completion of his academic education at Yale college, he returned home and assumed the management of his father's plantation, which he handled with conspicuous business ability. In 1896 he was elected sheriff and tax collector of St. James parish, and his administration of the affairs of that office was so satisfactory to his constituents that he was successively reëlected to succeed himself during 16 years. During his incumbency of the sheriff's office he prepared himself for the practice of law, and in May, 1912, passed the state examination with due credit to himself and was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of law at Convent, St. James parish. In addition to the office mentioned above, Mr. LeBourgeois has served the people of the locality in which his activities have been cast in various other official capacities. He has discharged the duties of the office of president of the police jury, vice-president of the Pontchartrain levee board and member of the state democratic central committee. Mr. LeBourgeois is not married.

Leeche, Hon. Paul, of Donaldsonville, judge of the court of appeals, was born in Assumption parish, La., July 19, 1857; the son of J. B., and Rose Emma (Bourg) Leche. The family name, originally "Lesch," from Germany, was altered to its present French pronunciation in the years that elapsed after the emigrants from the Vaterland had left a long line of descendants in Louisiana, the land that had been first colonized by pioneers from France, and when the inhabitants found it more congenial to their idiomatic tastes to call out and write foreign names in a way easy to set down and remember. And thus, the Teutonic "Lesch" euphionously became the Gallie "Leeche." Two brothers, Thomas and Anton Lesch, came over to Louisiana with one of the shiploads of colonists sent

over by John Law. They first settled near the mouth of the Arkansas river, but becoming dissatisfied, they built a raft and drifting down the Mississippi river, landed at the settlement of the German coast, in the parish of St. John the Baptist. The brothers were given a cordial welcome, and invited to join the colony. They were industrious and thrifty, and prospered. Anton married a French girl, by whom he had 1 daughter, Catherine, who became the wife of a carpenter named Engel, a family name that eventually was changed to "Hingle." Thomas Lesch married, also, and was the father of a large family, to which belonged Adam and Maria (Keller) Leche, parents of J. B. Leche, who was the father of Judge Paul Leche. The Judge is youngest of a family of 7 children. One of them, Lelia, who was Mrs. Armand Willoz, of New Orleans, is dead (her husband has also passed away). The remaining 6 are; Celine, widow of N. Bel, of New Orleans; Malvina, wife of S. S. Streek, a steamboat captain, residing in New Orleans; Marie, wife of W. L. Turner, a plantation manager; Corinne, married to Prof. Leche, of New Orleans; J. J., a druggist in New Orleans, and Paul Leche, of Donaldsonville. The distinguished jurist of whom this sketch is written, was educated at Spring Hill college, near Mobile, Ala., graduating in 1877. After educating himself in law, he passed a very successful examination before the state supreme court, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1879. From 1900 to 1912, he was district judge, having been elected, without opposition for 3 successive terms, until his election to the court of appeals, second district, first circuit, of the state of Louisiana, a position he still occupies. Judge Leche was 5 years mayor of Donaldsonville 1894-1899), also parish superintendent of schools (1888-1899). He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and is past state deputy Supreme Knight, and is on the supreme board of directors. Judge Leche is also member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Feb. 4, 1880, he married Miss Louise Willoz, daughter of Henry and Alice (Skates) Willoz, of New Orleans. Mr. Willoz was a bookkeeper for many years, latterly in the employ of the cigar manufacturing firm of U. Koen & Co. To Judge Leche and wife 1 son, Carl, was born, who is a graduate of Spring Hill college, and is at present a student at the Louisiana State university, Baton Rouge.

Littell, Benjamin A., M. D., well-known and successful physician of Opelousas, La., where he was born May 13, 1866; son of Robert H. Littell, whose wife's maiden name was Campbell. The former was born in St. Landry parish, La., the latter in Nova Scotia. Robert H. Littell, the father, was a physician and surgeon, and a graduate of the New York college of medicine. After his graduation he served for a time as resident surgeon at Bellevue hospital, of New York City, but later returned to Opelousas, where he opened offices and began the practice of medicine and surgery, in which profession he was eminently successful. He died in the last-named city, April 9, 1888, at the age of 66 years. He was survived by his widow until Nov. 3, 1910. They were married March 18, 1851. The paternal grandparents were Capt. Eleakem and Anne (Findley) Littell, the former of whom was a sea captain, but in his later years became

located on a plantation near Opelousas. His father and mother were Isaac and Hannah (Frazee) Littell, the former of whom was born March 10, 1764, and died Dec. 25, 1825. The latter was born May 20, 1766, and died Feb. 16, 1834. The father of Isaac was Moses Littell, who was born in 1738 and died in 1773. The ancestors of the Littell family in America were George and Benjamin Littell, brothers, who came from London, England, and located at Essex, Mass., at a very early date. To Dr. Robert H. Littell and wife 10 children were born, namely: Florence, widow of Gabriel Wartelle, a farmer of Opelousas; Ferdinand, died at the age of 5 years; Leonce Eleakem, real estate dealer and planter, of Opelousas; Annie Elizabeth, wife of Kemp. T. Catlette, a planter, of St. Rosa; Robert Moses, a practicing physician at Opelousas; Catherine, wife of Henry Sampson, a passenger conductor, of Houston, Tex.; James Bradley, deceased; Benjamin Augustus, the subject of this sketch; Mary Edith, manager of the Western Union telegraph office at San Antonio, Tex.; Theophilus Hart, a practicing physician at Villa Platte, Evangeline parish, La. Benjamin Augustus Littell received his earlier education in the public schools of Opelousas. Later he entered Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., where he remained a student 2 years, following which he matriculated in the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1888, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of medicine at Opelousas. In the course of his professional experience the doctor has served as health officer of the city of Opelousas during a period of 18 years. He is a member of the St. Landry parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies. From 1900 to 1908 he served the city as mayor. He is a Free and Accepted Mason and a Chapter Mason, being a Past Master of the Blue Lodge and High Priest of the Chapter. Aug. 4, 1888, Dr. Littell was married to Miss Altha Reynolds, of New Orleans, a daughter of Edward W. and Georgiana (St. Dizier) Reynolds, the former of whom was a native of Massachusetts and the latter of Louisiana. The father was engaged in sewing machine business. He died in the year 1909, but at this time is survived by his wife. To Dr. Benjamin Augustus Littell and wife 7 children have been born, as follow: Mary O., a graduate of Belmont college, Nashville, Tenn., and now residing at the parental home; Robert Hart, now a student at Louisiana State university; Edward W., attending school at Port Gibson, Miss.; Eugene Slack, Altha, William Catlette and George, the 4 last-named being at the family home.

Littell, Theodore H., M. D., well-known physician of Ville Platte, was born at Opelousas, March 31, 1874, and is a son of Dr. Robert H. Littell, and his wife, née Campbell. These parents are more extensively noticed in the sketch of B. A. Littell, elsewhere in this volume. Theodore H. was educated in the public school and graduated from Tulane medical department in 1898. Immediately following this, he began practice at Morrow, La., where he remained 8 years. In 1906 he located at Ville Platte. Dr. Littell has built up a large and remunerative practice and has an ever-increasing clientele. He hold membership in St. Landry parish and the Lou-

isiana State Medical societies, the Masonic lodge at Big Cane, the B. P. O. E. at Opelousas, and the Woodmen of the World. He holds the office of coroner of the parish of Evangeline, and is health officer of Ville Platte. He married, in June, 1906, to Bruce Etta (Northrop) of Baton Rouge, and they have 2 children, Theodore H., Jr., and Shirley.

Love, James F., D. D. S., well-known dentist of De Ridder, was born at Farmersville, Union parish, La., Oct. 8, 1879, and is a son of L. T. and Lizzie D. (Lee) Love, the former of whom was a native of the locality in which the son was born, and the mother a native of Aeadia, though reared at Farmersville. The last-named parent died March 29, 1895. The father followed the business of a farmer throughout life. His death occurred in Aug., 1905. The Love family in Louisiana came from Georgia and Mississippi. The paternal grandfather, Royal K. Love, was one of the early settlers in Union parish. Three uncles of James F. Love participated in the Civil war. The last-named was the second of 8 children born to his parents, as follow: Royal Lee, M. D., a physician at Farmersville; James F., the subject of this sketch; Starling Taylor, farmer and sawmill owner, of Linnville; Mattie M., wife of Samuel Cole, in livery business at Marion; Thomas Jefferson, stenographer, in the service of the Palace Car Co., Ft. Worth, Tex.; William H. Fullerton, in mercantile business; John Guthrie, in fire and life insurance business at De Ridder; Marion Oliver, at Fort Worth, attending the Draughon-Brantly business college. James F. Love attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born, and at the age of 15 years entered the service of the Monroe (La.) Lumber Co., where he remained about 8 months. Following this, he was connected with the business of the E. L. Brough Lumber Co., at Oakdale, for a short time, and then secured employment as a carpenter in the bridges and buildings department of the Kansas City, Watkins & Gulf R. R. After 1 year in this latter capacity, he was given charge of that department of the railroad work from Lake Charles to Alexandria, and remained incumbent of that important position something more than 3 years. During these years he employed his spare time in study, with a view to becoming a medical practitioner or a dentist. Having finally decided upon dentistry as a profession, he resigned his position with the railroad and, Oct. 4, 1903, entered the New Orleans college of dentistry (now a department of Tulane university), from which he graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in the class of 1907. Shortly after the completion of his professional education he began the practice of dentistry at Oakdale, but after about 2 months in that location, July 27, 1907, he moved his offices to De Ridder, where he has since been engaged in dental practice, with highly gratifying results. The Doctor is a member of the Psi Omega fraternity and the Free and Accepted Masons. Jan. 13, 1902, Dr. Love was married to Miss Katie Phillips, a daughter of Benjamin and Ida (Calhoun) Phillips, of Glenmora, Rapides parish, in which locality Mr. Phillips' father was one of the earliest settlers. Jan. 8, 1903, Mrs. Love died, leaving 1 child, namely, Katie Bell, who is now attending school. Jan. 7, 1906, Dr. Love was married to

Miss Allie Pollard, of Runge, Tex., daughter of L. A. and Mollie (Davenport) Pollard, the father being a native of Louisiana, and the mother of Mississippi. The Pollard family was among the earlier settlers in Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Pollard are living at this time. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Love, these being Lois Anona and Helen Marr.

Lowry, Prof. Richard P., of Litcher, St. James parish, was born in the south of Ireland, Nov. 4, 1871, and is a son of Edward and Catherine (Tobin) Lowry, both of whom were natives of that vicinity, as were the paternal grandparents, John and Margaret (O'Brian) Lowry, and the maternal grandparents, Lawrance and Catherine (Doyle) Tobin. The paternal great-grandparents were natives of the north of Ireland, but that branch of the family from which the Lowry family of Louisiana is descended drifted to the south of Ireland many years ago. John Lowry owned and operated coal mines in the vicinity of the family site throughout his active years, but was finally dominated by the landlords (more or less synonymous with "trust magnates" in America) and forced out of business. Edward Lowry, his son, died at the age of 64 years, and his wife at the age of 63. Richard P. is the youngest of 12 children born to his parents. He received his early education at the national schools in the vicinity of his birthplace. Later he attended the La Salle training college, at Waterford, Ireland, and thereafter entered Tooting college, which at that time was in the south of London, but has since been moved to another part of the English metropolis. As a student, Richard P. passed 2½ years at the last-named institution, followed by 1 year as a teacher in the same college. He then became a student and teacher at St. Mary's college, St. Malo, France, where he passed 5 years. At this school his time was largely spent in studying the French language. In 1896 he came to America, and during the succeeding year was engaged in teaching at Rockhill college, Ellicott City, near Baltimore, Md. Thereafter he became principal of St. Ann school, Philadelphia, Pa., remaining there 4 years, after which he occupied the post of a teacher in St. John's college, Washington, D. C., 1 year. In Sept., 1904 he became a teacher of English at Jefferson college, so remaining 2 years, and during the next 4 years taught in the public schools at Convent, at the same time taking a science course at Jefferson college, from which he received the degree of B. S. in 1912. Meantime, however, in 1910, he had located at Litcher, as principal of the high school, and has so remained to this time. After having received his degree from Jefferson college, Prof. Lowry attended the summer school of Louisiana State university, from which he received the teachers' B. A. degree in 1914. Politically, Prof. Lowry is an independent. He is a member of the Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and Woodmen of the World. In Dec., 1906, he was married to Corine Keller, daughter of Prudent Keller, well-known sugar planter of St. James parish. Mrs. Lowry's mother's maiden name was Barbeaud. Six children have been born to Prof. and Mrs. Lowry, as follow: (The first child died at birth.) Kathleen Agnes, Edward Stephen, Margaret Palmere, Jefferson Joseph and Richard Michael.

Magoun, Peter Ernest, M. D., well-known physician of Vidalia, is a son of Simon Peter and Elizabeth (Forman) Magoun, and was born May 11, 1883, at Minden, La. Simon Peter Magoun was a native of Natchez, Miss., born May 16, 1840, and was a graduate of the University of Nashville, with the degree of A. B. He then began a course in medicine at the same institution, and in the midst of these studies the Civil war broke out and he left to join the 23d Louisiana volunteer infantry. He was with the army of Tennessee and served under Gen. Johnston until the death of that great officer, and took part in every engagement of that famous command and was wounded. When peace was declared he was a prisoner at Rock Island, Ill. He then returned to Concordia parish and farmed, taught school and practiced medicine. The medical practice was mostly gratuitous, as there was no other regular doctor in that vicinity. He led this kind of life from 1865 to 1900, when he became an invalid and died of pneumonia Feb. 17, 1903. Elizabeth Forman, daughter of Rev. Ephraim Forman, a Methodist minister, was born June 12, 1850, in Amite county, Miss. She married Mr. Magoun in 1873, and is now living at Monterey, La. They were the parents of 7 children, 4 dying in infancy, and 3 now living, as follows: P. C. Magoun, born 1874, farmer on the old homestead on Black River; Dr. P. E. Magoun, the subject of this sketch; K. S. Magoun, born 1888, farmer on the old homestead on Black River. Dr. Magoun's maternal grandfather was Rev. Ephraim Forman, who died in Amite county, Miss., aged 73 years, and the maternal grandmother, Amanda (Roberts) Forman, died from paralysis at the age of 92. The paternal grandfather was Syrum S. Magoun, who was born in 1810 at Boston, Mass. He graduated at the Berkshire medical college with the degree of M. D. in 1837. After graduating, he practiced medicine at Woodville, Miss., from 1838 to 1848, and then removed to Natchez, where he remained until 1852, when he moved to Concordia parish. He practiced medicine, and managed a plantation of 4,000 acres. He was a surgeon in the Confederate army, and died in 1863 from the effects of a wound. He owned about 800 slaves valued at from \$200 to \$1,500 each. This was a total loss at the close of the war. He also had about 600 bales of cotton burned, his house robbed, his wife beat by a band of marauders, and the family left destitute. Dr. Magoun's paternal grandmother was Mrs. Pruit, a native of Woodville, Miss., who married Mr. Magoun in 1848, and died in 1867 in Concordia parish. The paternal great-grandfather graduated from the medical department of Bowdoin college, Me., in 1828. Dr. P. E. Magoun remained in Minden, the place of his birth, only a few months when the family moved to Concordia parish, where he spent his youth and received an elementary education in the country schools. He attended the Louisiana State university 1 session, 1901-02, and then pursued the study of medicine at Tulane university 3 terms. Following this, he went to the University of Louisville, where he graduated in 1906 with the degree of M. D. The same year he obtained the certificate of the Louisiana state board of examiners and began to practice medicine in Catahoula parish. Since 1910 he has been in Concordia parish, and has acquired a large and lu-

erative practice. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World. Jan. 23, 1907, Dr. Magoun married Lucile A., daughter of N. S. Dickson, a civil engineer of Natchez, Miss. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland and his maternal from Ireland.

Martin, Allen W., M. D., of Donaldsonville, Ascension parish, was born at Acy, in the parish of Ascension, Feb. 13, 1882. His father, Allen W. Martin, Sr., and his mother, Mary L. (Fairbanks) Martin, were natives of Louisiana; but his paternal grandfather came from England to Louisiana and engaged in planting. Dr. A. W. Martin is the 4th son in the family of six, who are, in order of birth, as follows: Henry S. and William D., residents of Acy; John B., a business man of Donaldsonville; Allen W., M. D.; Samson T., medical student at the University of Louisville, Ky., and Hester, who married Barney Broussard, of Hope Villa, parish of Ascension. The subject of this sketch received a high school education in Dutch Town, Ascension parish; then attended Harris' business college, at Jackson, Miss.; next, entering the University of Louisville, from which he graduated in 1907; completing his studies with a post-graduate course at the New York Post-Graduate school and hospital. Having obtained his diploma from that institution, Dr. Martin returned to Louisiana, and practiced at French Settlement, Livingston parish, 3 years; Baton Rouge, 1 year; Alexandria, 1 year and 6 months. The doctor finally established himself at Donaldsonville, as specialist in the treatment of eye, ear, nose and throat diseases, which he had also specially attended to while residing in Alexandria. Dr. Martin is a bachelor.

Martinez, Roman D., M. D., successful physician of White Castle, La., was born May 27, 1887; son of Joseph Daigre and Genevieve (Hebert) Martinez, both of whom were natives of Iberville parish, where the father followed the vocation of a planter throughout life. The paternal grandfather, Martinez, was born in France. The maternal grandfather, Hebert, was born at sea. Of 3 children born to his parents, Roman D. Martinez is the only one now living. He received his earlier education at a private school, and when he had completed the course of study at this, entered Jefferson college, St. James parish, which in turn was followed by a course at the Christian Brothers' college, Bay St. Louis, Miss. On graduating from this latter institution, he matriculated at Georgetown university, Washington, D. C., and after completing the course of study there, studied Latin and Greek with Father Bevier at New Orleans. When his academic education had been thoroughly completed, he entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1909. Within a short time after having completed his professional education, he located at White Castle, and there began building up a medical practice that has constantly increased to the present time. Dr. Martinez is a member of the Iberville parish Medical and the Louisiana State Medical societies, being at this time secretary of the former. He also is a member of the American Medical association, and is affiliated with the Catholic church. Dr. Martinez is not married.

May, Irby Benjamin, M. D., of Columbia, his native town, was born Aug. 26, 1872. His father was Joseph M. May, who was born

in Mississippi in 1802, moved to Louisiana when a young man and followed farming and stockraising. His mother was Mrs. Sarah (Kirkland) Merredith, a widow, who became the third wife of Mr. May. By his first wife he was the father of 7, and by his second wife, 2 children. The children of Mr. May's third marriage were: Robert M., Dr. Irby Benjamin, Maude, now Mrs. O. W. Ewing, and Cynthia, twin of Maude, died in infancy. Irby B. May spent his boyhood and youth on the farm. At 18 years of age he lost his father by death, but he remained on the farm with his mother and younger brother until he attained his majority. Following that, he alternately worked and attended school until he had completed a common school education. In 1901, at the age of 29, he entered the medical department of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., where he remained 2 years. He then went to Indian Territory and practiced medicine 2 years, after which he returned to the university at Sewanee to complete his studies. In 1905 he graduated in pharmacy, with the degree of Ph. G., and in 1906 was granted the degree of M. D., graduating with honors. He was president of the graduating class, a member of the John S. Cain Medical and Surgical society in the university, and also a member of the Hayden West Obstetrical and Gynecological society. Dr. May has a large practice in Columbia and vicinity, as well as a large trade in his drug store, which he operates at that place. He belongs to the Louisiana State and the Caldwell parish Medical societies, of the latter of which he is president. He is a member of the Masonic order, the Knights of Honor, the Knights of Pythias and the Columbian Woodmen. June 10, 1908, Dr. May was married to Miss Bulah, daughter of W. L. Meyers, of Sewanee, Tenn., and 3 children have been born to this union: Irby Lee, a girl, living with her grandparents in Sewanee, Tenn.; Cecil Dale and William Lawrence. W. L. Meyers is an attorney in Sewanee and was instrumental in breaking up the blind tiger business in the mountains of eastern Tennessee. He is also a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in which he is an active worker and represented the church before the supreme court in its contest growing out of the union of some of the churches with the northern Presbyterian church. Mrs. May is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Sewanee, Tenn. Dr. May's career illustrates in a splendid way what perseverance and industry will do to lift a man from difficult situations to higher places in business and social circles.

Metz, Abraham Louis, M. D., noted New Orleans chemist, educator and writer, was born in Chicago, Ill., April 22, 1864; son of Charles R. and Rosa (Baer) Metz. Dr. Metz is a self-educated man, that is to say, he has forged his way through institutions of learning and climbed to a position of security and eminence by his own unaided efforts. Through the use of that group of faculties termed "self-perfectives," he laid the foundation that enabled him to enter the New York college of pharmacy, from which he graduated with the degree of Ph. G. in 1887. At that time he was appointed instructor in pharmacy at Tulane university, and continued to fill that post until 1896, meantime—in 1889—securing the

addition degree of Ph. M. from the institution at which he was employed as an instructor. In 1893, he received the degree of M. D. at Tulane university, continuing all of this time, to fill the position of instructor in pharmacy. In 1896 he was made professor of chemistry and medical jurisprudence in the medical department, and has served in that capacity to the present time, also filling the position of professor of chemistry and metallurgy in the dental department, and head of the department of chemistry from 1905 to the present. Dr. Metz has also filled the office of city chemist of New Orleans since 1889; chemist for the Louisiana state board of health, 1889 to 1907; for the New Orleans board of health, 1897 to 1901, and 1905, to the present time. Dr. Metz has attracted the attention of the nation as an alienist and his scientific research into crime mysteries has sent men to prison and set men free. He was the first man in the South to apply the precipitin test for the absolute determination of human blood. This, in 1904, was a master stroke which gained for him high place in the ranks of criminologists. This test has cleared many crimes. Back of Dr. Metz's observations and achievements in this line lie other triumphs. He is the progenitor of the pure food and sanitation crusades, later popularized and nationalized by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley. In 1889, when Dr. Metz took his post as city chemist, he instituted his campaign for pure milk, which has resulted in making New Orleans' dairies as sanitary and well conducted as any in the United States. Eternal vigilance has been the price of this achievement. His work against the yellow fever peril resulted in the removal of all danger from this infection, when in 1905 he organized the conference which resulted in Pres. Roosevelt's action in giving the matter over into the government's charge. Dr. Metz is a fellow of the A. A. A. S., member American Chemical society, American Pharmacy association, American Medical association, American Public Health association, etc., and is the author of many valuable contributions to the literature of his profession. July 9, 1890, Dr. Metz was married to Miss Cecile Marx of New Orleans.

Middleton, James M., M. D.—This prominent and well-known member of the medical profession, at Many, La., was born in Sinkinsville, Ala., Sept. 2, 1866; a son of John and Eliza (Fore) Middleton, both of Sinkinsville. His father, a prosperous planter, at the outbreak of the great Civil war enlisted in a company of Alabama volunteers, and fought valiantly throughout the war for the cause of the Confederacy. After the surrender he returned to his farm, remaining there until his death in 1904. His beloved wife passed away in 1883, leaving 7 children, of which the subject of this biography is the youngest. He secured his primary education in the schools of his locality, after which he matriculated in the Southern university, at Greensboro, Ala., and later entered Vanderbilt university, at Nashville, Tenn., where he graduated in medicine in the class of 1890. On leaving the university he at once began the practice of his profession at Many, La., where he has since remained and established an excellent practice. He is a member of the parish and Louisiana State Medical societies, American Medical association, and is affiliated fraternally with the Masonic order. He is

a devout member of the Methodist church at Many, of which he has been steward for 19 years. He has also served as coroner at Many for 3 terms. In a business way Dr. Middleton is a stockholder and vice-president of the Sabine State bank, a stockholder in the Red River Valley Bank & Trust Co. of Shreveport, of the Bankers' Trust Co. at Houston, Tex.; the Western Casualty Co., Phoenix, Ariz., and the Louisiana State Life Insurance Co., of which he is medical director. Jan. 14, 1891, he was united in marriage to Miss Lee L., a daughter of J. F. and Maggie (Smart) Smith, of Sabine parish. Mrs. Middleton passed away in 1911, leaving 7 children, namely: Fisher, a law student at Louisiana State university; Lilburne, at Ward-Belmont college, Nashville, Tenn.; James M., at Bellbuckle, Tenn., attending school; Marguerite, Selby, Ruth and Lella, at home.

Miller, Joseph D., assessor, Concordia parish, son of Joseph E. and Elizabeth Rose (Campbell) Miller, was born Jan. 12, 1845, in Concordia parish, La. His father was born July 21, 1795, in Georgetown, Ky., and in the early part of his life he was a merchant, but in later years pursued the vocation of a cotton planter. Elizabeth Campbell was born in Tangipahoa parish, in 1814, and died in 1901. Joseph D. Miller obtained his education in the common schools and in West Liberty academy, which he left in 1858. The next year he went to Camden Point academy in Platt county, Mo., from which he returned to Louisiana in 1860. In Aug., 1861, he joined the Confederate army in the first Louisiana cavalry under Col. Scott. He first went to Bowling Green, Ky., where he remained 3 months, and then moved to Fort Donelson, where the Federals captured all the army except 1 brigade, and Mr. Miller's regiment retreated to Nashville. In April, 1862, just before the battle of Shiloh Scott's regiment went there and took part in that conflict. After that they took part in Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, in the summer of 1862, and in the operations in Tennessee until the battle of Murfreesboro. After that the regiment went to East Tennessee and operated around Chattanooga till June, 1863, when Mr. Miller was made lieutenant of Co. D in the 3rd Louisiana regiment of cavalry, and went west of the Mississippi river. They then operated in Arkansas and against Banks' expeditions up the Red river, in 1864. After the retreat of Banks' army from the Red river, the regiment continued in North Louisiana until the surrender in 1865. Mr. Miller was paroled at Natchez, June 15, 1865, and he returned to Concordia parish, La. Early in the fall of 1865 he went to Bethany college in West Virginia, a Christian school, where he remained until the winter of 1866, when he came back to Concordia and was appointed clerk of the district court and treasurer of the parish. Then the carpetbag regime was introduced, and Mr. Miller went to St. Louis and obtained employment in a commission house, where he remained until the winter of 1869. At that time he returned home and engaged in cotton planting on the old homestead, where he was born. He was elected assessor of Concordia parish in 1908 and again in 1912. In 1873 he was married to Eugenia, daughter of Ferdinand Dent of Rankin county, Miss., and their children are: Eugenia, Robert, Bessie, Joseph E., Adeline, William P. Mr.

Miller's only brother was killed in the second battle of Manassas, in Aug., 1862. Alexander Campbell, Jr., son of the founder of the Christian church, married Mr. Miller's half sister, Mary Purvis, who is still living and will be 80 years old next January.

Morris, Capt. Pendleton Stewart, vice-president Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana, was born in Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 31, 1858; the son of Harry Innis Morris, a native of Frankfort, Ky., born Jan. 1, 1810, and died in Nov., 1879, and Ann Eliza (Stewart) Morris, a native of Louisville, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Morris were married in 1838, and of 10 children born to them the only surviving one is Pendleton Stewart Morris, the subject of this sketch, who spent his youth in Frankfort, Ky., attending both private and public schools until he had completed what corresponds to our present high school course at the age of 18, when, leaving school, he worked for a time on his father's farm and then went into the office with his father, Harry Innis Morris, being for a time sheriff of his county. After leaving the sheriff's office he spent 3 years in the office of the United States marshal in Louisville. In 1882 he went into the oil business in Louisville, which he was in only 1 month when he went to Chattanooga, Tenn., with the Chess, Carley Oil Co., holding this position for 2½ years, when he obtained a better position in the same line of business at Savannah, Ga., at which place he remained but a short time, being transferred to Brunswick, Ga., where he remained from 1884 to 1890, going to Macon, Ga., in the employ of the Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky. He held this position in Macon until May 1, 1893, when he was transferred to Charleston, S. C., remaining in Charleston 18 months and then being transferred to Memphis, Tenn., where he remained from Oct. 1, 1894, until Sept. 1, 1897, at which latter date he was transferred to New Orleans. At these various places Mr. Morris was special agent or manager. In New Orleans he remained with the Standard Oil Co. of Kentucky until 1909, when he resigned to accept the position of vice-president of the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana, which position he holds at the present time. He is a member of the Board of Trade, Association of Commerce, Pickwick club, Audubon Golf club and some of the carnival organizations. Mr. Morris is a member of Trinity Episcopal church. April 28, 1886, he was married to Miss Lilly Littlefield, daughter of S. C. Littlefield of Brunswick, Ga. To Mr. and Mrs. Morris the following children have been born: Pendleton S., Jr.; Innis, Stanley S. and Edgar T. Morris. Mr. Morris has been prominently identified with the militia and national guard organization; he was elected captain of the Brunswick Riflemen, in Georgia in 1888, and commissioned by Gov. Gordon. In 1895, he was chosen captain of the Chickasaw Guard at Memphis, Tenn., and continued in that capacity for 2 years. He came to Louisiana and was elected captain of the first troop of cavalry in Louisiana National Guard, and held that place 1 year.

Morris, John Albert, was one of the most widely known Americans of his time; prominent in the communities of New York City and New Orleans, a noted promotor of fine breeds of horses and the builder of the great Morris Park race track. Although the pro-

prietor of several splendid estates in different parts of the country, Mr. Morris always regarded Throgs Neck, on the Sound, in Westchester, N. Y., with special veneration, where, moreover, his father and grandfather had resided before him. Mr. Morris was descended from an English family of prominence and refinement. His great-grandfather, the Rev. John Morris, was chaplain to the Duke of Bedford in the middle of the 18th century, holding the livings of Lilly Milton, Bryant and Woburn in Herfordshire and Bedfordshire, the grandfather of John A. Morris, William Powell Morris, came to the United States in 1820 and bought land on Throgs Neck. Mr. Morris' father, Francis Morris, was connected with various mercantile interests in New York City, one time being identified with a line of steamers which carried the mails from New York to San Francisco by way of Colon and the Isthmus of Panama. Taking much interest in a gentleman's way in the breeding of blooded horses, he formed an association in 1856 with Mr. Ten Broek, which is famous in the history of American turf. It was the firm of Morris & Ten Broek that first took American racers to England. He was also one of the founders of Jerome Park. Francis Morris resided on Throgs Neck until his death in 1886. John A. Morris was born in New Jersey, July, 1836. His early education was received under private tutors, and he was graduated from Harvard Scientific school, Summa cum laude, and at the head of the class of 1856 when but 20 years old. He was married in England in 1857 to Cora, daughter of Judge Alfred Hennen, of New Orleans. The Hennen family was at that period one of the wealthiest and, both politically and socially, one of the most prominent in the state of Louisiana. Their country seat, in St. Tammany, was an estate miles in area. Of this great plantation Mr. Morris became joint proprietor with his wife. Himself born to wealth, he lavished, says a New Orleans writer, many thousand of dollars upon the houses and grounds, placed fine horses in the stables, imported pheasants for its forest growths, and had deer caught and turned loose in its woods, and then practically turned over the property to his relatives and friends for their pleasure. Although retaining his northern home on Throgs Neck, and indeed largely increasing his landed interests there, Mr. Morris, after his marriage, spent much of his time in New Orleans, and soon became a conspicuous figure in that city. After the war, when, as a matter of essential and indeed beneficent public policy, the state of Louisiana chartered the Louisiana State Lottery, he invested in that enterprise, and by the force of his character and ability eventually became its controlling spirit. The obligations thus assumed were perhaps as great as any American private citizen has ever sustained. Possessed already of very great wealth and free from all desire of larger accumulation for its own sake, entirely simple in his life and tastes, and temperamentally disinclined to special public prominence, Mr. Morris, had he consulted selfish or timid convenience, might well have preferred to retire from this connection, when the issues involving so much fanaticism, bitterness and defamation arose. But his was not a nature to withdraw weakly under such stress from a trust undertaken in circumstances of complete pub-

lie approbation from whose conduct he had derived personal profit and to whose continued exercise he deemed himself bound by considerations of loyalty to his associates and the state of Louisiana. In this association, as in all the other enterprises and concerns of his life, Mr. Morris' career was marked throughout by a never-questioned integrity, entire conscientiousness, and great liberality. By the citizens of New Orleans, as well as by the public of that city generally, his name is held in honored and affectionate remembrance. Mr. Morris was a firm believer in the future of New Orleans, and was actively connected with many of its local interests. He was the first to begin the erection of modern high buildings in this city and the first man to believe it to be possible to build fireproof skyscrapers in New Orleans, and he was the pioneer in this development, backing his opinion with his own money. Although it was generally taken for granted that on account of the condition of the soil of the city, it was impracticable from an engineering standpoint to build anything like a skyscraper, Mr. Morris always held opposite views and he, in consequence, with the idea of benefiting the city and building it up on modern lines, constructed the first "skyscraper," the building now known as the People's Bank building, formerly known as the Morris building. The success of this enterprise encouraged him to go on and erect the Hennen building, which is fireproof and 11 stories high. This is really the first big modern building in the South, and as is well known, has served as a model for the many other fireproof structures in New Orleans. His faith in the city was also further exemplified in his connection with the St. Charles hotel, which was, after the fire, rebuilt on modern lines largely through his influence and advice. He was a member of all the carnival organizations in New Orleans, also one of the early members of the Boston club. His children still own and manage the Hennen building, and in addition have built the Commercial National bank building; and they also maintain their interest in the St. Charles hotel. He built a handsome house at 2525 St. Charles avenue, where he spent all of his winters, and since his death, his widow occupies her own home in Audubon place, where she now resides during the winter season. In his personality Mr. Morris was a man of cultivated mind, amiable and generous disposition, and modest manners. Much given to the amenities, he was prodigal in social entertainment, but avoided all ostentation. He had an exceeding distaste for personal notoriety, especially that which attends calculations and published benevolence, and he therefore abstained from acts of charitable display. Yet his private distributions of money to worthy objects were at all times large, and he delighted in such discreet gifts, as also in assisting deserving individuals to better their condition in life. He died on his Texas ranch, May 26, 1895. He left a widow and 3 children. His only daughter, Isabel, married Lewis Cass Ledyard of New York (a grandson of Gen. Lewis Cass, vice-president of the United States), a leading lawyer in the United States at the present time, and formerly partner of James C. Carter, who was one of the greatest constitutional lawyers of America. His eldest son, Alfred Hennen Morris, is a graduate of Harvard and was

formerly member of the New York legislature and school commissioner for the city of New York. He is also a member of the Boston club and the carnival organizations of New Orleans. He married Miss Jessie Harding, the daughter of W. W. Harding of Philadelphia, who during his life owned the Philadelphia Inquirer. The youngest son, Dave Hennen Morris, is vice-president of the St. Louis & Southwestern R. R. Co. (Cotton Belt Route), a graduate of Harvard and A. M. from Columbia university, and a member of the New York bar, commissioner of Bronx park through the appointment of the governor of New York. He also is a member of the Boston club and the Carnival organizations of New Orleans. He married Miss Alice Vanderbilt Shepard, a daughter of Col. Elliott F. Shepard, and granddaughter of William H. Vanderbilt.

Morrison, Benjamin Mann, banker and merchant of Hammond, son of Robert Wilson and Henrietta Maria (Mann) Morrison, was born Nov. 28, 1867, in Arcola, La. Robert W. Morrison was a native of Maysville, Ky., and the year of his birth was 1828. He served throughout the Mexican war in the Kentucky volunteers. He followed merchandising most of his life, and died July 25, 1873. Henrietta M. Mann was born in Oct., 1844, in Cincinnati, O., but came to New Orleans before she was 1 year old, living in that city until her marriage to Mr. Morrison, Feb. 14, 1867. She now resides in Hammond, La. B. M. Morrison spent his youth in Hammond, where he attended a school kept by Miss Mary L. Cable, a sister of George W. Cable. After 1 year spent in Galveston, Tex., he returned to Hammond and was employed as clerk of T. W. Kidder until about 1891 when, on his own account, he went into the general mercantile business, which he still continues. He is a member and vestryman of the Grace Memorial Episcopal church of Hammond. In addition to his mercantile business, he acts as vice-president of the Hammond State bank. He takes such interest in public affairs as a good citizen ought and prefers to vote for principles rather than party, thus being classed as an independent in politics. Dec. 27, 1906, Mr. Morrison married Miss Florence Randolph Hobson of Greensboro, Ala., a sister of Richmond Pearson Hobson, and daughter of Judge James M. Hobson. Their children are: Sally Pearson, James Hobson, Margaret Williams. Mr. Morrison's grandfather, B. L. Mann, was an unusual man who came from Hanover, Mass., to New Orleans in 1833 and took a prominent part in the commercial life of the city. He was a hide merchant, most of the product coming from Texas. He had a country home at Arcola, La. Mr. Morrison has 1 sister, Mrs. R. A. Corbin, now of Hammond.

Mosely, J. M., M. D.—This well-known representative of the medical profession was born at Mosely's Bluff, Dec. 23, 1879; a son of Henry and Louise (Hodge) Mosely. The father, a scion of an old English family who settled in Alabama in the colonial days, was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the war between the states. After the surrender he returned to his family, and during those dark days of reconstruction he moved to Louisiana, where he engaged in the mercantile business at Mosely's Bluff, which was named after the family. The old veteran passed away in 1899, and

is survived by his wife, who now resides at Jonesboro. Of the 4 children in the family, the subject of this sketch is the eldest. The others are: Sena, wife of Ben Sheen, a capitalist of Arcadia; Charles H., surgeon for the Huie Hodge Lumber Co. of Hodge, La., and Ruth, the widow of Thomas Webb of Jonesboro. Dr. Mosely, after availing himself of the educational advantages afforded by his community, matriculated at the Memphis medical college, where he began the study of his chosen vocation, graduating with signal honors in the class of 1903. After completing the college curriculum, he returned to his native state, where he became actively engaged in the practice of medicine at Oak Grove, where he remained 18 months, whence he moved to Simsboro, continuing to practice there for 4 years. He later took up his residence in Arcadia, where he has since remained and where he has established an excellent practice. Dr. Mosely is a staunch advocate of the principles of democracy, a splendid citizen, and a man of deep piety. He is a member of the Parish and Louisiana State Medical societies, American Medical association, and is affiliated fraternally with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the Chapter degree, and is also a devout and active member of the Presbyterian church. He is actively associated with the business world, and is a stockholder in the Commercial bank of Arcadia. In Oct., 1903, he was united in marriage to Lela, a daughter of John B. and Belle (McFarland) Edwards, both of Louisiana, the father being engaged in the insurance business at Ruston. To this union have been born 3 children: Esther Belle, Mary and John M., all at home attending school.

Odom, Fred M., the popular district attorney living at Bastrop, was born in Union parish, April 4, 1871. His parents were J. M. and Sarah (Dean) Odom, both of whom were born and reared in the same parish as the son, and the father has been a farmer all his life. In 1863, when only 16 years old and against his mother's wishes, he joined the Confederate army, and stayed till the war ended. Pinekney Odom, his father, was a Confederate soldier during the entire war, and at its close was broken up on account of conditions, and had to begin all over again. J. M. Odom is now living at Bernice and by his wife, Sarah Dean, became the father of 6 children: Mollie, married W. M. Sparks; Fred L., W. M., now a member of the state legislature; Ida May, married John C. Thompson; Henry J.; Mande, married Dr. O. E. Glover. Mrs. Odom died July 28, 1884, and Mr. Odom was married in 1888 to Mrs. Emma Bennet and 2 children were born to this union: Euphie, Randall Claude. Fred M. Odom spent the first 20 years of his life in Union parish, excepting 3 years in Logan county, Ark. He worked on a farm when a boy and went to school a few months at a time as opportunity offered. Up to 18 years of age he had never been to school as long as 3 consecutive months. In 1888 he attended school 3 months, which was 5 miles from his home and every day he walked this distance both ways. In this school he won a prize for making the most progress of any pupil. In 1889 he went about 5 months to Farmerville, and in the summer of 1889 he taught school in the country and the session of 1889-90 he pursued his studies

at Shiloh in Union parish. The summer of 1890 he taught school and sold books. For 2 years he worked on a farm until the fall of 1892, when he entered the state normal school at Natchitoches where he graduated in May, 1894. In Sept., 1894, he went to Bastrop and taught as first assistant in the Morehouse high school. This position he held for 3 consecutive sessions and then went to Bonita, where he was principal during the year of 1897-98. In the fall of 1898 he returned to Bastrop as principal of the Morehouse high school and taught 1 session. During all this time of teaching Mr. Odom had been reading law, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court in Nov., 1899; began practice at Bastrop in Jan., 1900, and has continued there to the present time. In Nov., 1908, he was elected district attorney for the 6th judicial district of Louisiana, comprising Morehouse and Ouachita parishes, and assumed the duties of that office in December. Having proved a capable and efficient officer, he was reelected in 1912, and is now serving in that capacity. Mr. Odom has been a member of the board of Morehouse high school since 1900, and has always been in favor of the things which contribute to the excellent of this high school, of which Bastrop boasts. He was clerk of the town council, 1901 and 1902, and clerk of the police jury for 6 years. He is worshipful master of the Masonic lodge and has also attained the Royal Arch degree, is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. In religion he is a subscriber to the tenets of the Baptist church and has been Sunday school superintendent for the last 12 years. Dec. 19, 1905, Mr. Odom was married to Miss Emma Inez, daughter of J. T. Scogin. Her father was sheriff of Morehouse parish from 1904 to 1912. To Mr. and Mrs. Odom 3 children have been born: Emily Dean, Fred M., Jr., and Lina Garland.

Murdock, Louis Allison, M. D., was born July 31, 1859, in Louisville, Ky., his parents being William and Mary (Bell) Murdock. The father was born July 24, 1815, in County Monaghan, Ireland, where he was a civil engineer and the county surveyor. He came to America in 1842 to take charge of the estate of an uncle, Francis Murdock, who had lived at Port Gibson, Miss. He first went to Shelbyville, Ky., with letters to another uncle, William Bell, and there met Mary Bell, his cousin, whom he afterward married. From Shelbyville he went to Rodney, Miss., and secured a position with the mercantile firm of Broughton & Allison, afterward buying the interest of Mr. Allison when the firm became Broughton & Murdock. In 1856 he removed to Louisville, Ky., and entered the firm of Bell & Murdock, wholesale merchants. This business prospered until the Civil war broke out, when conditions caused its discontinuance. After this Mr. Murdock had no regular employment until about 1870, when he removed to St. Joseph, La. The last few years of his life he spent alternately with his daughter, Mrs. E. G. Buckner, in Owensboro, Ky., and his son, Dr. Murdock, in St. Joseph, La., where he died March 1, 1894. Mary (Bell) Murdock was born April 29, 1824, married Mr. Murdock in 1843 and died March 2, 1890. Her father was born May 4, 1790 in County Monaghan, Ireland, and came to America in 1809, at the age of 19. He spent a short time in Philadelphia and then went into the mercan-

tile business in Shelbyville, Ky. In 1832 he moved to Daviess county, Ky., and purchased a place near Owensboro, known as the Hap-hazard farm, where he spent the remainder of his life and died March 1, 1865. Francis Murdock, above mentioned, upon leaving Ireland went to Mexico, where he acted as civil engineer and interpreter for the Spanish government, for which services he is supposed to have been given land where the city of Austin now stands. Dr. Murdock's paternal grandfather, Joseph Murdock, died in County Monaghan, Ireland, Feb. 17, 1849, and his paternal grandmother, Eliza (Bell) Murdock, died April 3, 1844. His maternal great-grandfather was John Bell, whose wife was Eliza. They died in County Monaghan, Ireland, April 24, 1817 and April, 1831, respectively. Dr. Murdock's father's mother and his mother's father were brother and sister, the children of John and Eliza Bell. L. A. Murdock spent his youth in Louisville and Owensboro, Ky., where he attended both public and private school, the latter being taught by Prof. Henry T. Hart. In 1873 he removed to St. Joseph, La., where he attended private school for 2 years. In 1873 he removed to St. Joseph, La., where he attended private school for 2 years. In 1879 he entered the medical department of the University of Louisiana, afterward Tulane, which he attended 4 years, graduating in the spring of 1883 with the degree of M. D. He has practiced medicine in St. Joseph, La., ever since that date except a few years in Mississippi. Dr. Murdock belongs to the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and is a member of and an elder in the Presbyterian church, being the 8th consecutive generation of Presbyterian elders. He is a member of the American Medical association, the Southern Medical association, the Louisiana State Medical society, and the Tensas parish Medical society, and is the parish and municipal health officer. Dr. Murdock was married Jan. 21, 1886, to Nellie E. McGill, and they have 1 daughter, Mary Bell. Mrs. Murdock's father was James M. McGill, who was born Aug. 31, 1820, in Jefferson county, Miss. At 17 years of age he graduated at Oakland college, which afterward became Chamberlain and Hunt academy, now at Port Gibson. When quite young he took charge of his father's estate in Mississippi and Louisiana. The property in Louisiana included nearly all of Lake Bruin Island, over 5,000 acres, which had been entered by his father, James McGill. James M. McGill, one of the pioneer planters of Tensas parish, came here from Mississippi in 1840 and cleared nearly all of the Lake Bruin Island property. Oct. 30, 1850, he married Miss Sarah J. Davenport. This couple had 7 children, these 3 now living: Nellie, wife of Dr. Murdock; Olivia L., living in St. Joseph; Sarah, wife of Dr. McDonald Watkins of Natchez. James M. McGill died in 1898 at 78 years of age at the home of his son Nathaniel Davenport McGill. James M. McGill's father was James McGill and his mother was Penelope Coleman. This James McGill died in 1869. James M. McGill's grandfather was also named James McGill, who settled in Jefferson county near Rodney. He married a Miss Jones. Mrs. James M. McGill's father and mother were respectively Joseph and Letitia (Jeffries) Davenport, both of whom were born in Claiborne county, Miss. Her paternal grand-

father was James Davenport, of Virginia, who settled in the last named county. Her maternal grandfather, Jeffries, was killed during the Revolutionary war and her maternal grandmother was Priscilla (Shelby) Jeffries, a sister of Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky.

Pavy, F. Octave, M. D., widely known and successful physician of Leonville, was born at Grand Coteau, La., Nov. 27, 1879, son of Alfred and Lapearl (Guidry) Pavy, the former of whom was born in the city of New Orleans and the latter in St. Landry parish, La. The paternal grandfather, P. J. Pavy, came from France at an early date and located in New Orleans, where he engaged in mercantile business. His enterprises prospered, and at one time he owned the largest business in the city. Alfred Pavy, the father, was in mercantile business during the earlier portion of his career, but in 1888 he became a deputy clerk of court, so remaining until elected clerk of court of St. Landry parish, of which office he remained incumbent until the time of his death in the year 1910. He is survived by his wife. Ten children were born to their union, namely: J. R., an attorney at Opelousas; P. J., now deceased, was in real estate business at Crowley; Benjamin H., judge of the district court at Opelousas; Louise, living at Opelousas; F. Octave, the subject of this sketch; Blanche, wife of D. L. Guilbeau, attorney at Opelousas; Lila, living at Opelousas; Paul, assistant cashier of the Opelousas National bank; Albert B., a student at the Philadelphia (Pa.) Medical college; Lucille, wife of Edward Bereier, practicing dentist of Opelousas. F. Octave Pavy, the subject of this sketch, received his early education at the public schools of the locality in which he was born, after which he entered St. Charles college, where he remained a student during 2 years, then entering Louisiana State university, where he remained 3 years. Upon the completion of his academic education he matriculated in the medical department of Tulane university, from which in due time he graduated with the degree of M. D., in the class of 1904. Following the completion of his professional education he served 7 months as marine medical inspector for the Louisiana State Board of Health, his duties being performed in Central America and in New Orleans. After the completion of this service he opened offices at Leonville and there engaged in the practice of medicine, since remaining in this location and devoting his undivided attention to the requirements of his professional duties. He is a member of the St. Landry parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies, the American Medical association, the Catholic church, Knights of Columbus, and Woodmen of the World. He is now serving as a member of the police jury of St. Landry parish. Dec. 17, 1905, Dr. Pavy was married to Miss Fanny Dupre, a daughter of Judge G. L. and Julia (Estilette) Dupre, of Opelousas, both of whom were born in the State of Louisiana. Judge Dupre is now engaged in the practice of law at Opelousas. To Dr. and Mrs. Pavy 2 children have been born, namely: Edmond Estilette, attending the local public school, and Lapearl, who died in infancy. Dr. Pavy served as private secretary to Lieut.-Gov. Albert Estopinal, and during an extra session of the Louisiana state legislature served as clerk of the appropriations committee of the senate.

Payne, Grover Cleveland, prominent in the business life of Marion, La., is a son of Claiborne Jackson and Ida L. (Loper) Payne, and was born in Union parish, Oct. 26, 1884. His father was born in Alabama where he lived until about 30 years old. When 15 he ran away and joined the Confederate army in which he saw much service under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. After the war he returned to his home in Alabama and some years later he came to Lincoln parish, La., where he met and married Miss Ida L. Loper. He went back to his native state for a short time then returned to Union parish, where he remained until his death in 1888, having followed farming near Marion. Miss Loper was a student of Vienna, an old settlement in Lincoln parish, which has been abandoned on account of the railroad going elsewhere. C. J. Payne and his wife were the parents of 2 children: Grover C. Payne and Goldman Eva, now Mrs. C. T. Stripling, of Monroe, La. Grover C. Payne has spent all his life in his native parish and until 16 years old attended public school. He began life for himself as clerk for J. E. Roark in a general merchandise store at Marion, and pursued his education in the schools of that town, while clerking. This he continued until he was 20 years old. Having a desire to do something more profitable and substantial for himself, in 1905 he moved to what is now Litroe, laid out that town, named it, secured a post office and started a general merchandise store. He remained at that place 2 years when he sold on account of poor health and went to Sweetwater, Tex., to recuperate. After a sufficient time he returned to Marion and became a contractor for staves and ties, a business he has followed most successfully to the present time. In addition to this he also does a real estate and insurance business and is notary public. At this time he is council commander of the Woodmen of the World in Marion, secretary of the Columbian Woodmen, and is a member of the Baptist church in Marion. May, 1906, Mr. Payne was married to Miss Rosa Nettles, daughter of Joseph R. Nettles, of Union parish, and they have 2 children: Joseph Claiborne and Melba Elaine.

Penick, Rawley Martin, M. D., a prominent member of the medical profession, at Shreveport, La., was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., June 11, 1871, a son of William S. and Bettie (Martin) Penick. The subject of this biography was reared in Virginia and Louisiana, having lived in the former state until he was 13 years of age, when his parents moved to Shreveport. After availing himself of the advantages afforded by the common schools of his locality, he enrolled at Thatcher's Military institute, after which he went to Richmond, Va., matriculating at Richmond college. He later entered the University of Virginia, graduating in 1891, with the degree of A. B. and in 1893 he received his degree of M. D. Dr. Penick began the practice of his chosen profession in Rapides parish, where he remained for 4 years, removing to Asheville, N. C. After practicing very successfully there for 2 years he located in Alexandria, La., and in 1901 came to Shreveport. He has taken post-graduate work at Johns Hopkins university and at Chicago, specializing in surgery. He is a member of the Shreveport and Louisiana State Medical societies, American Medical association, and

the Tri-State Medical society, and the Southern Medical association. He has been visiting surgeon at the State Charity hospital at Shreveport for 10 years, where he lectures on surgery. He is also chief surgeon for the Louisiana Railway & Navigation Co., and is fraternally affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1897 Dr. Penick was united in wedlock to Eugenie Carnal, a daughter of Dr. Ruben Carnal, of Rapides parish. Three children have blessed this union, namely, Rawley M., Jr., Eugenie Elizabeth, and Ruben Carnal.

Penick, William Sydnor, D. D., was born at Oak Plain, the plantation home of his father in Halifax county, Va.; 3rd of 6 children of William and Elizabeth Armistead (Sydnor) Penick. He was brought up, until the age of 15, in the glad freedom of plantation life before the war, under the care of a well chosen tutor. This cultivated, Christian gentleman, Berryman Green, became an honored friend in the Penick household, living in the "office" with the boys; teaching them not only books but "manners and dancing." In 1851, Sydnor, being well grounded in English, Latin, Greek and mathematics, was given the choice of a profession. He promptly chose the law. His father, believing a practical knowledge of business methods a necessary preparation to any profession, "bound" him to a general merchandise firm in the county for a term of 3 years, "the boy to spend one Sunday of each month at home." At the end of this rather trying experience he matriculated at Richmond college, Richmond, Va. While pursuing his studies there he boarded in the home of the Rev. A. M. Poindexter, a minister of the Baptist denomination and a life friend of the Sydnor family. Handsome, brilliant and possessed of ample means, he became a favorite in college and also in the social life of Richmond. He founded and was made first president of the Philologian literary society in the college. This society is still in active existence. In 1876 the request came for a life sized portrait of the first president to be placed above the rostrum in the Philologian hall. The portrait was made by a Virginia artist, John J. Porter. At the end of the second year he was graduated from the college with the degree of B. A., which was a few years later changed to the more honorable one of M. A. and after a decade of successful work again was honored by the still more-to-be-coveted one of D. D. During the months spent in the home of Dr. Poindexter, yielding to the religious influence of the beloved counsellor, the young student renounced the idea of the law and determined to give his life to the gospel ministry. His father, anxious that there should be no mistake, pleaded for a longer course of study at the University of Virginia, but with the sanguineness of youth and the sureness of conviction, he entered at once into the life work chosen and in the autumn of 1858 was ordained into the Baptist ministry. Naturally, to his father and much loved tutor, who were of the Church of England, this change of plans was a disappointment, they believing a brilliant political career was in store for the talented boy. The first pastorate of the young preacher was in Chatham, Pittsylvania county, Va., one of the smaller Virginia towns that were, in ante-bellum years, most pleasant places of habitation—

leisure, culture and the boasted colonial ancestry made a class distinct and notable. There he met and married, Nov. 2, 1859, Miss Betty Tarpley Martin, daughter of Dr. Chesley Martin, and granddaughter of the famous Virginia surgeon, Dr. Rawley White, a union which lasted in uninterrupted happiness for 48 years. In Aug., 1861, he was made captain of a volunteer company from Pittsylvania county, the "Davy Logan Guards," which was financed by a patriotic kinsman of the Sydnors, Mr. David Logan, a bachelor of Halifax county, and entered the army under Armistead in the brave 53rd Virginia regiment. At the close of the war, his patrimony gone, negroes freed, a big roll of Confederate money (bills), with only a splendid courage, good health, a brave wife and three small children, he accepted an urgent call to go to West Virginia as State Missionary—locating at Charlestown, in the valley, torn by the disasters of war. After 2 years of residence there, it was decided by the State Board of Missions that Martinsburg, 40 miles farther up the valley, would be a more advantageous location for its work, and it was there he felt in later years that much of the best work of his ministry was accomplished over seemingly insurmountable difficulties. In 1874 having brought the church at Martinsburg from a membership of two ladies to a self-supporting church of more than 300 communicants, he took charge of the first church of Alexandria, Va. Here he spent 7 years of happy, contented service; winning, not only many into the faith he so earnestly believed, but a recognition of his talents throughout the North and South. Four years were given in Baltimore with the Hight Street church, supplying during the summer months various prominent pulpits in Brooklyn, Yonkers and other places. A strong man being needed in north Louisiana earnest persuasion was brought to bear upon the Baltimore divine who was known to have brought strength in weak places. Against the advice, and almost tearful pleading of friends in the east, the man of God was loyal to the promptings of duty. Declining flattering calls to several prominent churches in the northeast he came to serve the Master he had chosen in an humble service. He came south in May, 1885, immediately taking charge of a struggling church in Shreveport. Endowed with unusual charm of heart, mind and person, he here, as everywhere, became the friend, counsellor and beloved leader, not only in the city but in protestant affairs throughout the state, ably aiding his old and valued friend, Dr. Landrum, of New Orleans, in the Baptist cause, especially. His commanding presence and Chesterfieldian manners, combined with a heart as simple and a mind as guileless as a babe's won for him unusual love and confidence. His sermons, characterized by simplicity and beauty of diction, sound theology, eloquence and rhetorical perfection, delivered in a strong, musical voice and with grace of gesture, brought into his audiences all classes and creeds. His sympathy for suffering humanity was Christ-given. Finding no provision for orphan children in north Louisiana he founded the Genevieve Orphanage in Shreveport, now grown into a large and lasting memorial of the sweet child whose tragic death made the tenderness of love more tender. Also this Godly man, with the aid of Chris-

tions and Hebrews, founded associations for charity's sake that are yet broadening in usefulness. For 20 years he served the people of Louisiana, when, believing he should give the work into other hands, he removed to Elizabeth City, N. C., hoping a smaller pastorate might be less taxing in his declining years; but at the end of the 3rd year his beloved people recalled him and he returned to Shreveport and for three more years ministered to them, surrounded by children, grandchildren and the friends he cherished. At that time his voice failed him and resigning the care of the old church, he consented to speak once each Sunday morning at the Ardis Memorial, a mission built by Col. C. H. Ardis immediately across the river from Shreveport. In spite of a splendid resistance and the recuperating power given by a life of temperate habits, in 1905 failing health obliged the strong spirit to relinquish the fight. The bitter sorrow of disappointment was not allowed to dim the glory of a splendid optimism, although his desire to work to the end was not to be granted. The brightness of reflected glory shone through all the months of pain and surrounded by loved ones, at mid-day of June 30, 1907, the noble spirit came into the light of a new day and the "Dream of Beauty was Beauty."

Penick, William Sydnor, II, is one of the leading figures in the commercial and social life of New Orleans. He comes from a conspicuous line of American ancestry, several representatives of which took part in the Revolutionary war, the most distinguished having been Col. Raleigh White. Mr. Penick's father was William Sydnor Penick, D. D., a prominent minister of the Baptist faith and captain of Co. 1, 53rd Virginia regiment, the directing organization of Pickett's immortal charge at Gettysburg. A brief review of Dr. Penick's life immediately precedes this one of his son and is from the pen of one who loved him and sympathized with all his high ambitions. The mother of Mr. Penick was Betty Tarpley Martin, and an uncle, Raleigh White Martin, was colonel of the 53rd Virginia regiment. The parents of Mr. Penick were both natives of Halifax county, Va., the father having been born May 12, 1836, and the mother Nov. 23, 1840. Their children were 10 in number and were named: Rebecca Chesley (Mrs. James B. Johnson); Elizabeth Sydnor, died in 1868, age 4 years; William Sydnor; Rawley Martin; Mary Louise (Mrs. James P. Ford); Betty Bruce, died 1877, age 4 years; Nathan Tredway; Nellie Cawood, died 1900, age 20 years; Mattie Brantley (Mrs. Burr D. Ilgenfritz), and Genevieve, died 1889, age 6 years. The 3rd of these in the order of birth is William Sydnor, born Aug. 21, 1867. He was educated in the schools of Virginia and Baltimore. In the latter place he entered business in 1884, but when his father came to Louisiana in 1885 the son came with him and located at Shreveport, where he began the study of law. Later he connected himself with the First National bank of that city and by close application to his duties became successively assistant cashier, cashier, and vice-president. Appreciating a splendid business opportunity in another line, he resigned active office in the bank in 1897 and formed a partnership with James P. Ford, under the name of Penick & Ford, for wholesale dealing in sugar cane products. This

partnership was incorporated in 1903, Mr. Peniek becoming president. This business has come to be one of the noted successes of New Orleans and its products are among the best and most widely known in the United States. In addition to this business, with which his name is so conspicuously identified, he is connected with the First National Bank at Shreveport as vice-president and is a director of the Whitney-Central National bank of New Orleans. In political affairs Mr. Peniek has always voted with the democrats in state and local questions but has never voted for democratic president, nor any other president, on account of his leaning towards National republican ideas. Feb. 18, 1891, Mr. Peniek was married to Miss Ottelia, daughter of Edward and Palestine (Cole) Jacobs, of Shreveport, and they have 2 children; William Ernest and Veva. Edward Jacobs, the father of Mrs. Peniek, was a native of Prussia who came to the United States when a young man and settled at Shreveport, acquiring a considerable fortune and becoming one of the foremost business men in that city. Mr. Peniek is a member of the Boston, Pickwick, Country and Audubon Golf clubs and belongs to several of the carnival associations. The home at the entrance of Audubon place is one of the most delightful in the city and is the center of much culture and social refinement.

Porter, Charles Vernon, of Natchitoches, former district judge, now judge of the court of appeals, and member of the state central committee, at large, was born in De Soto parish, Jan. 1, 1857. His father, J. C. Porter, a native of Georgia, came to Shreveport, La., about the year 1835, and was one of the pioneer merchants of that city for a number of years. Removing to Greenwood, La., thence to Mansfield, and afterwards to Natchitoches, he engaged in planting in the latter parish. J. C. Porter married Miss Sarah Garrett, daughter of William Garrett, of Alabama. Mr. Garrett removed to the parish of Caddo, La., and became a planter. In 1873, J. C. Porter died, at the age of 67 years; his wife passed away, aged 57 years. The subject of this sketch, Judge Porter, is the youngest of 5 sons and 2 daughters: Elizabeth (died); Caroline Frances (died), wife of James B. Odon; Alexander S. (died); John T. (died); William Garrett (died); Thomas F., residing at Alexandria, and Charles Vernon Porter. The latter was left an orphan in his youth. At the age of 16, after having been educated at the Shreveport institute, he went to Shreveport where he found employment from 1873 to 1877; returning to Natchitoches, was deputy postmaster and clerk until 1880, when he began the study of law in the office of the late Judge L. B. Watkins, and D. C. Scarborough (now of Natchitoches), and was admitted to the bar of Shreveport in 1882. After practicing law for 6 years in Natchitoches, he removed to Shreveport where he edited the "Daily Democrat," an influential daily newspaper. The law firm of Pierson & Porter (David Pierson, since deceased, and Charles Vernon Porter) which was established in 1892, and which had a most extensive practice in north Louisiana, was dissolved in 1900 when Mr. Porter left Shreveport to resume residence and business at Natchitoches, and after he had filled the unexpired term, as dis-

trict attorney, of Hon. Phanor Breazeale, who had been elected to Congress. In 1900, Mr. Porter was elected judge of the 11th judicial district, comprising the parishes of Natchitoches and Red River; was reelected in 1904; resigned in 1907 to accept the position of judge of the court of appeals, which had been created by an amendment to the state constitution in 1906. Judge Porter was a member of the democratic state central committee, and as a leading spirit in the anti-lottery campaign, while on the committee to abolish the Louisiana state lottery, he was associated with such distinguished citizens as Hon. E. D. White, the present chief justice of the United States Supreme court; Judge Farrar, Judge Charles Parlange, Col. C. Harrison Parker, and many other prominent men. The judge is always alert in joining every movement looking to the political, social and moral advancement of Louisiana, and has at all times been a prime factor in public affairs. He was twice married; first, in 1884 to Miss Violet Sachs, by whom he had 4 children: Charles Vernon Porter, Jr., a graduate of Yale university, now residing in Baton Rouge, and member of the law firm of Taylor, Smitherman & Porter, one of the leading legal counselors' partnerships of East Baton Rouge parish; Harold Porter, of Natchitoches; Edith, and Jeanah, wife of I. Harmanson, of Shreveport. The second marriage, with Miss Lucia Lawless, took place in 1901, and that union was blessed with 1 son, Blanchard L. Porter. Judge Porter is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Pythian order.

Pulford, Frank J., D. D. S., successful dentist of Opelousas, La., was born at Opelousas, May 31, 1866, son of George and Eva (Christman) Pulford, the former of whom was born in England and the latter in Opelousas. The father was among the early settlers at Opelousas, where he followed the saddlery business until 1905. He was a Mason of high standing. Frank J. Pulford was the 3rd of 6 children born to his parents, as follow: George C., carpenter, of Opelousas; John, bookkeeper, in the service of a Mississippi lumber company; Frank J., the subject of this sketch; Minnie, Nettie, wife of H. O. Fauman, of Opelousas; Asa, wife of M. N. Childs, assistant cashier of the People's bank, Opelousas. Frank J. Pulford is a graduate of the Southern Dental college, Atlanta, Ga., class of 1891, and has been in dental practice at Opelousas since shortly after the time of his graduation. In 1895 Dr. Pulford was married to Miss Stella Deunick, of Belleview, La., who died in 1899 after having become the mother of 2 children, 1 of whom died in infancy. The surviving child of this union—Frank—is at Marion, Ala., at this writing preparing for entrance to the Government Naval academy at Annapolis in the spring of 1914. In 1901 Dr. Pulford was married to Miss Bertha Saizan, of Port Barre, La., who died in 1905.

Richard, Gerasime, M. D., well known and successful physician, financier, and planter, Leonville, St. Landry parish, La., was born at Grand Coteau, St. Landry parish, July 29, 1871; son of Arthur and Elodie (Robin) Richard, the former of whom is a native of England and the latter of France. The father followed the vocation of a farmer. The maternal grandfather, Napoleon

Robin, was a son of the famous Dr. Robin of France, a noted specialist. In his later years he came to America and practiced for a time, and died in this country about one hundred and ten years ago. Both of Dr. Richard's parents are living at this time. To their union 11 children were born, as follow: Gerasime, the subject of this sketch; Robert, engaged in farming at Grand Coteau; Frank and Raymond, also living at Grand Coteau; Leo, in mercantile business at Sunset; Arthur, attending high school at Opelousas; Phylo, wife of F. Daigian, of Port Barre; Corilee, at the parental home; Vallerie, wife of B. Duron, a conductor on the Southern Pacific R. R.; Beatrice and Edna, at the parental home. In the course of his education Gerasime Richard attended St. Charles college, at Grand Coteau, and later was a student at Louisiana state university. When his academic education had been completed, he entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which, in due time, he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1897. During about 6 months following his graduation he practiced medicine at Sunset, but thereafter he moved his offices to Leonville, where he has since remained in practice. Apart from his large medical practice, the doctor is interested in real estate and in banking business. He is manager of the Leonville branch bank of the Union Bank & Trust Co. of Opelousas. Also, he is a member of the board of directors of the last-named institution, and is interested in farming. He is a member of the St. Landry parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies, Free and Accepted Masons, Woodmen of the World, Knight Templars, and order of the Mystic Shrine. In 1898 Dr. Richard was married to Miss Zula Richard, of Grand Coteau, and a daughter of Volsan and Marie (Hodges) Richard, the former of whom follows the vocation of a farmer. After having become the mother of 1 daughter, Zula, who is now attending the Louisiana State normal school at Natchitoches, Mrs. Richard died in 1899. In Nov., 1900, Dr. Richard was married to Miss Anne Belle Cain, a daughter of I. H. and Helen (Platt) Cain, of Leonville, the former of whom was born in the state of Mississippi and resided in Pointe Coupée parish, La., previous to locating at Leonville. He follows the business of a farmer. Mr. Cain is a son of Gen. Cain, of Civil war fame. To Dr. and Mrs. Richard 1 child has been born, namely, Annebel, who is now attending the graded school at Leonville.

Robinson, John Lorenzo, M. D., son of William L. and Eliza (McNeill) Robinson, was born in Fenton township, Whiteside county, Ill., Oct. 14, 1851. The parents were natives of Ohio and Ireland respectively, the father having spent most of his life in Fenton, Ill., and the mother when 16 years old came to America, first to New Orleans, then up the Mississippi river to Illinois. They were married in Whiteside county and became the parents of 3 sons, namely: John L., James, deceased, and Sanford, now living at Kewanee, Ill. J. L. Robinson spent his youth in Illinois, attended public school in Annawan, Ill., where he passed through the high school grades. Succeeding this, he worked for a while in a drug store in Annawan, and in 1882 entered the Chicago homeopathic

college, graduating in 1885 with the degree of M. D., and began practice at once in his home town, where he remained until 1889. In that year he came to Hammond, La., where he has practiced medicine since. For post-graduate work done in absentia, Dr. Robinson was granted an additional degree of medical doctor by the Hannemann medical college and hospital of Chicago in 1905. Dr. Robinson has taken great interest in school matters in Hammond and acted as president of the school board for 15 years. He and 2 others were instrumental in creating a public sentiment resulting in the issue of \$6,000 bonds to build a school and in 1913 \$50,000 bonds were voted for school purposes. He installed and brought into existence the Central drug store, which he carried on for more than a decade and then sold. He has continued the practice of his profession and is one of the well-known and successful physicians of the state. For a period of 16 to 18 years the doctor was a prominent member of the board of health and some of the time was its president. He is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the Southern Homeopathic Medical association. He belongs to the Masonic order, the Woodmen of the World, the Woodman's Circle and was formerly an Odd Fellow. He adheres to the principles of the Congregational church. Dr. Robinson has been married twice, the first time to Miss Ella V. Way, by whom there were 6 children. The second marriage, Feb. 8, 1912, was to Miss Ann Elizabeth Norwood, of West Feliciana parish, who was a graduate nurse in the Touro infirmary.

Roger, Charles S., M. D., was born in Assumption parish, La., Dec. 12, 1883; son of Stephan E. and Felician (Bordreaux) Roger, both of whom also were born in Assumption parish, La., where the father has followed the lifetime occupation of a farmer. During the Civil war he served 3 years as a volunteer in the Confederate army, and took part in a number of the notable engagements of that great struggle. After the surrender he returned to his home and resumed the cultivation of his fields, which have since engaged his undivided attention. His wife died Jan. 31, 1913. Charles S. Roger was the 7th of 8 living children born to his parents. These, in order of their birth, are as follow: Medrie E., now at the parental home; Ocena, wife of C. C. Rybisbey, druggist, of Lake Arthur, La.; Clay A., on the farm; Eugene P., assistant cashier in Bank of Assumption; William J., in office of Southern Pacific R. R.; Noelle, at the parental home; Charles S., the subject of this sketch; Louise, wife of Benjamin Rybisbey, mercantile clerk, Lake Charles, La. Two children, not here named, are now deceased. In the course of acquiring his education Charles S. Roger attended Jefferson college, in St. James parish, La., and in due time graduated from that school with the class of 1903. When his academic education had been completed he entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1908, having in the meantime served 1 year as an interne in the Charity hospital at Shreveport, La. Following his graduation Dr. Roger located at Napoleonville and there began the practice of his profession, which has since occupied his undivided attention. He is at this time health officer

of Assumption parish, and has been incumbent of that office since the year 1911. Dr. Roger is a member of the Catholic church and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and Alpha Kappa Kappa fraternity. April 27, 1912, Dr. Roger was married to Miss Pearl Falterman, a daughter of Elphege and Ida (Picon) Falterman, of Patterson, La., where Mr. Falterman occupies the position of foreman for the F. B. Williams Lumber Co. Dr. and Mrs. Roger have 1 son, Charles S., Jr.

Rupp, John A., M. D., well-known and successful physician of Algiers, Orleans parish, La., was born at Algiers, March 1, 1878; son of John and Eliza (Crane) Rupp, the former of whom was born in Germany and came to America with his parents when a small boy. The family located at St. Louis, Mo., where John Rupp was educated and passed the days of his youth. From that city he came south with a brother, while yet a young man, and located at Algiers, where he became connected with the baking business, which industry claimed his attention throughout the remaining years of his life. He died in Algiers in 1890. Eliza Crane, to whom John Rupp was married at Algiers, was born in that city, and was a daughter of John and Alice (Wahlen) Crane. Her whole life was passed in the city in which she was born. She survived her husband about 11 years, and died in 1901. The maternal great-grandmother, Wahlen, who was among the very early settlers at Algiers, attained the age of 96 years. John A. Rupp, the subject of this sketch, was the third of 8 children born to his parents. He attended private schools until his 12th year had been reached, when his father died and he was obliged to begin work by which he could contribute toward the support of the family of younger children. During the succeeding 5 years he was employed in connection with the copper and sheet iron business, and following this, he passed about 18 months working at the blacksmith's trade. During these latter years, however, he was making arrangements for a career in a wholly different line of endeavor, and in furtherance of his plans in 1897 he entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which institution he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1900. Immediately after the completion of his professional education he opened offices in the city in which he was born and there began the practice of medicine. He has since continued resident there and has devoted his undivided attention to the requirements of his profession. The doctor is affiliated with the democratic party, and takes the patriotic citizen's interest in public and political affairs, to the extent of aiding in the selection of the best available men to fill the offices and administer the laws under which he and his neighbors live. In 1902 Dr. Rupp was elected to the office of coroner of Orleans parish, and has since been successively reelected to succeed himself in that capacity, being at this time incumbent of the office. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent Knights of America, Southern Pacific Benevolent association, and the Catholic Ladies' Benevolent association. Of the 8 children born to Dr. Rupp's parents, 5 are living at this time.

Rusca, John L., of Donaldsonville, parish of Ascension, superintendent of the parish schools, was born at Natchitoches, La., Dec. 31, 1872; son of John and Theresa (Delmonico) Rusca, who were both from Switzerland, the husband having emigrated to Louisiana at the age of 14 with an uncle, and his wife, Theresa, having come to the United States, with her parents when she was 2 years old. John Rusca went into business at Natchitoches, as a dealer in general merchandise, and was more than 50 years a successful tradesman. John L. Rusca, the subject of this biography, is the second of 9 children, namely: Eugenia, wife of Robert Cook, residing at Shreveport, La.; John L., a citizen of Donaldsonville; Josephine, Regina, wife of Max O'Connell, a planter in Pointe Coupée parish; J. Delmonico, attorney-at-law, at Natchitoches; St. Elmo, a dentist, graduate of Philadelphia dental college; Leo A., merchant, at Shreveport; Earl and Stella, wife of Otto Reinach, residing at Gibbsland, parish of Bienville, La. After having been educated at the state normal school, Natchitoches, and also at the summer school of the University of Chicago, Ill., John L. Rusca was a teacher in Natchitoches parish, in Lafourche parish, for 3 years, in Vermilion, at Dutch Town, and in the parish of Ascension. He was principal of Dutch Town high school for 2 years, leaving that position to accept the principalship of Donaldsonville high school, of which he was the head during 7 years. In 1909 he was elected superintendent of the parish schools of Ascension, and has held that office ever since. Prof. Rusca is of the Roman Catholic faith, a member of the Knights of Columbus at Donaldsonville, and has been advocate of that lodge for the last 4 years. He is also a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Dec., 1904, occurred the marriage of Prof. Rusca and Miss Nellie Beregeay, daughter of August and Augusta (Beltier) Beregeay, the former a native of France, who emigrated to the United States at the age of 17, in the year 1837, and locating at Donaldsonville, was a teacher in the public schools for a long time, and died in Nov., 1891. His widow, who was a native of New Orleans, passed away in 1913. Prof. Rusca and wife have 2 children, John Lucian and Ralph Austin.

St. Amant, Guy S., M. D., of Gonzales, parish of Ascension, was born at St. Amant, La., July 27, 1884; the son of Pierre T. and Elizabeth (Montgomery) St. Amant, the former a native of St. Amant, La., and the latter born in East Baton Rouge. The St. Amant family is of French nationality, Dr. St. Amant's paternal grandfather having come to Louisiana a great many years ago. His son, Pierre T., was a physician holding a license from the state board of medical examiners, and practicing his profession for more than 30 years until his death, March 9, 1909. His wife had preceded him to the grave in 1893. Their family consisted of 13 children: Winnie, Arthur, Sidney, Felix, Ida (died), Eric, Gertrude (deceased), Hugh M., Etta, Guy S., now a physician; Clyde, attorney-at-law; Alvin (died), L. Penrose, a dentist. Clyde St. Amant, a graduate of Tulane law department of the class of 1910, is established at Donaldsonville; Guy S. St. Amant, the subject of this sketch, was educated at St. Amant high school, and at Tulane university, grad-

uating in the medical department in 1911, and since receiving his degree, practicing at Gonzales. He is a member of the Parish Medical and the Louisiana State Medical societies, is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, Camp No. 56, of Gonzales.

St. Martin, Pierre Edward, of 7933 Spruce street, New Orleans, was born in St. John the Baptist parish, La., May 18, 1842, and is the son of Pierre August and Louise (Perret) St. Martin, both of whom were born in St. Charles parish; the former, Feb. 26, 1808, and the latter in the year 1806. The paternal grandfather, P. B. St. Martin, also was born in the last-named parish. He was a planter and an attorney, and during a number of years served on the bench as judge of the district composed of St. John the Baptist, St. Charles and Jefferson parishes, enjoying the reputation of being an able, faithful, just jurist. Later he was elected to the first general assembly of Louisiana, and served as the speaker of the house. He passed his last days in retirement at his plantation home. The maternal grandparents, Charles and Louise (Darensbourg) Perret, were natives of the same vicinity as was P. B. St. Martin. The ancestors of the St. Martin family in Louisiana went from France to Canada, and later came from the last-named country to Louisiana. The maternal ancestors, the Perrets, came from Dauphiné, France, directly to this state, in the early part of the 18th century. Pierre August St. Martin was twice married. Gestavie Darensbourg, his first wife, bore 3 daughters, two of whom are deceased. Aimee, one of these, died of yellow fever at the age of 18 years. Gestavie died about 1902. Mathilde, first-born of the first marriage, is now the widow, of Théophile Perret, living at Whitney plantation, St. John the Baptist parish, and the mother of 2 children, one of whom, Léonie, died about 1904. The other, Mathilde, is the wife of Henry Tassin, who has occupied the office of assessor of St. John the Baptist parish, more than 20 years. Some years after the death of his first wife, Pierre August St. Martin married the widow of Drausin Perret, and 5 children, as follows, were born to this union: Amélie, who died in infancy; Pierre Edward, the subject of this sketch; Alfred, died in 1866; Felix, Amélie (the second of that name), died in 1910. She, in association with a Miss Vienne, and assisted by Archbishop Perché, founded St. Philomene convent, on Bayou Lafouche. Pierre Edward St. Martin received his earlier education from a private tutor—a political refugee from France—at his home. Later he attended St. Joseph's college, Bardstown, Ky., and afterward entered Jefferson college, St. James parish, where his studies were interrupted by the beginning of the Civil war. Just prior to the time for his graduation with the late lamented martyr, Michel Fortier, his beloved and only class companion. In March, 1862, he left college to enlist in Capt. Lézin Beemel's infantry company, which became attached to the 30th Louisiana volunteer infantry, under Col. Gus. A. Bleaux. After the fall of New Orleans, owing to the useless disorder in the evacuation of that city by the Confederates, Capt. Beemel's company was disbanded, but St. Martin reënlisted as sergeant of a company organized to stop the pillaging of plantations in West Louisiana, and was present at the capture of Des Allemands by the Confed-

erates the first Confederate success in Louisiana after the fall of New Orleans. Later he joined the signal corps at Port Hudson and was some time afterward captured there, and, with his command, imprisoned at Ship Island, where he remained many months. In 1865 he was paroled and exchanged, and was en route from Vicksburg to his command when news of the surrender came. A particularly saddening incident connected with this exchange of prisoners, and one that deeply affected Mr. St. Martin at the time, was the loss of the lives of 1,200 Federal troops as a result of the explosion of the boilers of a river boat upon which they were being transported home after being exchanged. After the surrender, Mr. St. Martin returned to the plantation home and assisted his father until the old home property was finally sold. In 1866 he was appointed deputy collector of internal revenue under Gens. Benton and Steadman, and occupied that office 2 years. Afterward, in 1879, he purchased his father-in-law's plantation, in St. Charles parish, and during some years served as a member of the police jury of that parish. This place was later sold, and in 1880, associated with his brother, Théophile Perret, he bought the Whitney plantation, consisting of about 1,200 acres, which has been kept in successful cultivation to this time, producing rice and sugar cane. In 1883, Mr. St. Martin, with his partner, Mr. T. Perret, bought the Almeda plantation, also in St. Charles parish. Meeting with little success there, they sold the place in 1891. In June, 1870, Pierre Edward St. Martin was married to Isabel Devenport, daughter of Charles Devenport of New Orleans and St. Charles parish. Mr. Devenport was born in Iberville parish in 1816, his ancestors being from Virginia. His wife, Coralie Bernard, a native of East Baton Rouge parish, was a daughter of Gen. Joseph Bernard de Montgery, a veteran of the war of 1815. Four of their sons, Charles, Edward, Arthur and Armand Devenport, served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war. Four daughters were also born to Mr. and Mrs. Devenport: Kate, now Mrs. Howard Wailes of Memphis, Tenn.; Isabelle, the wife of the subject of the sketch; Emma, widow of R. B. Montgomery, and Eugenie, who died in childhood. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. St. Martin, namely: Armand Edward, who, after the completion of his education, began commercial life as bookkeeper for H. D. McKown, New Orleans. After 2 years this business changed hands and he became cashier for H. B. Stephens & Co., where he remained 2 years. Thereafter he filled the position of bookkeeper for S. G. Kreeger 6 years, but then found it necessary to give up office work, on account of failing health, and became manager of Whitney, his father's plantation, which he has administered with great success, and where he has remained to this time. In 1911, he married Bertha, youngest daughter of the late Louis St. Martin, so well and favorably known in this city and throughout Louisiana, which he represented many years most honorably in the congress of the United States, prior and since the war. No children have been born to them. Joseph Preston, the second son, began life as a clerk in the Whitney-Central National bank, and at this time is the well-known and faithful manager of the Carrollton branch of this great and well pat-

ronized southern institution. He is married to Daisy Patten of New Orleans, whose father served in the Federal army during the Civil war, and 5 children have been born to their union: Isabelle, Ruth, Hilda, Preston, Jr., and Maurice St. Martin. In 1905, when the New Orleans home of Pierre Edward St. Martin was built, for his occupancy, the contiguous territory in Carrollton was entirely unimproved, but that region has long since been solidly built up and has become one of the most attractive parts of the up-town portion of New Orleans.

Scales, John Lytle, M. D., a prominent and well-known member of the medical profession at Shreveport, was born in Mansfield, La., Nov. 3, 1871; a son of John L. and Margaret (Mundy) Scales. His father was born in Tennessee and his mother in Louisiana. Both came of families originally from North Carolina. Dr. Scales' father was an able lawyer of Mansfield, where he practiced until his death, at the age of 57 years. He was a Confederate soldier, and was awarded the Confederate cross by the Daughters of the Confederacy. He never sought political honors, but was prominent in politics and public affairs, and during the reconstruction days served in the state legislature, and took a prominent part in overthrowing the "Carpet Bag" regime, which had possession of the government of the state at that time. His widow, the mother of Dr. Scales, is now 65 years of age, and resides in Mansfield. She is the mother of 3 children, namely: John L., Sallie, now Mrs. C. W. Page of Shreveport, and Roy, now Mrs. J. R. Miller, of Minden, La. Dr. Scales was reared at Mansfield, and in 1892 graduated from Centenary college, then located at Jackson, now at Shreveport, La. In that college Dr. Scales was first an assistant tutor, and later a member of the faculty. By teaching he was able to educate himself, both in literature and medicine. In 1897 he graduated at the head of his class from the University of Nashville, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1898. He began the practice of medicine at Mansfield, La. He later moved to Alden Bridge, in Bossier parish, where he practiced successfully for a period of 10 years. In 1909 he went to Europe, where he spent a year and a half in post-graduate work in London and Vienna, to prepare himself as a specialist on the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat. On his return to America he located at Shreveport, where he has built up a splendid practice, and has proved himself a skillful and efficient specialist. He is a member of the Shreveport and Louisiana State Medical societies, of the Southern and Tri-State Medical societies, and the American Medical association. Fraternally he is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, Kappa Alpha, and is a devout member of the Methodist church. Dr. Scales has been twice married; first, to Miss Olive Webb, who died, leaving 2 children, John J. and Olive Webb. His second wife, a sister of his first, was Ethel Webb, and to this union was born 1 child, Leon Webb Scales. The sisters whom he married were from an old and distinguished family of Nashville, Tenn.

Shute, Frank Craton, M. D., physician and druggist, Opelousas, La., was born at that city, June 7, 1878, and is a son of Dr. Ira and Georgia A. (Kouls) Shute, both natives of Ohio, but reared in

Kentucky. The father was born in the year 1850, in Lawrence county, O. He received his professional education at Louisville, Ky., graduating with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1873. During about 3 years following he was connected with steamboat life on the river, his father being captain of a boat. In 1876 he practiced medicine for a time in Kentucky, but in the same year came south on his father's boat and began practice at Opelousas. In 1886 he returned to Kentucky for a stay of about 1 year, when he again came south and located at Shuteston, La., where he practiced until 1892, when he returned to Opelousas and remained in practice there until the time of his death in 1908. In connection with his medical practice he owned and operated a drug business throughout the years of his practice at Opelousas. His wife died in 1909. The paternal grandfather, Capt. J. G. Shute, was killed by the explosion of the boilers of his steamboat at Greenville, Miss. He was from Maine, born in 1822, and his father came from Canada. The paternal grandmother, Harriett C. (Smith) Shute, died in Ohio. Frank Craton Shute, the subject of this sketch, was the second of 4 children born to his parents, as follow: James L., mechanical engineer, Port Barre, La.; Frank Craton, subject of this sketch; Irene E., now at the paternal home; Mattie K., widow of John P. Boagni. Frank Craton received his early education at the public schools of Opelousas, following which he attended the state normal school at Danville, Ind. He then entered the hospital college of medicine, Louisville, Ky., where he was a student during 2 years, afterward matriculating in the medical department of Tulane university, from which he received the degree of M. D. in the class of 1904. When his professional education had been completed he began medical practice at Opelousas, but after about 2 years moved his offices to Port Barre, La., and there practiced medicine about 3 years, then returning to Opelousas, where he has since remained. In 1908 he succeeded to the ownership of the drug business formerly conducted by his father, and has carried on that enterprise to this time. The doctor has some plantation interests also. He is a member of the St. Landry parish Medical and the Louisiana State Medical societies, the American Medical association, and has attained the Knights Templar degrees in Masonry, and belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World, Knights of the Maccabees, Tribe of Ben Hur, and the Loyal Order of Moose. He is affiliated with the Methodist church. Jan. 25, 1905, Dr. Shute was married to Miss Vermyl Hays, a daughter of C. L. Hays, who has been chief of police of the city of Opelousas during the past 16 years. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Shute, namely. Frank Craton, Jr., and Georgia E., the former of whom is now attending school.

Smith, Glenn Jones, M. D., of Amite; coroner and ex-member of the board of health of Tangipahoa parish, was born Feb. 22, 1881, at Jackson, La.; son of Phillip Smith, who died at the age of 35, and of Elizabeth Toadvin Smith, who departed this life in her 30th year. Dr. Smith was educated at Gibsland normal institute, Gibsland, La.; taught school for 2 years in Webster parish; studied medicine at the American medical college, St. Louis, graduating in

1906. Dr. Smith enlisted as first lieutenant, state guard medical corps. Since Aug., 1906, he has been a resident of Amite, and has built up a fine practice. Politically, he is with the democratic party, and his religion is Protestant. In fraternal orders the doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Maccabees, the Red Men, the Woodmen of the World and Columbian Woodmen. Dec. 19, 1906, occurred his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Marsalis, daughter of B. F. and Lula (Leslie) Marsalis. They had 1 child, Ruth, 4 years of age. Mrs. Smith died Nov. 15, 1912. The doctor contracted a second marriage, Jan. 14, 1914. His present wife is Nellie Barnette Smith.

Street, Joseph Lewis, merchant; son of Thomas Parke and Emily Kate (Norwood) Street, was born in Amite county, Miss. Thomas Parke Street was born in Liberty, Miss., Nov. 16, 1839, and has lived in that vicinity all his life. After an elementary education he entered Oakland college, near Rodney, from which he graduated in 1858 with the degree of A. B. This Oakland college was a prosperous and important institution in ante-bellum days, and in it Mr. Street gained quite a reputation as a debater. There was considerable secession talk among the students, but Mr. Street opposed secession and represented his literary society in an exhibition, making a strong speech against secession, in which he predicted what actually came to pass. Oakland college was an endowed institution, the funds of which had been loaned to rich planters who, on account of the war, were unable to pay the loan, and the property had to be sold. In the administration of Gov. Alcorn the state purchased the grounds and buildings of the old Oakland college and established the Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical college, which is the most prominent colored institution in Mississippi. From the funds of this sale there was established the Chamberlain-Hunt academy, which is now a flourishing institution at Port Gibson, Miss. As already stated, Mr. Street was opposed to secession, but remained loyal to the South, and as soon as it seemed necessary, in 1862, he joined the 33d Mississippi regiment of infantry. On account of poor health he was discharged in March, 1863, but in October of that year, after recuperating, he reentered the army in the 9th Louisiana battalion cavalry. After serving in this command about 2 months, he was put on detached service in the commissary at Liberty, Miss., where he was at the surrender, in May, 1865. From there he went to Clinton to get his parole from the Federal government. Mr. Street was in the Mississippi legislature in 1896 and 1898. His father was Henry Goodall Street, who came from Virginia and practiced law in Woodville, Miss., and later in Liberty, Miss., where he died in 1875. He was a very ardent secessionist and was displeased at the position his son took when a student at Oakland college. T. P. Street's maternal grandfather was Thomas Batchelor, who had large planting interests and was the first clerk of Amite county. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Mississippi. In 1860 T. P. Street married Emily Kate Norwood, who was born April 2, 1841, in East Feliciana parish. She was the daughter of Judge Abel J. Norwood, who settled the town of Norwood. To

them the following children were born: Carrie Parke, died in infancy; Thomas Carey, died at 19 years of age while a student in the L. S. U., in 1883; Charles Napoleon, at Street, Miss.; Dr. H. Norwood, at Little Rock, Ark.; Estelle F., died in 1885; Joseph Lewis, merchant in Norwood; Katie V., now Mrs. H. L. Lewis, living at Street, Miss.; Mary Ella, died in 1885; Abel J., in insurance business in Street and Greenville, Miss.; Julia W., now Mrs. A. G. Payne, of Jacksonville, Fla. Joseph L. Street spent his youth in the vicinity of his birthplace, where he attended both public and private schools until 14 years old. He then worked on a farm for 3 years, after which he clerked in the store of T. P. Street & Co., from 1891 to 1893. He then moved to Norwood, La., where he formed the Norwood Mercantile Co., Ltd., a Louisiana corporation. The members of this company are: T. P., Mrs. E. K., Dr. H. N. and J. L. Street and I. D. Norwood. Of this company, J. L. Street has been the manager from its organization to the present time. The company does a general mercantile trade and is one of the prominent business houses in this part of the state. March 14, 1901, Mr. Street married Maude, daughter of F. B. and Maggie (Clement) Watkins, of St. Helena parish, and a relative of Judge Land. Mr. and Mrs. Street are the parents of 4 children: Mabel Louise, Frances Carey, Joseph L., Jr., Thomas Parke.

Strickland, Henry K., successful educator and attorney, Baton Rouge, La., was born in St. Helena parish, La., near Greensburg, Aug. 3, 1878; son of Milton A. and Victoria Ann (Richardson) Strickland, both of whom are now deceased; were born in this state and were representatives of old Louisiana families. The father followed the profession of an attorney and long practiced in St. Helena parish. He represented his district in the state senate, and later occupied the bench as judge of the circuit court during 8 years. He served as chairman of the democratic committee of the 6th congressional district, and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1898. He was born in 1850 and died in 1907. Henry Strickland was the second of 4 children born to his parents. His youth was passed in his native parish, where he attended private schools. At the age of 14 years he matriculated at Louisiana State university, from which he graduated with the class of 1898, receiving the degree of bachelor of arts, and in 1899 his alma mater conferred on him the degree of master of arts. Following his graduation he taught at Macon, Mo., and then returned to Louisiana. After a short time spent in teaching he became a member of the faculty of Louisiana State university, this relation continuing from 1901 to 1906, when he was elected superintendent of schools for East Baton Rouge parish. The duties of this latter office he successfully fulfilled until July 1, 1913. At that time he began the practice of law at Baton Rouge, having studied privately and having passed examination before the Louisiana supreme court, Dec. 1, 1912, when he was licensed to practice. He is a member of the law firm of Favrot & Strickland. Mr. Strickland is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and is a Master Mason. He is also a member of the Baptist church. In 1897 Mr. Strickland was married to Miss Frances Selina Benton, of Amite City, La.

Theriot, Mark, D. D. S., successful practicing dentist and automobile representative at Luteher, was born in Lafourche parish, La., June 14, 1877; son of Alexander and Ella May (Dardin) Theriot, the former of whom was born in the same locality as was the son, and has followed the lifelong vocation of a planter. He is living at this time, but his wife is deceased. The maternal grandfather, Capt. Robert Dardin, Sr., was a man of marked ability. He served the Confederacy during the Civil war, with the rank of captain, and it was he who supervised the building of Fort Livingston, on Grand Isle. The paternal grandfather, Theriot, was a land owner in Lafourche parish. He was a French-Canadian, and came from Nova Scotia with the Acadian colonists at the time the French evacuated that region. He settled in Lafourche parish, and there his efforts were rewarded with prosperity. He is now deceased. His wife's maiden name was Melrose Lapine. Twelve children were born to the parents of Dr. Mark Theriot, only six of whom are living at this time, these being as follows: Justin, now supervising the management of his father's plantation; Dr. Mark, the subject of this sketch; Ida, wife of A. J. Blouin, located in Lafourche parish, near Raceland; Corinelia, wife of Harry Chauvin, cashier of the Bank of Raceland; Ella, widow of Robert Smith, of Raceland; May, widow of Eseria Lalambe, and now at the paternal home. Mark Theriot attended Jefferson college, Convent, La., from which he graduated with the class of 1888. He then studied 2 years at the Philadelphia (Pa.) Dental college, and following this, entered Vanderbilt university, from which he graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in the class of 1899. Shortly following the completion of his professional education he opened dental offices at Abbeville, where he remained in practice about 3 years. In 1902 he removed his offices to Luteher, where he has since been engaged in practice. The doctor is a member of the Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Louisiana state dental society, Knights of Columbus and Woodmen of the World. In addition to his dental practice, he is in the automobile business, representing the Overland and Chalmers cars. He also has some plantation interests. Feb. 6, 1901, Dr. Theriot was married to Miss Alice Waguespack, a daughter of Felicien and Rose (Fau-chaux) Waguespack, of St. James parish. Mr. Waguespack is a large plantation owner, and the family is among the oldest in Louisiana. Seven children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Theriot, as follows: Alexander, Elda, Myrtle, Nellie, Clarence and Lawrence, twins, and Alice. All the children are now at the parental home.

Thibodaux, Paul T., M. D., well-known physician and health officer of Ascension parish, resident at Donaldsonville, La., was born in Lafourche parish, La., Jan. 26, 1874; son of Theophile and Julia (Barras) Thibodaux, both of whom were born in the same locality as that in which the birth of the son occurred, where the father established the remarkable record of occupying the offices of sheriff and deputy sheriff of Lafourche parish during a period of 49 years. The paternal grandfather, Paul Thibodaux, was born at Raceland, Lafourche parish, and followed the vocation of a Louisiana planter

throughout life. The town of Thibodaux, La., was so named for this family. The maternal grandfather, Vilery Barras, also was born in Lafourche parish, and was a planter. Theophile Thibodaux, the father, died April 15, 1905, at the age of 72 years, 2 months and 4 days. He was a member of St. Joseph Catholic church, at Thibodaux, and of the Young Men's Benevolent association, of which he was a charter member. He also was a member of the Thibodaux fire department. Mrs. Julia (Barras) Thibodaux, the mother, died Oct. 7, 1904, at the age of 61 years, 5 months and 18 days. Paul T. Thibodaux was the seventh of 11 children born to his parents, nine of whom grew to maturity, being as follow: P. Edward, a graduate of the medical department of Tulane university, class of 1892, and now practicing medicine at Montegut, Terrebonne parish; Seraphine, wife of C. D. Boudreaux, merchant, of Lafayette, La., and the mother of 3 children; Dr. Osear John, graduate of the medical department of Tulane university, class of 1887, married, and the father of 9 children, formerly a resident of Napoleonville, died in the month of Feb., 1910; Julia, wife of Alexander Chenet, planter, of Lafourche Crossing, and mother of 4 children; Lillian, widow of Capt. A. Hotard, formerly a saw mill owner, Algiers, La., and mother of 5 children; Louise, residing at the family homestead, near Thibodaux; Paul T., the subject of this sketch; Vilery, Olivia, wife of Eugene Knobloch, proprietor of a confectionery store at Thibodaux. Paul T. Thibodaux graduated from Thibodaux college with the class of 1891, and from the medical department of Tulane university with the class of 1895. When his professional education had been completed he began the practice of medicine at Poincourville, La., where he remained until 1897, when he removed to Hohen Solms, Ascension parish, and there continued his practice until 1903, when, in the month of January of that year, he removed to Donaldsonville, and has remained in practice at this latter place to this time. The doctor has been gratifyingly successful with his patients. In the course of his professional experience he has served the public in several capacities. He occupied the office of public health officer during a period of 8 years, then vacated this place to accept that of coroner for a term of 4 years, and finally returned to the station of health officer of the parish, which he occupies at this time. Dr. Thibodaux is a member, respectively, of the Ascension parish Medical and the Louisiana State Medical societies, and served as secretary and treasurer of the former from the time of its organization until the year 1913, when he declined to hold office longer. He also is a member of the American Medical association, Ascension Council No. 1087, Knights of Columbus; Olive Camp No. 18, Woodmen of the World; Mohawk Tribe No. 83, Improved Order of Red Men; Knights of Honor, and the Catholic church, all of his memberships being at Donaldsonville. April 16, 1896, Dr. Thibodaux was married to Miss Delia M. Savoie, a daughter of Sabin and Letitia (St. Martin) Savoie, of Belle Rose, Assumption parish, where the father devotes his abilities to the vocation of a Louisiana sugar planter. Both parents reside at Belle Rose at this time. To Dr. and Mrs. Thibodaux 5 children have been born, two of whom died

in infancy. The surviving children are: Paul T., Jr., Lethia Julia, Theophile Oliver, all of whom are at the parental home.

Thompson, Dhu, able and efficient clerk of court of Union parish, Ruston, La., was born Feb. 28, 1886; a son of Virgil and Cordelia (Richardson) Thompson, both of Ouachita parish. The father was a prosperous planter for many years, but discontinued farming about 10 years ago, and went into the mercantile business in Ruston. He has now retired from business, however, and is living quietly at home with his wife. Mr. Thompson's ancestors were natives of the "Blue Grass" state and his grandfather moved to Louisiana many years prior to the Civil war. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of the vicinity, and later matriculated at the Louisiana industrial institute, where he made a splendid record. After completing his schooling, he entered the employ of the V. S. & P. R. R. and continued this line of work for 2 years, during which time he was also associated with the L. & A. and Iron Mountain R. R. He later accepted a position as bookkeeper for the Thompson-Richie Grocery Co., of Ruston, in which capacity he served for 7 years. Mr. Thompson gave up his position to open a retail grocery business for himself. In June, 1912, he became clerk of court, which office he has filled most acceptably ever since. He is a staunch supporter of the principles of democracy, a man of sterling character, and takes a deep and lively interest in the welfare of his community. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, Lodge No. 70 of Ruston, and is a member of the Baptist church. May 11, 1905, he was united in marriage to Miss Lea Stamper of Morehouse parish, a daughter of Jules and Lula (Colvin) Stamper, both Louisianians by birth, and who are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of 1 child, Lenier Dhu.

Tompkins, Robert C., M. D., successful and well-known physician, was born in Minden, La., Jan. 2, 1877. His parents were John T. and Mary (Chaney) Tompkins, the former born near Lake Providence, La., and the latter in Stuttgart, Ark. His father was a pharmacist and followed that occupation all his life. He died about the year 1884, and the mother in 1907. They left a family of 7 children, as follows: Frank H., at Washington, D. C., secretary of Gen. Albert Estopinal; W. A., real estate dealer at Shreveport; John T., in the navy and now assigned for duty as teacher at Annapolis; Lavilla, wife of G. S. Carroll, at Minden; Ethline, in Canton, N. C.; Ethel, wife of T. B. Moose, also in Canton, N. C., and R. C., the subject of this sketch. The Tompkins family are originally from Virginia prior to their settlement in Louisiana. Robert C. Tompkins was educated in the public schools of his native town and in the Minden Male academy. After this he went to the University of Nashville, in Tennessee, from which institution he received his degree of M. D. in 1901. Following this, he went to the Texas & Pacific hospital at Marshall, Tex., where he remained 2 years as assistant house physician. Then in 1903 he came to Minden and began the general practice of medicine. He has built up a large and remunerative business, and in addition to this, he is much interested in the growing of pure bred Jersey cat-

tle. Dr. Tompkins is a member of the state and parish Medical societies, and fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Columbian Woodmen, Woodmen Circle, and the Maccabees. He was married, in July, 1905, to Alma, a daughter of James M. Evans of Marksville, La. Her father was a lawyer and served as judge in Avoyelles parish. He died in 1908, and the mother is still living. Dr. and Mrs. Tompkins are the parents of 3 children: Mary Alma, Blanche and Ruth. Their home is one of refinement and is the center of much social activity.

Tooke, L. M., the able and popular president of the First National bank of Arcadia, and one of the most prominent members of the banking fraternity in his section of the state, was born in Bienville parish, May 27, 1876; a son of John F. and Virginia (Graham) Tooke. The father, a Georgian by birth, came to Louisiana in 1842, and settled in Bienville parish, where he established a mercantile business at Sparta, which was then the parish seat. At the time of his death, in 1909, he was engaged in farming, and is survived by his wife, who is now living in West Monroe, La. Of the 4 children in the family, the subject of this review is second in line of descent. He secured his early education in the public and high schools of his locality, after which he became a clerk in the general merchandise establishment of A. L. Atkins, of Arcadia, where he remained for 3 years. In 1898 he secured a position as messenger in what was then known as the Bank of North Louisiana, in which capacity he labored faithfully for 2 years. The management, recognizing his worth, advanced him to a position of responsibility, and he was later promoted to cashier, which incumbency he filled for 5 years, proving himself an efficient and discriminating executive. In 1904 the bank was incorporated as the First National bank, with S. W. Smith, president; P. M. Atkins, vice-president, and L. M. Tooke, cashier. Six years later Mr. Tooke purchased the interests of S. W. Smith, and assumed the presidency of the bank. Mr. Atkins remaining vice-president, and William M. Deas cashier, and under Mr. Tooke's splendid generalship has met with unqualified success, and is regarded as one of the strongest financial institutions in that section. The subject of this sketch is a Mason, and has attained the Commandery degrees, is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and is a devout member of the Methodist church. Feb. 8, 1900, was solemnized his marriage to Mary, a daughter of Maj. S. W. and Sallie (Eaton) Smith, her father being a prominent financier, who passed away in 1904, and is survived by his wife. Mr. and Mrs. Tooke have 2 children, Mary Louise and Lou Annie, both residing at home with their parents.

Trahan, Edward O., M. D., well-known physician and sugar planter of White Castle, was born in Paine Courtville, Assumption parish, La., Sept. 6, 1876, and is a son of Ceolfrid and Rosena (Crochet) Trahan, both natives of the same parish. The father followed the vocation of a sugar planter during the greater part of his life. In 1880 Ceolfrid Trahan moved to Iberville parish, locating near the city of White Castle, where he purchased a plantation of 700 acres and there began operations as a sugar planter. He was very successful and continued in this business until the time



TRISTRAM TUPPER

of his death, in Aug., 1906, at the age of 71 years. He is survived by his wife at this time. The ancestors of the Trahan family in Louisiana came originally from Breton, France. To Mr. and Mrs. Ceolfrid Trahan 3 children were born, namely: Angeline, now at the parental home; Lydia, wife of J. W. Supple, sugar planter, of Bayou Goula, and Edward O., the subject of this sketch. In the course of his education the last-named attended Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., from which institution he graduated with the degree of M. A. in the class of 1894. Following the completion of his academic education he entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which he received the degree of M. D. in the class of 1899. He then entered the New Orleans Charity hospital, where he served 2 years as interne. This was followed by 8 months passed in Colorado, after which he opened offices at White Castle, La., and there began the practice of medicine, remaining in that location 3 years, when, desiring a larger field for the exercise of his talents, in 1903 he located at New Orleans. His professional efforts in this latter location were attended with the most flattering results, and he was enjoying an increasing practice when, in 1906, on account of the untimely death of his father, he found it necessary to return to White Castle and assume the management of his father's estate. Since the latter date he has supervised the large plantation business and at the same time ministered to the requirements of an extensive medical practice in White Castle and adjacent territory. Dr. Trahan is a member of the Iberville parish, the Orleans parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies. He also is a member of the American Medical association, and is affiliated with the Roman Catholic church. April 15, 1903, Dr. Trahan was married to Miss Roberta Mills Lusher, a daughter of Robert M. and Alice (Lamberton) Lusher, of New Orleans, the former of whom was born at Charleston, S. C., and the latter at New Orleans. Mrs. Trahan's father during some time occupied the position of state superintendent of public instruction. He is now deceased, but is survived by his wife, who is at this time principal of the Sophie B. Wright high school at New Orleans. Dr. and Mrs. Trahan have no children.

Tupper, Tristram, was born in Charleston, S. C., July 4, 1831; the fifth son of Tristram Tupper of Dresden, Me., and Elizabeth Harral Yoer of Charleston. He was educated in Charleston under that distinguished educator, Dr. Bruns, LL. D., president of Charleston college, the father of Dr. J. D. Bruns and grandfather of Dr. H. Dickson Bruns of New Orleans. Dr. J. D. Bruns and the South Carolina poet, Henry Timrod, were schoolmates and intimate friends of Tristram Tupper. Through such influences, he acquired a studious habit and closer application to whatever he undertook. After leaving college, he entered the office of his brother, the Hon. James Tupper, who was master of the court of equity of South Carolina for a number of years, intending to study law. Owing to the death of his brother, Furman Tupper, who at the early age of 21 was captain of a company of South Carolina volunteers in the Mexican war, he was sent as the representative of T. Tupper & Sons of Charleston to look after the firm's business

with the sugar planters of Louisiana, with whom the firm did a large commission and purchasing business. He proved such a success on this first trip, that his father induced him to continue, and at an early age, he became a member of the firm of T. Tupper & Sons, which had been established about 1812 by T. Tupper, Sr. During T. Tupper, Jr.'s visit to Bayou Teche, he met and married Miss Sidney Conrad Palfrey, the daughter of Judge and State Sen. William Taylor Palfrey, and Sidney Thurston Conrad, sister of Charles Magill Conrad, the secretary of war under Filmore. The Hon. Charles M. Conrad was originally from Virginia, but he moved to Louisiana with his father's family, and he represented that state as United States senator before, and Confederate States senator during the Civil war. Miss Palfrey was sent to Georgetown convent at an early age, owing to the death of her mother, and to the fact that her uncle, C. M. Conrad, as a member of the cabinet, resided in Washington, and with whom she spent her week-end holidays. After their marriage, T. Tupper, Jr., returned to live in Charleston and there they resided until the breaking out of the Civil war. His brother Frederick was then sent to Louisiana to assume charge of that part of the firm's affairs. T. Tupper, Sr., fearing a long struggle between the states, sent T. Tupper, Jr., with exchange on England to Louisiana to pay for all the sugar and molasses purchased and held on consignment by the firm. Before he could ship the sugar purchased in Louisiana, the blockade of Charleston had taken place and he was compelled to ship the sugar via Memphis, and the Memphis & Charleston R. R. to the Carolinas. As soon as he could return to Charleston, he joined the Marion artillery and served during the remainder of the war on the coast of South Carolina under Gen. Beauregard. The latter offered him the quartermastership of his division with headquarters at Columbia, S. C., which he refused, saying that he had joined the army to fight, not to do clerical work. As an explanation of this offer of Gen. Beauregard, it may be stated that T. Tupper, Sr., was president of the South Carolina R. R. about that time, and was its first vice-president when the road was built, afterwards succeeding Gov. Aiken as president when the latter resigned. The army of South Carolina was rushed to relieve Gen. Lee, but the surrender took place before they reached him. With the exception of James Tupper, who had been made lame by a fall in early childhood, all of T. Tupper, Jr.'s brothers were in the Confederate army. Samuel Y. Tupper was on Kirby Smith's staff, Frederick Tupper in the Marion artillery, and George Tupper colonel in Wade Hampton's cavalry division, C. S. A. During the bombardment of Charleston, T. Tupper, Jr., sent his family with 3 competent servants, all slaves, to Williamston, S. C., where they remained until after the war. With nothing but his country home left, the city home having been sold, he went to New York to see what the prospects were for going into business with no capital. Such firms as Morton Bliss & Co., and Phelps, Dodge & Co. received him very cordially, and all the firms with whom T. Tupper & Sons had been doing business offered to give them any credit they needed to start business again. T. Tupper, Sr., had been in business for 50 years

without having failed or encountering any trouble. After returning from the North, T. Tupper, Jr., came to New Orleans to renew his business relations with the planters of Louisiana, organizing the firm of Price, Hine & Tupper, of which he was the general manager. Previous to that, however, he bought sugar and molasses for his old New York constituents. Price, Hine & Tupper did a large commission business, and in connection with this organized the Attakapas Mail Transportation Co. to connect with the Morgan, Louisiana & Texas R. R. at Brashear City, afterwards Morgan City. At one time the company had 3 steamboats, the Minnie Avery, St. Mary and Iberia, as well as a small mail boat running between Morgan City and St. Martinville, and with stage lines from New Iberia to Opelousas and to Lafayette and as far west as Orange, Tex. T. Tupper, Jr., having early considered the Avery salt mines as the most valuable asset of Louisiana, tried to organize a railroad company to convey the salt to New Iberia, but was unable to get the capital. Mr. Chouteau, of St. Louis, afterwards leased the mines and the steamer Minnie Avery was built to bring the salt, via Berwick's Bay, but the outside passage was too rough for a river boat. In 1874 Mr. Tupper sent Mr. Edwin de Leon to England, where a large subscription to stock was raised to organize a stock company to develop these mines, but when the fight on the 14th of September, that year, took place the subscribers feared that another civil war was about to start and withdrew their subscription. In the reconstruction period, Metropolitan and U. S. troops were sent to put down the uprising in the Teche parishes, but when the troops reached Morgan City, all the boats belonging to the Attakapas Trans. Co. were disabled, their president, Mr. T. Tupper, having reached Morgan City before the troops. One boat was aground in Grand Lake; one lost a wheel, and the third boat had an engine disabled. For this "mishap," he was arrested, brought to New Orleans and put under a \$5,000 bond, but was never tried. Mr. Charles M. Conrad was his attorney and bondsman. During the time of Mr. Tupper's efforts to build the Avery-Iberia R. R., he took to the salt works many distinguished men, among them being Sen. Don Cameron of Philadelphia. As a matter of Louisiana history as early as 1812, John G. Palfrey, of Palfrey & Shepherd, Mrs. Tupper's grandfather, a New Orleans cotton press owner, who had retired and moved to Teche, made salt from the salt springs on Avery's Island, then known as Petite Anse, the property of the Marsh family, one of whom Judge Avery married. Mr. Tupper was for years vice-president of the chamber of commerce, when Mr. Joseph Oglesby was president, which body often selected him to represent them in Washington, D. C., on most important matters. One of Mr. Tupper's greatest ambitions was to open up a business with the countries south of us. In fact, at one time, success was about to crown his efforts, when united efforts through jealousy of other southern ports combined to crush the project. But he has lived to see many of his ambitious enterprises realized. Price, Hine & Tupper continued in business until 1873, when the crisis of that year compelled their New York correspondents and bankers to call in loans. The banks of New Orleans became involved

and a number failed, which, joined with the failure of the sugar crop of Louisiana and inability to collect money due by the planters, caused the failure of Price, Hine & Tupper. At that time the Attakapas Mail Transportation Co. lost the mail contract for Bayou Teche. The steamer Iberia was put on the mail route to Port Eads and the Minnie Avery put on the Atchafalaya river, when she struck a snag and went to the bottom without insurance. Capt. Muggah, who was in command, was the hero of the Last Island, who, when he found the storm raging too high for his boat to weather, cut off the cabin, anchored to the windward of Last Island and saved a number of lives of his patrons whom he picked up out of the water and put them in the hold of his vessel until the storm abated. Their only food for several days was pickled fiddlers that the gentlemen caught and put into a pickle bottle that was half full of vinegar. When the New Orleans & Brazilian S. S. Co. was organized about 1876, Mr. Tupper was elected president and went to Washington with Gen. Bussey representing the cotton exchange at New Orleans to urge the passage of a bill before Congress to pay American ships for carrying the mail direct from New Orleans and New York to Brazil, instead of paying the English ships to carry first to England and from there to Brazil. After spending 2 sessions of Congress in Washington, the bill was defeated, John Roach & Sons of Philadelphia offered to build the ships and put two in the New Orleans trade, which would have given 1 steamer a month between New Orleans and Brazil, if the New Orleans merchants would take \$150,000 in stock. As it was impossible to get subscription to this amount, the enterprise fell through. During his stay in Washington, Mr. Tupper worked with the representatives from southern Louisiana to have the Mississippi river commission organized. While in Washington, he formed a connection with the Barber Asphalt Paving Co., and after a number of years of hard work and the assistance of Mr. Charles A. Whitney and A. C. Hutchison and other St. Charles avenue property owners, St. Charles avenue, which was impassable during the bad weather in winter, was paved. This is a monument to his energy and perseverance. Mr. Tupper is living at this time, in the 83d year, and up to a year ago was actively employed in business. Mr. Tupper comes from an ancient family, of Saxon origin. Martin Farquhar Tupper of Norwood, London, wrote, on Jan. 14, 1882: "There was a Thuringian magnate by the name of Conrad Von Treffurth who, in 1260, was hailed von Toppherr, or chief lord of many clans." Being Protestant and hostile to Charles V and Philip, they incurred persecution and loss of all things. They are found at Hesse Cassel about 1520, whence 3 brothers Tupper migrated severally to Sandwich, in Sussex, Guernsey, and Chichester, their names being Robert, Henry and William. In later Saxon records we find the name spelled in several ways, finally becoming Von Topper in Germany and Tupper in England. From this later country came Thomas Tupper, born in 1576, an Episcopal minister and one of the founders of Sandwich, Mass. In direct descent came Thomas Tupper, Jr., who married daughter of Gov. Mayhew of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, and through his wife, his chil-



ALLEN TUPPER

dren inherited Martha's Vineyard; Eldad, Dr. Benjamin, Dr. James, who married Deborah Allen, daughter of Jonathan Allen; Tristram, Sr., and Tristram Tupper, Jr., the subject of this sketch. Dr. Benjamin and Dr. James Tupper were both in command of a Massachusetts battalion at Bunker Hill and surrendered to a Maj. Tupper, who was in command of British marines. The Magazine of American History of Oct., 1889, has an article headed "Antiquity of the Tupper Family." The 250th anniversary of the town of Sandwich, Mass., was productive of many interesting historical and genealogical reminiscences. In a number of the Springfield Republicans in 1889, this item appeared: "A thriving farm on the line of Cape Cod Ship Canal, not far from Sagamore had been in the hands of the Tupper family since it was first settled in 1624. Thus, this has passed from father to son through 6 generations to the present Mr. Tupper, who is doubtless the nearest example we have in America of the entailed estates in England. Tupper Lake in New York state is named after a member of the Tupper family, Major Anselm Tupper, of Revolutionary fame, having been drowned in it. Martin Farquhar Tupper, the celebrated and greatly beloved poet of England, and Sir Charles Tupper of Canada were cousins of Mr. Tristram Tupper. Of Mr. Tupper's immediate family, there were 4 children, of whom two are deceased. James Tupper died in infancy. William Palfrey Tupper was born in Charleston, S. C., July 19, 1859; died in New Orleans, Dec. 30, 1890. Married Angela Plaisance of Natchitoches parish, La.; Sidney Conrad Tupper, wife of Alfred Penn, and Allan Tupper. Two grandchildren, Tristram Tupper Penn and Alfred Penn, Jr., all residing in New Orleans. Mrs. Tupper died in 1899.

Tupper, Allen, son of Tristram Tupper, was born in Charleston, S. C., June 5, 1861. In 1862, during the bombardment of Charleston, the family moved to Williamston, S. C., and 1866 moved to New Orleans, where the young son Allen spent his youth. He attended a private school and then the university high school established by George C. Prevot and Mr. Venables. He left school in 1876, at the age of 15, and in 1877 went to work in New Orleans for the Atlantic Coast Line R. R. The same year he became a member of Co. K, 2nd regiment Louisiana state militia, of which Euclid Borland was colonel. He was also a member of Nicholls Rifles, C. M. Whitney, captain, attached to Crescent regiment, Col. Vaudry in command. Mr. Tupper held various positions up to 1880 when he became bookkeeper and cashier for J. O. Terry & Sons, in the lumber and sawmill business. He remained in this position until 1884, and in 1885 went with the Barber Asphalt Paving Co. In 1886, he became a member of the firm of Tupper Bros., with offices at 713 Union street. In 1901, Mr. Tupper succeeded to this business under the name of Allen Tupper. He remained at 713 Union street until 1909, when he purchased the property and moved to 625-27 S. Peters street, where the business is still carried on. During the anti-lottery fight of 1892-94 he was vice-president from the 4th precinct, 11 the ward, of the Anti-Lottery League, and took an active part in the campaign under the leadership of Gov. Francis T. Nicholls and Gov. Foster. Having shown some interest in

the mechanical and agricultural education of the negroes, Gov. Foster appointed him on the board of the Southern university, on which he served with Mr. J. H. O'Connor, Hon. Frank L. Richardson and others for 6 years, declining reappointment under Gov. Heard. Mr. Tupper is a member of the Association of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the Contractors & Dealers' Exchange, and for several terms on the board of directors of the latter organization. He is a member of the Boston club, the Country club and has been a member of the Pickwick club, the Louisiana club, the Chess, Checkers & Whist club, the Audubon Golf club and the Young Men's Democratic club. He belongs to the Good Government League. In politics, he is a democrat with independent tendencies. In Dec., 1895, Mr. Tupper married Mary Whitmel, daughter of Dr. W. H. Ballard, a retired physician and planter of Ascension parish. They have no children.

Vandegaer, W. H., was born at Many, La., in Sabine parish, Dec. 2, 1865; a son of John D. and Mariah J. (Buvens) Vandegaer, both natives of Belgium, the mother coming to America in 1837 with her parents, who located in Sabine parish. The father sailed from Belgium in 1857, and settled in Rapides parish, later moving to Many. He was a blacksmith by trade, and followed this occupation until the Civil war broke out, when he promptly enlisted in the cause of the Confederacy, serving in a company of Louisiana volunteers. During the terrible struggle that ensued he proved himself a gallant and courageous soldier, serving continually until the surrender, when he returned to Many and established a mercantile business, conducting it very profitably until 1879. In the last-named year he was appointed postmaster of Many, and discharged the duties of that office until his death in 1895. He also served as parish recorder for 1 term. His beloved wife passed away in 1900, having been the mother of 3 children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest, and only one now living. After availing himself of the advantages afforded by the common schools of his locality, W. H. Vandegaer matriculated at St. Charles college, where he pursued his studies for 2 years, making a splendid record. On leaving college, he secured employment with a mercantile establishment in Many, remaining there until he was elected parish assessor in 1892, an office he filled faithfully for 16 years. In 1909 he became clerk of court and having been reelected, has served most efficiently ever since. In 1894 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Belle Buvens, who passed away in 1904, leaving 2 children, John B. and Sarah. She was a daughter of John G. and Sarah (Dendy) Buvens, of Sabine parish. In 1905 Mr. Vandegaer married Mrs. Lottie (Abington) Hatcher, a daughter of Dr. W. T. and Sallie (Lipsecomb) Abington. No children have been born to this union.

Villere, Gustave, cashier Bank of Labadieville, was born at New Orleans, La., Oct. 11, 1872, and is a son of Leonce and Leonie (Lebeouf) Villere, both of whom were born in the city of New Orleans, where the father in early life was engaged in mercantile business. During the last 15 years of his life he occupied the position of a bank clerk. His death occurred about the year 1892. At

this time he is survived by his wife, who resides in the city of New Orleans. Gustave Villere attended the public schools of New Orleans, and upon the completion of his education entered the service of Pierre L. Lanaux, New Orleans commission merchant, where he remained about 1 year, then becoming connected with the State National bank of New Orleans, where he continued through 11 years. He then became paying and receiving teller for the Morgan State bank, New Orleans, and remained in this position 4 years. Following this, he became paying and receiving teller for the Security Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, and so remained 1 year. At this time he received an offer from the German-American bank of New Orleans, but decided to go to the country, and then located at Labadieville, La., where he assisted in the organization of the Bank of Labadieville, and became the first cashier of that institution, of which position he has remained incumbent to this time. Other officers of this bank are: Thomas Beary, president (manager of the E. D. White plant in Lafourche parish); H. C. Dansereau, vice-president, Labadieville. Mr. Villere is a member of St. Philomina Catholic church of Labadieville, and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, at Labadieville. Dec. 16, 1897, Mr. Villere was married to Miss Alice Castarade, a daughter of Adolph and Eugenie (Lyons) Castarade, of New Orleans, where Mr. Castarade was long identified with the sugar business. He is now deceased, but is survived by his wife, who formerly lived at the town of Independence, La., where she was born. Mr. and Mrs. Villere have 2 children, Charles and Edna, now attending school at Labadieville.

Waguespack, Henry J., planter and merchant at St. Patrick, was born in St. James parish, Jan. 23, 1883, and is a son of Leonard and Alice (Monier) Waguespack, who were natives respectively of St. James and St. John the Baptist parishes. For further details as to ancestry, see sketch of W. J. Waguespack, cousin to Henry J., elsewhere in this volume. Leonard Waguespack since early manhood, has devoted his abilities to the vocation of sugar planting, and he and his wife now reside at the family home on "Succeed Plantation," near St. Patrick, at which place he conducts a large general merchandise business. In addition to the home place, he owns Union plantation, the 2 properties embracing more than 2,500 acres, on each of which he operates a modern sugar mill. Mr. Waguespack is one of the largest sugar planters in Louisiana, and is most uniformly successful. Henry J. received his early education at private schools in the vicinity of his birthplace. Later he attended Stanislaus college, Bay St. Louis, Miss., where he received the degree of A. B. with the class of 1900. Shortly thereafter he entered commercial life as assistant to his father in the general merchandise business. After 3 years he became assistant manager for E. J. Caire & Co., at Edgard, remaining in that connection 9 years. He then embarked in the general insurance business and has so continued to the present, making his office at his home on "Goodwill Farm," where he has recently completed a beautiful modern residence. In addition to growing sugar cane, Mr. Waguespack is raising fine cattle and hogs, "Goodwill Farm"

being conducted along the most approved scientific methods. Dec. 22, 1903, Mr. Waguespack was married to Antionette Graugnard, daughter of Camille and Felicie (Bureard) Graugnard, of St. John the Baptist parish, the former of whom was born in France, and the latter in Louisiana. Mr. Waguespack is a member of the Catholic church. Politically, he is affiliated with the democratic party in local affairs, but otherwise votes the Republican ticket. He enjoys the esteem of an especially large circle of acquaintances. Ten children were born to Mr. Waguespack's parents, and their names are given in the sketch of Dr. Lionel Waguespack.

Waguespack, Lionel O., M. D., successful physician and sugar planter, St. James parish, La., was born in St. James parish, Aug. 9, 1879; son of Leonard and Alice (Monier) Waguespack, the former of whom has followed the lifelong vocations of a planter and a merchant, which his father, Florian Waguespack, born in 1838, also followed. The last-named died Feb. 3, 1906, of lagrippe and pneumonia. His wife, whose maiden name was Frozelie Simon, born Sept. 3, 1841, is living at this time. The paternal great-grandfather, Joseph Waguespack, attained the age of 92 years. He was one of 3 brothers who came from Germany and located in St. Charles parish at an early time. Both parents of the subject of this sketch are living at this time. Ten children have been born to their union, in the following order: Lionel O., the subject of this sketch; Prudent, deceased; Henry J., a planter, of St. John the Baptist parish; Elodie, Isabella, wife of Wiltz Hymel, of New Mexico; Eva, wife of Stephen Burch, of St. John the Baptist parish; Rita, deceased; Julia, Leonard, Jr., and Francis, the fourth and eighth being now at the parental home. Lionel O. Waguespack attended the school of Perpetual Adoration, Convent, La., following which he entered St. Stanislaus college, Bay St. Louis, Miss., from which he graduated with the class of 1897. He then matriculated in the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1900. Since shortly after the last-mentioned date he has been engaged in medical practice in St. James parish. The doctor is a member of the St. James parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies, being secretary and treasurer of the former. He also is a member of the Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and Knights of the Maccabees. Sept. 1, 1900, Dr. Waguespack was married to Miss Lilia J. Babin, a daughter of Leon B. and Amenthe (Rome) Babin, of St. James parish, where both the parents were born. Mr. Babin has followed the vocation of a planter from early life. Both he and his wife are living at this time. To Dr. and Mrs. Waguespack 8 children have been born, namely: Beatrice Pauline, John Berchmans, Claude Joseph, Wilhelmina Marie, Roland Simeon, Fabiola Anna, Lionel O., Jr., and Maisy Elizabeth. All of the children are now at the parental home. In addition to his medical practice, Dr. Waguespack has some sugar plantation interests.

Warner, Jerry Alson, merchant at Grayson, La., son of George W. and Rosa (Coker) Warner, was born at Gaar's Mill, Winn parish, in 1870. The father was a native of Mississippi, who moved

to Caldwell parish, La., when 10 years old, and died June 2, 1910. at 79 years of age, having been a farmer throughout life. Rosa Coker was born in Alabama and moved to Caldwell parish when very young. Here she married Mr. Warner and they became the parents of 8 children: Visia, married A. P. Hanchey; Etta, married J. B. Price; Nilia, married J. M. Caldwell; W. J., J. N., J. A., Rosa, married A. Mixon; Amanda, married B. G. Humphries. Jerry A. Warner spent the first 10 years of his life in Winn parish, where he went to country school and at that age he removed to Caldwell parish, settling on a farm where he remained until 30 years old. He attended private schools near home and also at Arcadia for 2 years. He farmed and taught school 12 years after becoming of age and then, in 1902, began general merchandising with his brother J. N. under the firm name of Warner Bros., in Grayson, and that business has continued to this time. Mr. Warner has always taken a great interest in education and is one of the men who built up the school in Grayson and has been a leader in all efforts for the improvement and upbuilding of the town. He is a member of the Woodmen of the World and of the Columbian Woodmen, a member of the Baptist church of Grayson and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a prominent worker in the cause of the democratic party. Mr. Warner was married at Cottonplant, Feb. 24, 1892, to Miss Emma, daughter of John J. Meredith, and they have 3 children: Mamie, graduate of the Grayson high school; Jena, member of the 1915 class Grayson high school; Lucile, first year. Prof. J. N. Warner, a brother of J. A. Warner, was born at Gaar's Mill, Winn parish, in 1866. He moved with the family to Caldwell parish in 1880. He lived on the farm, attended common schools and later the Mississippi college at Clinton, Miss., for 3 years. He taught school for a while in Caldwell parish. In 1904 he was elected parish superintendent, which position he has held to the present time. Mr. Warner has been very successful and the schools of the parish are in excellent condition. He is president of the Bank of Pollock, a member of the Methodist Protestant church and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is one of the partners in the firm of Warner Bros. of Grayson, and has made a success both in business and in teaching. In 1902 Prof. Warner married Miss Sallie Tarry of Pollock, and to them 4 children have been born: Corinne, Boykin, Kirk, George W.

Watson, John Ferme, M. D., of Bastrop, son of Theodore H. and Sarah Elenor (Pritchett) Watson was born at Clifton, Wilcox county, Ala., March 24, 1863. Theodore H. was born in New York city in the early 30's and remained there until 22 years of age when he came south and located in Wilcox county where he married. He was a merchant and planter and also engaged in the wholesale grocery and commission trade in Mobile for many years, as a member of the firms of Watson & Oliver in the grocery, and of Watson, Ervin & Co., in the commission business. He died December 11, 1876, in Clifton, Ala., aged 44 years. Four children grew to manhood: George Ferme, John Ferme, M. D., Alexander, Francis Collingwood. Dr. John F. Watson was reared in Alabama, attended Barton academy in Mobile, and later the Medical college

of Alabama, which afterward became the medical department of the State university located at Mobile. Dr. Watson graduated March 22, 1885 with the degree of M. D. and at once began the practice of medicine in Sunny South, Ala., where he remained for 6 years. In 1891 he moved to Archibald, Richland parish, La., and May 14, 1898, he came to Bastrop where he has since followed his profession with great success. In 1907 he established the drug business in Bastrop known as the Watson Drug Co., of which he has been president and financial head since its organization. Dr. Watson owns a plantation on Bayou Bartholomew and manages this himself. He is a member of the Morehouse parish and the Louisiana State Medical societies and is public health officer and school inspector of the parish, is also member of Missouri Pacific Railway Surgeon's society of Louisiana and local surgeon for that company at Bastrop. He is a member of the Episcopal church. He takes a deep interest in Masonry and is past master of Mt. Gerizim Lodge, No. 54 F. & A. M., High Priest of Livingston Chapter No. 16 R. A. M., is a Knight Templar and is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was mayor of Bastrop from 1904 to 1908, was aide de camp on Gov. J. Y. Sanders staff during his entire administration with the rank of lieutenant-colonel and was one of the governor's political advisers for this section of Louisiana. He was also a member of the democratic state executive committee for 12 years. In 1887 Dr. Watson married Leona Southall of Lower Peachtree, Ala. She is a daughter of Henry and Caroline and granddaughter of Capt. Jack Southall, a pioneer of Ala. Dr. Watson's grandfather was Alexander Watson, a lawyer and British consul, stationed at New York City, and was always a British subject. Six months after reaching New York his son, Theodore H., the father of Dr. Watson, was born. Alexander Watson's wife was Marguerite Ferme, first cousin of Lord Charles Collingwood, second in command at the battle of Trafalgar. Dr. Watson's youngest brother was named for Sir Francis Collingwood, a younger brother of Lord Charles. The ancestors of Dr. Watson's mother were refugees of the Stuart and Hanover war or of Charles the Pretender, and she is directly descended from the McPhersons of the Scotch clan. She was also the granddaughter of Gen. Nettles of South Carolina.

Williams, Lester J., M. D., mayor of Melville, St. Landry parish, La., was born at Opelousas, La., Nov. 19, 1880; son of Austin D. and Maggie (Porter) Williams, both of whom were natives of St. Landry parish. The father died in 1902 and the mother in 1906. Austin D. Williams was a newspaper man and in that connection passed many years at Baton Rouge. The original site of the Williams family in Louisiana was in Rapides parish, where the paternal grandfather, Joshua Williams, followed the vocation of a planter. The family ancestors came originally from Normandy. The maternal grandparents were Judge James M. and Rebecca (Taylor) Porter, the former of whom was a lawyer of note and occupied the bench as district judge at the time of his death. The paternal grandmother, Maria (Bushnell) Williams, was an authoress of distinc-

tion, and contributed to the columns of the Youth's Companion and various other periodicals of like standing. Lester J. Williams was the 1st of 2 children born to his parents, the 2nd being Laura, now the wife of A. B. Thompson, of New York. Lester J. is a graduate of the academic department of Louisiana State university, class of 1900, and of the medical department of Tulane university, class of 1904. Following the completion of his professional education he passed 1 year in the service of the Louisiana state board of health as an inspector of ships. This was succeeded by 1 year in medical practice at Opelousas, and at the expiration of this period, in January, 1906, he located at Melville, where he has since remained. Dr. Williams is at this time mayor of the town of Melville. He is a member of the St. Landry parish Medical and the Louisiana State Medical society, the Free and Accepted Masons, Shriners, Loyal Order of Moose, Woodmen of the World, Knights of the Maccabees, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Oct. 10, 1906, Dr. Williams was married to Miss Mamie Steele, a daughter of O. B. and Juliet (Park) Steele, formerly of Ouachita parish, but now of Baton Rouge. Mr. Steele is at this time vice-president of the Bank of Baton Rouge, and formerly occupied the position of treasurer of the state of Louisiana.

Williamson, Prof. George, of Natchitoches, professor of biology in the State Normal institute, was born in Shreveport, La., Feb. 19, 1857; the son of Col. George M. Williamson, native of South Carolina, graduate of the university of that state, and one of the signers of the Act of Secession; United States senator after the Civil war, and prominent lawyer in the city of Shreveport to which he had removed in 1854. When hostilities began between North and South, Mr. Williamson joined the Confederate army, and was colonel, at various times, on the staff of Gens. Polk, Carter, and Smith. He was well known all over the state of Louisiana, and always took an active interest in public affairs. Death overtook him at the age of 61 years. The colonel's father, Thomas Taylor Williamson, a native of South Carolina, was one of the early settlers in Shreveport, and was with the pioneer, Shreve, at the time the city was named "Shreveport." He engaged in the planting business on an extensive scale and was prominent in the social, business, and political interests of Shreveport. Isabelle (Butler) Williamson, mother of Prof. George Williamson, was granddaughter of Lawrence Lewis, and Netten Custer, and was born in the parish of Iberville, the daughter of E. G. W. and Frances (Parks Lewis) Butler. She gave birth to 6 children, of whom Prof. Williamson is the eldest son and 2nd child in order of birth. From a 2nd marriage, Col. Williamson had 5 children. George Williamson, the subject of this sketch, was educated in private schools in Shreveport, and then went abroad for 9 years, and toured Europe, Central America, and his own country, taking up, on his return home, the study of civil engineering. After following that profession during 5 years, he began teaching, and became principal of a high school established by himself, and of which he was the head for 13 years. Has been, for the past 17 years, professor of biology at the State Normal institute. The professor has a most interesting and complete collection

of relies, the finest in the state, which he has gathered after many years of patient and scientific efforts. In 1882 Prof. Williamson married Miss Addie Eatman, daughter of D. Eatman, of De Soto parish. Their family consists of 1 son and 4 daughters: George M., Isabelle Butler, Sarah Lee, Mary Alice, and Cora Angela.

Gonzales, Allen T., of Gramercy, was born at Gonzales, Ascension parish, June 16, 1885, and is a son of J. A. and Louise (Landry) Gonzales, both of whom also were born in that vicinity. The paternal grandfather, Miguel Gonzales, and his wife, Miss Geantreaux, were natives of Louisiana. The maternal grandfather, John Baptiste Landry, was born at Cornerview, La. The ancestors of the Gonzales family in Louisiana came originally from Spain, and those of the Landry family from France. The town of Gonzales derives its names from this family. J. A. Gonzales, with his brother, Capt. Joseph, was among the earliest settlers in that vicinity. J. A. was the 2nd of 3 children born to his parents, the others being Joseph and Mary, the former of whom served as captain of a company in the Confederate army throughout the war. After the surrender he filled the office of sheriff of Ascension parish a number of years. He died at the age of 65 years. Mary was married to John Savario, who died leaving 2 children. Later she married F. A. Batts, and 2 children have been born to this union. J. A. Gonzales has followed the vocation of a cotton planter from early life, and is still so engaged, at the age of 77 years. He served in the Confederate army as a member of Capt. Joseph Gonzales' company, which was attached to the 22nd Louisiana volunteer infantry. After the surrender he was mustered out in Virginia, and returned to his Louisiana home, where he resumed cultivation of his plantation. He affiliates with the democratic party, and has served about 16 years as a member of the police jury and about an equal time as a member of the school board. Allen T. was the 2nd of 8 children born to his parents, the others being in order of their birth, as follow: Adel, married to Walter Dyer, planter, living at St. Amant, and has 1 child; Hester, married to F. A. Arceneaux, planter, is living at St. Amant and has 2 children; Lillian, at the parental home; Sidney, married to Miss Dawson, and engaged in cotton planting at Gonzales, has 1 child; Silas S., Lester S. and John Dewey are at the parental home. Allen T. Gonzales received his early education at the public schools in the vicinity of his birth-place. About the age of 15 years he left school to assist his father on the farm, remaining so employed until he had attained his 19th year, when he became clerk in a general store at Hope Villa, and so continued about 3 years. During these latter years he saved sufficient money to insure his professional education, and in 1908 he entered the New Orleans College of Pharmacy (now affiliated with Loyola university), from which he graduated with the degree of master of pharmacy and as valedictorian of the class of 1910. Shortly thereafter he entered the service of the Thompkins pharmacy, at Litcher, as conductor of a branch drug business—the "Colonial Pharmacy"—at Gramercy, which has been a successful enterprise from its beginning and which he still manages. Mr. Gonzales affiliates with the democratic party. He is a member of

the Catholic church and of the Woodmen of the World, and is clerk of the local camp of the latter and also a deputy organizer. Nov. 8, 1911, Mr. Gonzales was married to Beatrix Mathieu, daughter of Dr. John H. and Cecile (Genezina) Mathieu, of Lake Charles, La., where Dr. Mathieu owns a large drug business. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gonzales, Cecile Lois.

Haydel, J. Severin, of Edgard, La., was born in St. James parish, June 19, 1868, and is a son of Felix and Emethilde (Himel) Haydel, the latter of whom was born in the same parish as was the son, and the former in the parish in which the son now resides. The paternal grandfather, Antoine Haydel, and the maternal grandfather, Trosclair, also were born in St. John parish. The direct line of descent is as follows: Ambroise Haydel married Marguerite Chauff. Their son, Mathias, married Madeleine Ouvre. Their son, Alphonse, married Marie Trosclair. Their son, Antoine, married Euphemie Andise Trosclair. Their son, Felix, married Emethilde Himel, and J. Severin Haydel is their son. Felix Haydel and his wife are now deceased. Twelve children were born to their union, and 5 of these are now living, as follow: Euphemie, wife of Victor Loup, living at Baton Rouge, and the mother of 2 sons and 2 daughters; J. Severin, subject of this sketch; Odile became the wife of John Kelly, of St. John parish, who is now deceased and survived by his widow and 5 children; Laoedi married Walter Beemel, is living in St. James parish, and has become the mother of 4 children, only 1 of whom is now living. Olamp resides at the parental home. J. Severin received his education at private schools. At an early age he became assistant to his father in the work incident to the management of the plantation, and so continued until the death of the father, April 21, 1900, when he succeeded to the management of "White Rose Plantation," the family home, which he has successfully conducted since that time, growing cane and rice as principal crops. He is a member of the Catholic church and of the Holy Name society, and affiliates with the democratic party. May 19, 1893, Mr. Haydel was married to Mathilde Beemel, daughter of Primelas and Josephine (Born) Beemel, the former of whom is now deceased, but is survived by his wife, who resides at the family homestead in St. John parish. Eight children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Haydel, namely: Josephine, Primelas, Annette, Severin, Jr.; Felix, Lillian, Antoine, and Gaston. Felix and Lillian are now attending school.

Haydel, George L., who resides at Lions, in St. John the Baptist parish, of which vicinity he is a native, was born April 13, 1881, and is a son of Valeour and Juliane (Bodin) Haydel, both of whom were born in the same region as was the son. The paternal grandfather, Pierre Haydel, was a native of Canada, from which country he came to Louisiana and located in St. John parish at an early date. He followed the business of a planter. The maternal grandfather, Julian Bodin, was born in France, and located in St. John parish immediately after coming to this country, devoting his energies to the vocation of a planter. Nine children were born to Valeour Haydel and wife, as follow: Clement, who married Amelie Sare, is living in St. James parish (his wife had been married

twice previously and has 3 children by former unions); Aledor, who married Josephine Ancar, is living at Garyville; Ferdinand, who married Louise Keller, is farming in Iberville parish; Dexson, who married Madeline Kremmer, is farming in Ascension parish; Julian, who married Marie Ancar, is living at Garyville; Pierre, died in infancy; George L., the subject of this sketch. The 8th child died at the age of 18 months and the 9th at a still earlier age. George L. Haydel received his earlier education at public schools in the vicinity of his birthplace. Later he attended private schools in the same locality. At the age of 15 years his schooling was terminated and he went to work as a farm laborer, and so continued about 5 years, when he became manager of a plantation. After passing 4 years in the latter capacity he rented some land and began growing cane on his own account. He now cultivates Idaho plantation, embracing 600 acres, upon which he grows sugar cane and corn as principal crops, and is doing a thriving business. Mr. Haydel has affiliated with the democratic party from the time of casting his first ballot. He is a member of the Catholic church, Knights of Honor, and Woodmen of the World, Jan. 18, 1905. George L. Haydel was married to Lillian Englade, daughter of Ulysses and Zoa (Perllieux) Englade, of St. James parish, where the former follows the vocation of a planter. His wife is now deceased. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Haydel, namely: Clifford, Lima, Edna, Pearl, and Erwin, all of whom are living.

Le Blanc, J. Clarence, Donaldsonville, was born at Darrow, La., April 4, 1884, and is a son of Adam and Alice (Comes) Le Blanc, both of whom were natives of Ascension parish, which has been the home of this family and the scene of their activities through many generations. The paternal grandparents, Lesin and Corinne (Arcenaux) Le Blanc, were born in the same parish as were the parents, as also the maternal grandparents, Camille and Estelle (Braud) Comes; the paternal great-grandfather, John Batiste Le Blanc, and the maternal great-grandparents, Navol and Artemise (Le Blanc) Braud. The ancestors of the Le Blanc family in Louisiana came to this state from Canada. The mother's ancestors came originally from France. Adam Le Blanc, the father, devoted his energies to the occupation of a chief engineer in sugar houses. He died in 1896, at the family home in Darrow. John Batiste Le Blanc served as a Confederate soldier throughout the term of the Civil war, while Camille Comes served in that capacity 3 years. Mrs. Le Blanc, mother of J. Clarence, retains a vivid recollection of the stirring events of Civil war times, and especially of the battle of Port Barre. J. Clarence Le Blanc was the 2nd of 8 children born to his parents, 5 of these being now living. The 8, in order of birth, were as follows: Lena, died in infancy; J. Clarence, more particularly referred to later on; Louis Leo, educated at St. Joseph's Commercial institute, Donaldsonville, and now in the service of the Southern Pacific R. R., at Algiers, La., married to Miss Emma Landry, to which union 2 children have been born. Andrew Tilden, the 4th child, died in infancy. Louise was educated at St. Vincent's academy, Donaldsonville, her training at

this institution including a complete commercial course. Allen died at the age of 7 years. Marie Hilda attended the Donaldsonville high school and St. Vincent's academy, taking the commercial course, and is now studying music. Adam Joseph graduated from St. Joseph's Commercial institute with the class of 1912, and now occupies the position of ticket agent at Donaldsonville for the Texas & Pacific R. R. J. Clarence Le Blanc received his earlier education at private schools in the vicinity of his birthplace and later took a correspondence course in mechanical engineering. His father died when the son had barely attained his 12th year, and this necessitated the abandonment of his studies for the time, and the assumption of the responsibilities of the head of the family. At that early age he supervised the grinding of a crop of cane on the family plantation near Darrow, and from that time continued as manager of the plantation until attaining his seventeenth year, when he entered Allen's foundry, at Donaldsonville, as apprentice, and there remained 6 years, progressing meantime to the machine shop, in which latter he had valuable experience. During these years he moved his mother and sisters from the old home at Darrow to Donaldsonville, and established them in a comfortable home. Following this he passed something more than 2 years away from home, visiting Chicago and other places, for observation and experience, and spending considerable time at Beaumont and San Antonio, Tex. He then returned to Louisiana and became chief engineer on E. D. White's plantation in Assumption parish, but after 2 years in this capacity returned to Donaldsonville and established the Ascension machine shops on his own account, doing sugar house machine work, automobile repairs, and general machine business. This enterprise has prospered from its beginning, and while it is evident to the observer that the business is ably managed, its gratifying success rests primarily upon the solid foundation of the confidence the people have in the man behind the business. He has accomplished much for a man of his years and opportunities, and enjoys the esteem of the people among whom his lot has been cast. Politically, Mr. Le Blanc is an independent. He is a member of the Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Woodmen of the World, and carries a policy in the New York Life Insurance Co. Oct. 5, 1909, J. Clarence Le Blanc was married to Miss Corinne Oubre, daughter of Joseph and Corinne (Gourdin) Oubre, of St. James parish. No children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Le Blanc.

Menge, John Henry, prominent merchant, promoter and financier, now deceased, late a resident of the city of New Orleans, was born at London, England, in the year of 1833; son of John H. and Mary Menge. He came to America when a child, and located at New Orleans in 1863, having lived previously in this country at St. Louis, Cleveland, and other points in the north. Shortly after becoming a resident of New Orleans he became connected with the firm of E. Conery, Son & Co., and so remained until 1874, when he withdrew and formed a partnership with Jesse K. Bell, under the name of Bell & Menge. The original business of this firm was that

of wholesale grocery, but through subsequent changes it developed into a ship chandlery business as at present conducted by the sons of Mr. Menge. In 1878 he took over the entire business interests of the firm of Bell & Menge, and in 1892 admitted his eldest son, Bernard H. Menge, to partnership in the business, giving the firm the name of J. H. Menge & Son. Later Joseph A. Menge was admitted to partnership, and in 1895 the firm became J. H. Menge & Sons, Ltd. Apart from the founding and successful development of this large business enterprise, Mr. Menge became a man of large and varied interests and wielded a powerful influence in the city's financial and commercial circles. He was a stockholder in many important corporations and served on the directorate of several of the largest and strongest of them. He was identified with the Southern Insurance Co., and with the New Orleans & Carrollton R. R. Co. It was while he was connected with the directorate that the New Orleans & Carrollton R. R. was changed to an electrically equipped road. Mr. Menge was one of the promoters of the first electric light plant in New Orleans, and this as well as all of his many business undertakings, was successful from its inception. He held membership in several of the carnival organizations, and in the Pickwick club, but had resigned these some time previous to his death. In 1857 Mr. Menge was married to Miss Mary Frances Dodd, of Toledo, Ohio, and 11 children were born to their union, of whom the following survive at this time: Bernard H., Joseph A., John H., Jr. (president and general manager of the business of J. H. Menge & Sons, Ltd.), and Miss Pauline G., now the wife of Capt. J. A. Higgins, U. S. A. Mr. Menge's death occurred at Pass Christian, Miss., where he had gone to recuperate, April 4, 1905, and his remains were brought by special train to New Orleans, for the funeral service and interment.

Madere, Elias, of Reserve, was born in St. John the Baptist parish, Sept. 24, 1874, and is a son of Adam and Celina (Cicet) Madere, both of whom were born in the same region as was the son. The paternal grandparents, Francois and Azelie (Jacob) Madere, also were natives of that place, as was the maternal grandfather, Charles Cicet. The paternal great-grandfather, Adam Jacob, located in St. John parish with the early settlers. The ancestors of the Madere family came originally from Germany, and those of the Cicet family from France. Adam Madere followed the business of a carpenter and builder throughout life. He died Dec. 18, 1891, at the age of 49 years. His wife survived until April 14, 1910. Of 5 children born to their union, only 2 are now living, as follow: Nellie, now the wife of C. J. Cox, planter, is living at Reserve and has 4 children—Denise, Samuel, Martha, and John—all attending school. Elias Madere received his early education at private schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace. At the age of 17 years he began work at carpentering with his father, but 6 months later started in business on his own account in the same line of endeavor. Eighteen months afterward his father died and he succeeded to the ownership of some property. At the age of 19 years he established a grocery store on the site now occupied by his large general merchandise house. This venture proved gratifyingly suc-

cessful, and he has continued the business to the present, making improvements and enlarging from time to time to meet the requirements of his growing trade. He now carries a large general merchandise stock and also cultivates a 200-acre farm, growing rice, corn, and truck crops. Mr. Madere has voted with the democratic party since beginning to exercise the elective franchise, and is now serving on the parish school board. He is a member of the Catholic church and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He has carried a policy in the Mutual Life Insurance Co. 14 years. June 7, 1887, Elias Madere was married to Alice Montz, daughter of Numa and Aliee (Cambre) Montz, who, at the time of the daughter's marriage, lived at Reserve, where the latter was born. The mother died Dec. 6, 1908, and the father now resides at Laplace. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Madere, namely: Glenn and Daniel, both of whom are now attending high school at Reserve. Mr. Madere is a self-made man, and has accomplished much with the means at his command. He enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, and takes an active part in all matters pertaining to the good of the community.

Montegut, Dr. Sidney, of Laplace, was born in St. John parish, Jan. 1, 1869, and is a son of Lucien and Amelina (Haydel) Montegut, both of whom were born in the same parish. The paternal grandparents were Leonard and Marguerite (Lagrou) Montegut, the former of whom was born in Santo Domingo and the latter in Louisiana. The maternal grandparents were Alfonse and Malisea (Webre) Haydel. The father's ancestors were of French and the mother's of German origin. Lucien Montegut followed the vocation of a planter in St. John parish throughout his long, active, and useful life, continuing "in harness" until the time of his death, which occurred, after a very brief illness, Jan. 26, 1901, at the age of 84 years. He is survived by his widow, who at this time also has attained 84 years. Nine children were born to their union, as follow: Fergus, the first born, died at the age of 50 years; Alfonse, died Dec. 14, 1913; Lucien, a planter; Delphine, married to Charles St. Martin; Louis, now deceased, married Aline Ferret, daughter of James Ferret of New Orleans; Fernand, who married Elvina Haydel, Amelie, now at the parental home; Sidney, the subject of this sketch; Albert, who married Regina Dufresne. Sidney Montegut received his earlier education at the public schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace. Later he became a student at Jefferson college, from which he received the degree of A. B. with the class of 1888 and A. M. with the class of 1894. Meantime he entered the Medico-Chirurgical college, Philadelphia, Pa., where he received the degree of M. D. with the class of 1891, having served 2 years in the Blockley (Philadelphia) General hospital and 1 year in the College hospital while pursuing his medical studies. Following the completion of his professional education he became demonstrator in pathology at the Medico-Chirurgical college, remaining in that position three years. In 1896 he opened offices at Laplace, where he has since been engaged in the general practice of medicine, and with results highly gratifying, both to the community and to himself. He is a member of the Pennsylvania State, St. John

parish, and Louisiana State Medical societies, and the American Medical association. Some time ago the doctor resigned from the presidency of the board of health to accept the office of coroner for the parish, which he occupies at the present time. Dr. Montegut affiliates with the democratic party. He is a member of the Catholic church, the Knights of Columbus, Knights of the Maccabees, Woodmen of the World, and Imperial Order of Redmen. Dr. Montegut's home, known far and wide as New Era Plantation, is one of the most attractive old homesteads in St. John parish.

O'Donnell, Alexander C., successful attorney now Judge of the Second District Court, is a son of ex-Judge Lawrence O'Donnell, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work. He was born in the city of New Orleans, Feb. 9, 1869. He attended the public schools and then completed the classical course at Tulane university, and for 6 years was engaged in civil engineering work for the United States government. Succeeding this he returned to Tulane university, where he graduated in law. Immediately after that he entered into active practice in New Orleans and very soon was made assistant district attorney, in which capacity he served with credit for four years. In 1912 he was elected judge of the Second City Court, which position he now holds. Judge O'Donnell has written several pleasing stories and poems, and is regarded as a gifted writer and public speaker. His favorite sport is yachting. In the business world Judge O'Donnell has been active. He was one of the organizers of the Third District Trust & Savings bank, and has been connected with several other commercial enterprises. In 1898 he married Miss Mignon Pomarede, of St. Louis, granddaughter of the famous artist, Leon D. Pomarede, of St. Louis, who acquired national fame through his paintings of religious subjects.

Levet, Sidney J., who resides at Lions, was born in St. James parish, March 31, 1875, and is a son of Xavier and Frances (Donaldson) Levet, the former of whom was born in the locality in which the son was born, and the mother in St. James parish. The paternal grandfather, Xavier Levet, was a native of France. The maternal grandparents, David and Amelie (Fargon) Donaldson, were natives, respectively, of Donaldsonville and the Republic of France. The ancestors of this branch of the Donaldson family in Louisiana came to this state from Virginia. Seven children were born to Xavier Levet and his wife, as follow: Sidney J., subject of this sketch; Amelie, died at the age of 1 year; Fernand, married Miss Webre, and is living at Colon, in St. James parish; Leonnee, married; Henry, married and living in St. James parish; Joseph, married and living in New Orleans; Adele, was educated at Sacred Heart academy and Ursulines convent, New Orleans. Sidney J. Levet attended public schools in St. James parish, the parochial school of Sacred Heart convent, in St. James, and the Jesuit college, New Orleans, taking a commercial course at the last-named institution. At the age of 20 years he began his life work as overseer of Ingleside plantation, in Assumption parish, which was at that time the property of his uncle, Lezin Ory, who now resides in St. John parish. Sidney J. successfully directed the work of cultivating Ingleside until 1904, when Lezin Ory became interested

in the San Francisco Planting & Manufacturing Co., and Sidney J. went to St. John parish as assistant to the uncle in managing the properties of this company, Lezin Ory being secretary and manager of the San Francisco Planting & Manufacturing Co. In 1910, associated with Victor and Felix Loup, Sidney J. bought Viola plantation, consisting of 600 acres, in West Baton Rouge parish, and has since utilized this property in successfully growing sugar cane. In 1911, in partnership with Andrew Montz, he purchased the Greeley place, at Baker, in East Baton Rouge parish, upon which sugar cane and cotton has since been grown with marked success. June 27, 1907, Mr. Levet was married to Marie V. Ory, daughter of John L. Ory of St. John parish, who is one of the largest and most successful planters in Louisiana and is elsewhere referred to in this work. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Levet, namely: Sidney J., Jr.; Claude Harrod, Marie V. (the 4th child died in infancy), and Lillian Joy. Mr. Levet affiliates with the republican party in National affairs and with the democratic party in local affairs. He is a member of the Catholic church. In public and political affairs he only takes such part as the obligations of good citizenship seem to require, devoting his abilities to his business. While managing his own properties, he still fills the important position of assistant to his uncle in handling the large interests of the latter, and it is easy to see that he is one of the busiest men to be found in Louisiana, and his work is of the kind that counts. Mr. Levet has accomplished much within his years, and more will be heard of him as time goes on. He will bear an important part in reorganizing the agricultural interests of this state.

Ory, Oscar Joseph, D. D. S., whose place of residence is Garyville, was born in Iberville parish, La., Nov. 16, 1885, and is a son of Emydge and Aurelie (Chauff) Ory, both of whom were born in St. John parish, as were the paternal grandparents, Lezin and Melanie (Cambre) Ory, and the paternal great-grandparents, John Louis and Mattias (Cambre) Ory. The ancestors of the Ory family in Louisiana came originally from Lorraine, France. Emydge Ory was educated at public and private schools in the vicinity of his birthplace. At the age of about 15 years he began doing farm work, and 7 or 8 years later, in association with his brothers, who are elsewhere referred to in this work, he purchased property, and the brothers began growing sugar cane on their own account. Their enterprises prospered from the beginning, and from time to time they added to their land holdings until today they are counted among the largest and most prosperous sugar planters in Louisiana and operate 2 modern sugar mills. At this time their properties embrace Woodland, San Francisco, Union, Sarpy, and Ricker plantations, and aggregate near 5,000 acres of sugar lands. Their 2 mills are valued at about \$500,000 and have combined capacity for handling near 1,000 tons of cane each day. Emydge was the 2nd of 8 children born to his parents, for more specific data as to whom, see sketch of Lezin Ory, the eldest son, elsewhere in this work. The last named was the only one of the Ory brothers old enough for service in the Confederate army. He served in the Army of the Tennessee from beginning to end of the Civil war, while his younger

brothers supported the family at home, though they themselves were eager for the fray. Emydge affiliates with the republican party in National affairs and with the democratic party in local affairs. He is a member of the Catholic church. Jan. 20, 1872, Emydge Ory was married to Aurelie Chauff, daughter of Benjamin and Aurelie Chauff, the former of whom was born in Assumption and the latter in St. John parish. Eight children were born to their union, as follow: Paul, died at the age of 2 years; Aurelie, wife of Emile Hebert, living in St. John parish, and the mother of 8 children, 5 of whom are now living; Lea, died at the age of 2 years; Virginia, wife of Sidney Labiehe, who is cashier of the Gary State bank, at Garyville, where they reside with their 3 children; Blanche, died in infancy; Oscar J., subject of this sketch; Alphonse, died in infancy, and the 8th child died at birth. Oscar Joseph Ory received his early education at private schools in the vicinity of his birthplace. Later he attended public school, and afterward a parochial school at Plaquemine. He then entered Jefferson college, from which he graduated with the class of 1903. In the same year he matriculated in the dental department of Vanderbilt university, from which he graduated with the degree of D. D. S. in the class of 1906. Immediately thereafter he established himself in offices at Garyville, where he has since devoted his abilities to the practice of dentistry with results equally gratifying to his patients and himself. Dr. Ory also maintains offices at Laplace, where he passes Wednesday of each week as a convenience to his patients in that locality. He is a member of the Louisiana State Dental and the first and second district dental societies, Vanderbilt Alumni Dental association, and the Delta Sigma Delta Dental fraternity. He affiliates with the Catholic church, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Woodmen of the World, and Imperial Order of Redmen. The doctor is a stockholder and vice-president of the Gary State bank. He is a stockholder, also, in the Bank of St. John, and owns valuable real estate, a commodious home, and an office building at Garyville. Oct. 15, 1908, Oscar Joseph Ory was married to Beatrice Richard, daughter of Oscar and Marie (Lopez) Richard, of Iberville parish, where Mr. Richard follows the vocation of sugar planting. One child has been born to Dr. and Mrs. Ory, namely, Oscar Richard.

Ory, John Daniel, of Laplace, was born in St. John the Baptist parish, Sept. 16, 1889, and is a son of John Louis and Victoria (Chauff) Ory, the former of whom is a native of that parish, and the latter of Bayou Lafourche country. The paternal grandparents were Lezin and Melanie (Cambre) Ory. The maternal grandparents, Thomas and Cleonise (Maillet) Chauff, were natives of the birthplace of their daughter, Victoria. The paternal great-grandparents, John Louis and Mattias (Cambre) Ory, also were natives of the region in which the great-grandson was born. The maternal great-grandparents, John Louis and Marie Louise (Streck) Chauff, were natives, respectively, of St. John parish and of Germany. The ancestors of the Ory family in Louisiana came originally from Lorraine, France. John Louis Ory has devoted his abilities to the vocation of a planter from the time of his boyhood. He received

his education at public schools in the neighborhood of his birth-place, enjoying the special advantage of instruction from Prof. Lummais. The Civil war, however, so interfered with his studies as to practically terminate them, and at the age of 14 years, associated with his brothers, he rented some land and began growing cotton under the tenant system. He did not depend solely upon his cotton crop, and was at all times on the lookout for any odd job that promised an increase of his income. During the years of the war he materially helped himself by hauling contraband material from place to place, his youth proving no bar to the value of his service in this connection. When he had reached his 25th year he and his brothers purchased a small plantation, upon which they immediately began growing sugar cane, a business they have since followed with uniform success. In 1878 they bought Ingleside plantation, on Bayou Lafourche, and some years later added Golden Gate plantation, in Iberville parish. In 1897 they sold Golden Gate and bought Woodland plantation, at that time admitting Augustan Lasseigne to partnership with the brothers. In 1904 they sold Ingleside and added San Francisco and Union plantations, in St. John parish. In 1911 the Sarpy plantation, in St. Charles parish, was purchased, bringing their holdings up to very nearly or quite 5,000 acres, upon which cane and corn are grown as principal crops. Their properties also embrace 2 sugar mills, valued, respectively at \$300,000 and \$150,000. All of the Ory properties are maintained in a high state of efficiency under the watchful eye and guiding hand of the man who has directed their accumulation. John Louis Ory has scrupulously avoided political entanglements, and has taken only such part in public and political affairs as his obligations to his fellow citizens seemed to dictate. As a concession to his neighbors he served some time as a member of the police jury of St. John parish. The John L. Ory public school at Laplace—a modern building—is a graceful compliment to the personality and character of a modest citizen, whose labor and counsels have been of inestimable value to the community. Mr. Ory's home, on Woodland plantation, is one of the most commodious, attractive, and altogether inviting plantation homes in southwest Louisiana. John Daniel was the 8th of 9 children born to his parents, as follows: Leontine, educated at Markey-Picard institute, New Orleans; (2nd child died in infancy); Cecile, became the wife of Dr. W. L. Lions, died leaving 2 children; Maria, now Mrs. S. J. Levet; Ida, educated at Sacred Heart academy, New Orleans; Juliette, wife of H. C. Maurin, of Laplace, elsewhere referred to in this work; Denise, educated at Sacred Heart academy, New Orleans; John Daniel, subject of this sketch; Cora, died in early childhood. The parents of these children are at this time enjoying excellent health at their almost ideal country home. John Daniel Ory attended Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., where he graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1907, afterward entering Louisiana State university, where he passed 2 years taking a course in sugar chemistry. Later he took the complete commercial course at Soule college, New Orleans, and when his education had been thus finished became assistant to his father in the management of the family

estate. He votes with the democratic party in local affairs, and with the republican party in National elections. Mr. Ory is a member of the Catholic church and the Knights of Columbus. In the past year he completed a beautiful modern home near that of his father, and was recently married to Maria Perilloux, daughter of A. T. Perilloux of Laplace.

Ory, Lezin, well-known citizen and large sugar planter, residing at Lions, was born in St. John the Baptist parish, and is a son of Lezin and Melanie (Cambre) Ory, both of whom also were born in that vicinity, as were the paternal grandparents, John Louis and Mattias (Cambre) Ory. The maternal grandparents, John Louis and Marie Louise (Streck) Chauff, were natives of Germany. The ancestors of the Ory family in Louisiana came originally from Lorraine, France. Lezin was the first of 8 children born to his parents, as follow: Emydge, the second child, is a sugar planter and lives near Lions; Felicien, resides at Convent; John L. has a beautiful plantation home at Laplace; Nicola died in youth; Placide has a commodious country home near Lions; Odele is now the wife of Ozeme Labiche, of Garyville; Anna was married to Ernest Madere, of St. John parish, now deceased. All of the brothers are largely interested in sugar planting and all own beautiful country homes. Each of the brothers is more particularly referred to elsewhere in this work. Lezin Ory received his education at the family home, under the direction of a private tutor. About the age of 15 years he began work as a farm laborer and so continued through 4 years, when, in association with his brothers, Idaho plantation was purchased and the growing of sugar cane was begun on their own account. The business prospered and after 7 years Ingleside plantation, in Assumption parish, was added and the cane production largely increased. Some years afterward Woodlawn plantation was bought, and again, after about 10 years, San Francisco plantation was added to the holdings and at about the same time Union plantation also was annexed. Three years later Mr. Ory became the owner of the Ricker plantation. In 1904 Ingleside plantation was disposed of. These plantation holdings now embrace about 5,000 acres, upon which cane and corn are grown as principal crops. The sugar mill on San Francisco plantation was erected at a cost of about \$300,000, and has capacity for handling about 500 tons of cane daily. Lezin Ory was married to Clementine Levet, daughter of Xavier Levet of St. John parish, and 7 children have been born to their union, as follow: Bertha and Emily, were educated at St. Joseph's academy, Baton Rouge, and later attended Picard institute, New Orleans; Corinne and Sidonie attended Sacred Heart convent, New Orleans, and the former is now the wife of Dr. L. A. Caboche, a physician of Lions. Sidonie died at the age of 23 years. Joseph M. attended Jefferson college, St. James parish; Holy Cross college, the Jesuit Brothers' college, and Soule college, New Orleans. Charles D. was educated at the Jesuit Brothers' college, and Junius E. also attended that institution, afterward taking the commercial course at Soule college. He is now engaged in mercantile business at Lions. Lezin Ory's residence near Lions is one of the finest plantation homes in Louisi-

ana, and presents a most inviting appearance. Mr. Ory has fairly won a conspicuous place for himself in the foremost rank of Louisiana's eminently honorable self-made men. He has accumulated wealth and placed at the disposal of his family a bountiful supply of the substantially good things of this life, and while doing so has drawn to himself the comradeship and approval of those who have been his co-laborers in the making of Louisiana. Lezin Ory served in the Confederate army from beginning to end of the Civil war. His command was attached to the army of the Tennessee.

Ory, Placide, of Lions, was born in St. John the Baptist parish, Jan. 29, 1853, and is a son of Lezin and Melanie (Cambre) Ory, both of whom were natives of that vicinity, as were the paternal grandparents, John Louis and Mattias (Cambre) Ory. The maternal grandparents, John Louis and Marie Louise (Streck) Chauff, were natives of Germany. The ancestors of the Ory family in Louisiana came originally from Lorraine, France. Placide was the sixth of 8 children born to his parents, for further data concerning whom see reference to Lezin Ory, first-born of the parents, elsewhere in this work. Placide Ory received his education at private schools in the vicinity of his birthplace. At a very early age he began work as assistant to his brothers about the plantation, and some years later joined with them in the purchase of lands in St. John parish, since which time the Ory brothers have been increasingly large producers of sugar cane. Their investments have been uniformly fortunate, and their management of a high order, so that their land holdings have increased from time to time. They are now owners of Idaho, Ingleside, Woodlawn, San Francisco, Union, Ricker, and other smaller plantations, embracing about 5,000 acres of fine land, all of which is in cultivation, producing sugar cane and corn chiefly. They also own and operate 2 modern sugar mills representing an investment near half a million dollars. Politically, Placide Ory is an independent. In church affiliations he is a Catholic. June 8, 1881, Mr. Ory was married to Adore Chauff, daughter of Thomas and Cleonie (Mailhet) Chauff, of Ascension parish, and 4 children have been born to their union, as follow: Thomas F., now engaged in planting and mercantile business in St. John parish; George E. and Joseph E., engaged in planting at Baker, La.; Dora, wife of Dr. F. A. Keller, D. D. S., and living at Garyville, La. Mr. Ory has an attractive plantation home at Lions and enjoys the good opinion of the people among whom he has labored from childhood to middle life.

Rayne, Henry M., of Reserve, St. John the Baptist parish, was born in the Lower Alps region, France, Feb. 5, 1882, and is a son of Joseph and Mary (Graugnard) Rayne, both of whom are natives of that vicinity, where the father has followed the vocation of a farmer from early life, and where the parents now reside. The ancestors of both the father and mother were of French origin. Six children have been born to their union, all of whom are now living, as follow: Camille, married to Louis Pons; Henry M., subject of this sketch; Stephen, married to Josepha Webre and living at Reserve, where he is engaged in mercantile business as the partner of his brother, Henry; Louise, married to Antoine Pons;

Marie Antoinette, married to Edward Tyran; Augustan, living in France, as is also the 1st, 4th, and 5th of the children. Henry M. Rayne received his earlier education at the Petite seminary, Diegues, France, but after having come to America and located in Louisiana he attended Jefferson college, St. James parish. He was 18 years of age when he came to this country with his brother Stephen, who was then 16, and after they had passed 1 year at college both young men entered the service of E. J. Caire & Co., at Edgard, as clerks in the general merchandise store of that firm, where they remained about 12 years. Following this lengthy period of service, the brothers purchased property and established a general merchandise business at Reserve, in 1912, which they have successfully conducted to the present time under the firm name of Rayne Bros., carrying a complete stock of everything for which there is active demand in that vicinity. Feb. 11, 1908, Henry M. Rayne was married to Lucille Songy, daughter of Edward and Emilanie (Landaiche) Songy, of Wallace, St. John parish. Mrs. Rayne's father is one of the largest planters in southwest Louisiana, and is elsewhere referred to in this work. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Rayne, as follow: Marcel, Larence, Elmo, and Nemour, all of whom are with the parents. Mr. Rayne is a member of the Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Imperial Order of Red Men and the Woodmen of the World. The Rayne brothers have made excellent use of their time since their arrival in Louisiana. They are men of pronounced industry and thrift, progressive and alert. They have accumulated what they have through their own efforts, and more will be heard of them as the years go by.

Reynaud, Firmin, of Luteher, St. James parish, was born at Lubac, Commune de Jansiers, Basses Alps, France, March 9, 1857, and is a son of Antoine and Adele (Teissier) Reynaud, both of whom were natives of the son's birthplace, where the father followed the vocation of a farmer and an employe of the government in the forestry service. He died at the age of 65 years. His wife died at 44. Firmin Reynaud received his early education at public schools in the vicinity of his birthplace. Later he attended private schools in his native land. In Nov., 1872, at the age of 15 years, he came to America, landing at New York. Shortly thereafter he made his way to Louisiana, and in St. Charles parish found employment as clerk in a general store. Six months later he went to St. John parish, where he was employed about 2 years by a baker, selling bread. Thereafter he was similarly employed in St. James parish for a time, after which, in partnership with August Serval, he started in business as a peddler. His first mercantile venture prospered, and after 3 years he purchased the interest of his partner and, in partnership with Louis Borel, established a general merchandise business, under the name of the "Red Hot Store," 1 mile from Luteher. This business also prospered, and after 3 years, in 1884, he sold to his partner and immediately afterward built and established a general merchandise business on the river front near the site of his present residence. This enterprise, like those preceding it, furnished proof of Mr. Reynaud's good business

judgment, and he continued doing business at that location about 12 years. At the same time he was conducting a cooperage business, in partnership with Joseph Geblin, and after the death of the latter, Mr. Reynaud continued the cooperage business on his own account. In 1896 he erected the building that has since been occupied by his modern general merchandise establishment at Luteher, where he does a very large business. In Feb., 1905, a partnership was formed between Mr. Reynaud and Leon Graugnard, elsewhere referred to in this work, for the purchase of Terre Haute plantation, in St. John parish, and they have successfully handled that property since that time. In 1911 they purchased Lillie plantation, in St. James parish, 2 miles north of Convent, and now own and cultivate this. Mr. Reynaud, personally, owns Longview plantation, near Luteher, which was acquired in 1904. During some years he was largely interested in and occupied the office of president of the Clerc Wholesale Grocery Co., Ltd., at New Orleans, in which Mr. Graugnard also was interested. This business proved unsatisfactory, however, and both gentlemen disposed of their holdings in it. Mr. Reynaud took a leading part in the organization of the St. James bank, at Luteher, and was at that time elected president of the institution, which was chartered in 1904. He has since remained executive head of the bank, which has done a remarkably prosperous business from the first. In 1913 Mr. Reynaud organized the St. James Perique Tobacco Co., with headquarters at Luteher, and was elected president and treasurer of the company, which offices he has held to the present. This company grows and packs the famous Perique tobacco of Louisiana, which is sold throughout the world. Among various other interests, large and small, Mr. Reynaud owns a half interest in the mercantile business of Z. Montz & Co., at Garyville, which was established in 1906, and has done a remarkably prosperous business from the time of its launching. Politically, he is an independent, but has taken no part in politics other than to properly discharge the obligations of citizenship. He is a member of the Catholic church and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. Oct. 5, 1882, Firmin Reynaud was married to Josephine Elizabeth Gebelin, daughter of Joseph Gebelin of Luteher. Mr. Gebelin was a native of France, but passed the greater part of his life in Louisiana and was during some years interested in cooperage business at Luteher. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reynaud, as follow: Raoul, a graduate of Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., married Miss David, has 2 children, and is employed in his father's store at Luteher; Adele, educated at Sacred Heart convent, St. James parish; Claude, died at the age of 3 months; Oscar, graduated from Spring Hill college and is employed in his father's store; Albert, now attending Jefferson college, class of 1915; Inez, attending school at Sacred Heart convent, class of 1915; Raymond and Sidney, attending Jefferson college; George, attending public schools at Luteher. Mr. Reynaud has amassed wealth and risen to a position of prominence and large importance in the affairs of Louisiana entirely through his own efforts. He enjoys in large measure the confidence and esteem of the people who have been his co-workers from early youth.

Oswald, Charles, well-known druggist of Donaldsonville, was born at Thibodaux, La., July 27, 1875, and is a son of J. J. and Mary (Sutterland) Oswald, both of whom were born in Germany. The father came to America at the age of 20 years, and the mother came with her parents when she was about 10. On coming to this country, J. J. Oswald landed at New York, where he engaged in business as a shoe merchant, and so continued about 3 years. He then moved to New Orleans and followed the same calling for a like period. From there he moved to Thibodaux, La., where he conducted a shoe store until his death, at the age of 65 years. He was married at New Orleans when in his 29th year. The wife is now living with her son, Charles, at Donaldsonville. Six children, 4 of whom are now living, were born to them, as follow: J. G., Jr., now in New Orleans, married to Miss Pierson, and the father of 2 children; Joseph, married Miss Frost, and died at the age of 33 years, leaving 2 children; Emile, married to Miss Thibodaux, and the father of 1 child; Mary C., a graduate of the Thibodaux Convent school and now living at Donaldsonville; Bertha, became the wife of T. H. Pierson, and died about the age of 29 years, leaving 1 child. Charles Oswald, youngest of the children, received his early education at the public schools of Thibodaux, and later entered Thibodaux college from which institution, in due time, he graduated with the degree of A. B. Following his graduation he took private lectures in pharmacy, and was licensed to practice, Nov. 5, 1895. Shortly thereafter he established himself in business at Donaldsonville, in a rented building carrying a complete line of drugs, medicines and druggists' sundries. About the year 1902 he made his first purchase of real estate at Donaldsonville. Mr. Oswald's business undertakings have been uniformly successful and at this time he conducts a centrally-located and popular drug business at Donaldsonville, where he owns, also, valuable real estate. Mr. Oswald has been a lifelong democrat. He is affiliated with the Catholic church, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus (secretary of the local organization), Woodmen of the World (formerly occupied the office of manager) Ancient Order United Workmen, and the Retail Druggists' association of Louisiana. Mr. Oswald is not married.

Picard, Hon. Achilles Ernest, well-known citizen and legislator of Killona, St. Charles parish, La., was born May 25, 1866; son of T. P. and Julie (Joslossent) Picard, the former of whom was born in France in the year 1809, and came to America in 1832. He immediately located in the city of New Orleans, where he engaged in mercantile business. His business enterprises were reasonably prosperous, but in 1862, for economic reasons, he moved from the city and located in St. James parish. After 2 years passed in this latter locality, however, he moved to Killona, St. Charles parish, where he again established himself in mercantile business and was identified with that line of endeavor until the time of his death, in 1879. His wife, Julie Joslossent, was born in Geneva, Switzerland, and came to America about the year 1845, locating at New Orleans, where her marriage later was solemnized. She died in February, 1873, at New Orleans, to which city she had gone from

her home at Killona for medical treatment. The paternal grandfather, T. P. Picard, was a native of France. Four children were born to the parents of the subject of this sketch, as follow: Alfred E., who died at Galveston, Tex.; Corinne, now the wife of U. Muller, cotton factor, of Galveston, Tex.; Achilles Ernest, the subject of this sketch; Orfila E., now engaged in farming at Killona. Achilles Ernest Picard attended Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., where he passed 4 years as a student, this term including the full commercial course. Immediately following the completion of his education, he began business on his own account as a farmer, and since that time has continually owned and conducted a farm in the vicinity of Killona. Mr. Picard is affiliated with the democratic party, and in the course of his experience has served the people among whom he lives in various official capacities, including 8 years as a member of the police jury and the same length of time as a member of the school board. He has served, also, as parish treasurer. In 1898 he was elected a member of the lower house of the Louisiana legislature, and served 1 term at that time, with so much credit to himself and to his constituents that in 1902 he was again elected to the legislature, and has since been continually re-elected to succeed himself as representative of St. Charles parish, being at this time incumbent of that office. Mr. Picard is serving as a member of 3 important committees of the house of representatives, these being the committee on claims, fish and fisheries, and elections. He is affiliated with the Roman Catholic church, and is a member of the Red Men of the Tribe of Ben Hur. May 27, 1878, Mr. Picard was married to Miss Louise, daughter of Emil and Celimia (Darensbourg) Vial, of Killona, the former of whom was born in Mexico, and the latter in St. John the Baptist parish. Mrs. Picard's father was not engaged in the Confederate service during the Civil war, but he was, nevertheless, captured by the Federals and confined at New Orleans, where he died in prison in 1862. His wife survived him until 1889. To this, the first marriage of the subject of this sketch, 5 children were born, as follow: Julie, wife of A. L. Keller, of Hahnville, La.; Aurore, wife of J. Lanaue, of Galveston, Tex.; Clotilde, wife of Albert Moller, U. S. appraiser at Victor, Mont.; T. P. Picard, residing at Victor, Mont.; A. E. Picard, Jr., married to Miss Gertrude Keller, and living at Hahnville, La. The mother of these children died in 1896, and in 1902 Mr. Picard was married to Alice Martha, daughter of W. T. and Alice (Walden) Patterson, of New Orleans, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Patterson was long engaged in the timber business. No children have been born to Mr. Picard's second marriage.

St. Martin, Charles, of Laplace, was born in St. John the Baptist parish, Nov. 2, 1853, and is a son of F. B. and Calista (Montegut) St. Martin, both of whom also were natives of that parish. The paternal grandfather, Pierre Bouchet St. Martin, was born in Canada, and came from that country to Louisiana, locating in St. John parish, where he was later married to the widow of Antoine Chouriac, a lady whose maiden name was Genevieve de Callogne, and who, by her first marriage, was the mother of 2 daughters, who became, respectively, Mrs. Colson and Mrs. Norbert. Pierre Bou-

chet St. Martin, by his marriage with Mrs. Chouriac, became the father of 2 children, Pierre Bouchet, Jr., and Aimee, the latter of whom married Dr. Yves Le Monnier, grandfather of the popular physician, Dr. Yves Rene Le Monnier, who built for his residence, early in the 18th century, the substantial brick house at the corner of St. Peter and Royal streets, New Orleans, in the iron railing of the balconies of which may be seen the initials of his name. The second marriage of Pierre Bouchet St. Martin was with Marianne Perret, widow of Louis Pain, who had 1 child, a daughter by her former marriage. This daughter married Zenon Ranson, and became the mother of Norbert and Zenon Ranson, the only two of the name who left descendants, several of whom now reside in New Orleans. Mr. St. Martin left no children by this second marriage. The maternal grandfather came from France and located in Louisiana at a very early time. F. B. St. Martin also was twice married. Some time after the death of his first wife, Cecile Perret, who left no children, he was married to Calista Montegut, only sister of Hon. Lucien Montegut, a prominent and highly-esteemed planter of St. John parish. To this union 9 children were born, as follow: Charles, subject of this sketch; Paul, who married Clementine Lorio, of Algiers, and now lives in the parish of his nativity; Francois, who died about the age of 40 years; George, who married Louise Montegut, and now lives in St. John, of which his wife is a native; Alfred, who married Marie Chenet, of the same parish, now resides in New Orleans; Delphine, Blanche and Celestine are now at the parental home; Caroline, who became the wife of Alexander Chenet, is now deceased. Charles St. Martin received his education at private schools in the vicinity of his birthplace. At the age of 22 years he became assistant to his father in the management of the family plantation. Some time later he accepted the management of the Welhen plantation, in St. James parish for 1 year, and thereafter became manager of the Aurora plantation in Orleans parish, where he remained 14 years. He then returned to St. John parish and purchased Caro plantation, which has since been the family home. This plantation embraces about 2,000 acres, upon which cane and corn are grown as principal crops. Mr. Martin affiliates with the democratic party, and while he has avoided taking any active part in politics, he has served the people 14 years as president of the parish school board, and only recently resigned. He is a member of the Catholic church and of the Knights of Columbus. April 26, 1879, Charles St. Martin was married to Miss Delphine Montegut, daughter of Lucien and Amelina (Haydel) Montegut of St. John parish. Eleven children have been born to their union, as follow: The first-born died before its christening; Amelie, a graduate of St. Phenomene convent, Labadieville; P. B., Jr., died at the age of 18 months; Lise, also a graduate of St. Phenomene convent; Charles, Jr., a graduate of the pharmacy department of Tulane university, class of 1912; P. B., Jr., (II) attended Jefferson college and later Spencer's business college, New Orleans; Stanislaus, attended Jefferson college; Robert, graduate of the commercial department of Jefferson college; Lionel, graduate of Jefferson college, classical course, class of 1914; Caroline, edu-

cated at Sacred Heart convent, St. James parish; Edgar, died in April, 1904, at the age of 2 years.

Granier, Alovon, of Wallace, was born in St. John the Baptist parish, July 14, 1847, and is a son of George F. and Selina (Bossier) Granier, who were natives of the same parish, as also were both the paternal grandmother and the maternal grandparents. The paternal grandfather was a native of France. George F. Granier followed the vocation of a contractor and builder throughout life, making his home in St. John parish. He died in 1908, at the advanced age of 85 years. Alovon was the 4th of 6 children born to his parents, as follow: Joseph, who followed the business of a contractor and builder in early life, but later became a planter, died in St. John at the age of 77 years; Numa was killed in the battle of Shiloh, at the age of 17 years, while serving in the Confederate army as a member of the 18th Louisiana volunteer infantry, in the company commanded by Capt. Romain; Erazie married B. Lorio, who is now retired from business and living in Iberville parish; Alovon, the subject of this sketch; Emile and Camille, who died at the respective ages of 6 and 5 years. Alovon Granier received his early education at the public schools and later attended a private school. He began business as a rice grower under the tenant system, but after about 4 years, in 1869, he opened a general store at Edgard, which proved a prosperous enterprise. Under the administration of Pres. Cleveland he was appointed as the first postmaster at Wallace and continued as occupant of that office 18 years. In that time he purchased Aurelia plantation, upon which he now grows sugar cane, rice and corn, as principal crops. He also conducts a general store at Wallace. May 5, 1869, Mr. Granier was married to Aurelia, daughter of Delvair Rodriguez of St. John parish, and 9 children have been born to them, namely: Angelia, wife of Ulyse Tragra, and mother of 6 living children; Henry, married to Celina Rodriguez, and father of 3 boys; Lotta, wife of Fernand Tregue, and mother of 3 boys; Leonie, wife of Sidney Tassen, and mother of 7 living children; Emile, married to Blanche Tregre, died at the age of 27 years, survived by his widow and 2 children; Louise and Camille, now at the parental home, and two that died in infancy. Mr. Granier affiliates with the democratic party, and has served the people in various official capacities other than that of postmaster. He filled a place on the parish school board 4 years, and was a member of the police jury 14 years, during 7 years of which he served as president. Mr. Granier takes the active interest of a progressive citizen in all matters affecting the well-being of the people among whom he lives, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his neighbors.

Lacaze, Hon. Albert James, of Wallace, St. John the Baptist parish, was born in that locality Feb. 6, 1863, and is a son of John and Eleanore (Roussel) Lacaze, the former of whom was born in France and the latter in the same locality as was the son. The father came to America in 1827, at the age of 20 years, on the same ship that brought Leon Godehaux to this country. The latter, as is well-known, began business as a peddler, and accumulated a large fortune. John Lacaze also began business in Louisiana as a peddler,

and after about 7 years opened a general store in St. John parish. After successfully conducting this latter enterprise about 4 years, he moved his store to St. James parish and there established a bakery business in connection with the store, handling these successfully for about 9 years, when he returned to St. John parish and purchased Norma plantation, of about 450 acres, upon which he successfully operated as a sugar planter during about 25 years, prospering greatly. However, he has now become interested in commission business at New Orleans, and this latter connection finally brought about heavy losses that largely depleted the family fortunes. He died at the family home in St. John parish in the year 1909. The maternal grandparents were born in Louisiana, as also the maternal great-grandparents. The maternal great-great-grandparents came to Louisiana from Nova Scotia. The mother died in 1891, at the family home in St. John parish. Six children were born to the parents, as follow: John, the first-born, died of yellow fever at the age of 3 years; Azele, became the wife of Dr. P. C. Thirneat and died after having become the mother of 1 child, Alice, who now lives with her father in Vermilion parish; Louise was married to John V. Micolo, of New Orleans, but both she and her husband are now deceased, leaving 1 child, a daughter, who is now teaching in the public schools of St. James parish; George E., was married to Miss Maggie Scanlan, of New Orleans, and engaged in business in that city as a commission merchant, in partnership with his brother-in-law, John V. Micolo. Both he and his wife are now deceased, leaving 1 child, Laura, who is married to Jesse Taylor, of New Orleans, in the service of the T. & P. R. R.; Albert James, the subject of this sketch; Amelie is now the wife of Joseph E. Reine, who is connected with the business of the Colonial Sugars Refining Co., at Gramercy, La. They have 3 children, namely: Marguerite, Robert, and George. Albert Lacaze received his earlier education at private schools in the vicinity of his birthplace. Later he attended school at St. Louis for a time, and afterward took a commercial course at Soule college, New Orleans. At the age of 19 years he entered commercial life as a clerk in the commission house of his brother-in-law and brother, Micolo & Lacaze, at New Orleans. After 3 years in this connection, however, he returned to the plantation as assistant to his father. In 1884 he started in business as a planter on his own account, but 2 years later was obliged to move to Iberville parish to supervise some of his father's business there in connection with Acadia plantation, which the father owned. After 2 years he returned to St. John parish and resumed his planting business. Three years later, in 1890, he was elected a member of the lower house of the state legislature and shortly after the expiration of his term of service in that body was appointed levee inspector, under the administration of Gov. Blanchard, and has remained incumbent of that office to this time. In 1902 he purchased "Farm Home," near Wallace, and has utilized this place mainly as a tenant farm. In 1914 Mr. Lacaze was again elected to the Louisiana legislature to fill the unexpired term of P. N. Bossier, who had removed to St. James parish. During his previous term in the general assembly he served on the parochial

affairs and penitentiaries committees. Mr. Lacaze has voted the democratic ticket from the time of casting his first ballot, and in the course of his career has served some years as a justice of the peace, and 4 years as a member of the police jury. He has a number of times filled the post of a commissioner of elections, and during the past 16 years has been a member of the parish democratic executive committee. He is affiliated with the Catholic church and is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Imperial Order of Red Men. July 1, 1886, Mr. Lacaze was married to Miss Berthe Vial, daughter of Charles and Melvina (Songe) Vial, of St. John parish. They have 1 child, Leonard, now attending primary school. Mrs. Lacaze's parents were born in France, but she owes her nativity to St. John parish.

Englade, Mack, of Reserve, was born in St. John the Baptist parish, Nov. 18, 1881, and is a son of Rene and Odile (Keller) Englade, both of whom are natives of the parish in which the son was born. The father has owned a general merchandise business and farm at Reserve since early manhood, and while supervising these properties, he also filled the position of manager of the Welham plantation, in St. Charles parish, during 34 years. He has now been managing Belle Point plantation, in St. James parish, 5 years, and is living there. At the beginning of the Civil war, he made persistent efforts to get into the Confederate service, but was denied admission to the ranks because of his youth. He has been a lifelong democrat. Mack is the youngest of 12 children born to his parents, as follow: The first-born died of yellow fever in early youth; Lise married Charles Lasseigne, deputy sheriff of St. John parish; Ozeme became the wife of Zet. Chapoton, mechanic, of Reserve; Wilfred is the wife of U. Jacob, general merchant of St. James; Odile is the widow of Alexander Legeoux, who conducted a cooperage business at Reserve; Lena and Edna are now living with their father in St. James, where the latter is teaching a private school; Maria is the wife of Louie Guillimo, general merchant and farmer of the last-named parish; Ella is at the parental home; George is a locomotive engineer in the service of the Y. & M. V. R. R., married to Miss E. Lasseigne, and living in St. John parish; Rene, Jr., is married and living in New Orleans, where he is employed as bookkeeper for the Grunewald Music Co. Mack Englade received his education at private schools in the neighborhood of his birthplace. At the age of 19 years he began work on his father's farm, where he remained until attaining his 21st year, when he became sugar weigher and shipping clerk for the Leon Godchaux Co., at Reserve, continuing in that connection 14 years, after which he established a grocery business at his present location and has successfully conducted this enterprise to the present time. He is a member of the Catholic church and is affiliated with the Knights of Honor. Sept. 28, 1904, Mr. Englade was married to Elsie DeLaneueille, daughter of Adam and Matillid (Duhe) DeLaneueille, of St. John parish. Mrs. Englade's father followed the vocation of a planter. Both he and his wife are now deceased. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Englade, as follow: John, who is now attending

his aunt's private school in St. James; George, attending private school at home; Elsie, Baneroft, and Marie, all at home.

Duke, James Rumsey; residence, Donaldsonville, La., was born in that city Dec. 4, 1859; son of Robert James and Rebecca (Herring) Duke, the former of whom was born at Maysville, Ky., and the latter at Donaldsonville. The father's ancestors came originally from Scotland. The ancestors of the Herring family in Louisiana moved from Virginia to this state at an early time. The family is of German and Irish origin. Robert James Duke, father of the subject of this sketch, came to Louisiana as a young man and immediately located at Donaldsonville. He owned and operated a line of boats plying between Kentucky and Louisiana points previous to the Civil war, but after the war, the ravages of which had depleted his fortune, he became a plantation manager in Ascension parish and so continued during several years. Later he again became a resident of Donaldsonville and accepted the position of wharf master, which at that time was a post of much importance, the traffic on the river being heavy. He remained incumbent of this office during many years, but when the first railroad from New Orleans to Donaldsonville (now the Texas & Pacific) had been completed, he resigned to accept the position of station agent for the railroad. After serving the road efficiently a number of years, the attractions of the river business finally prevailed with him, and he was induced to resign from his position with the railroad and again become wharf master, the duties of which he continued to administer until his death, at the age of 68 years. Of the children born to Robert James Duke and his wife, several died at early ages. Five of their children grew to maturity, as follow: Virginia, who became the wife of H. W. Lear of St. James parish, died at the age of 56 years, leaving 6 children; James Rumsey, the subject of this sketch; Charles F., died at the age of 26 years; Robert M., now in mercantile business at Hammond; H. C., in the livery business at Donaldsonville, married, and the father of 6 children. James Rumsey Duke received his early education at private schools, following which he attended the public schools for a time. At the age of 14 years, he found himself obliged to forego attendance at school, and thereafter devoted his energies to the activities of a newsboy until an opening occurred in a stationery store, where he became a clerk and continued about 2 years. At the age of 16 he secured a contract as carrier of the U. S. mail, and 2 years later became assistant postmaster at Donaldsonville. So well did he administer the duties of this latter position that he remained as assistant to the postmaster 14 years, and it was during this time that Mr. Duke bought his first real estate at Donaldsonville. He left the postoffice to open a grocery store of his own and has devoted his abilities to that business for a period of about 24 years. He has been uniformly successful and has steadily progressed, keeping his business in the forefront of that line. Mr. Duke's commodious residence now occupies the site of his first grocery store, while the store has expanded to many times its original proportions. He is affiliated with the democratic party and has served his neighbors on the school board 4 years and on the police jury a like term. Mr. Duke is a

member of the Episcopal church, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Woodmen of the World. Sept. 20, 1887, he was married to Miss Rosa, daughter of Scott and Adele (Lopez) Boudreaux, the former of whom was born in St. James parish and the latter in Iberville. Mrs. Duke's father is a merchant in St. James. To Mr. and Mrs. Duke 2 children have been born, namely: L. E., a graduate of the Bingham school, Asheville, N. C., and now located at Philadelphia, Pa., where he follows the profession of a certified accountant; S. M., educated at Louisiana State university and at Soule college, New Orleans, now serving in the U. S. navy and stationed at Newport, R. I. He is a member of a marine band.

Jacob, Alice A., of Garyville, was born in St. John the Baptist parish, Aug. 19, 1848, and is a son of Ursin and Isilda (Hymel) Jacob, the former of whom was born in St. James and the latter in the same parish as was the son. In the earlier years of his business career, Ursin Jacob owned and operated a line of steamboats on the Mississippi river, in partnership with Numa Brou and Rosamond Perret, a son of the latter of whom is now connected with the business of Stauffer, Eshleman & Co., New Orleans. Later he was elected sheriff of St. John parish and remained incumbent of that office 24 years, his term of service in that capacity embracing the period of the Civil war and 6 years after the surrender. After leaving the sheriff's office he lived in retirement during the remainder of his life. He died in Sept., 1878, at the age of 69 years. His wife died in 1873, at the age of 40. Eleven children were born to their union, as follow: Camille, who married Flavie Ranson, lived in New Orleans. He followed the business of a pilot. During the whole time of the Civil war he served as a member of the St. James Rifles in the 18th Louisiana volunteer infantry. He was several times captured and exchanged and each time rejoined his command. At Shiloh he advanced with the color-bearer within 40 yards of the enemy's lines and held his ground until he had fired his last cartridge. He took part in many of the most notable engagements of the war, and it is said that he was never absent from duty except while a prisoner, on 3 occasions. He died at New Orleans in 1912, at the age of 69 years, and was buried with the honors of the army of the Tennessee. He is survived by his wife at this time. Six children were born to their union, and five of these—4 sons and 1 daughter—are living in New Orleans. Ulysse, the second child of Ursin Jacob, married Camille Mermillon and followed the vocation of a sugar planter in St. John parish. In early life he also was connected with steamboat business on the Mississippi river. Throughout the Civil war he served as sergeant of Capt. Becknel's company in the 30th Louisiana volunteer infantry, Gibson's brigade, Hood's army. After his marriage he became a planter, and was killed at night while returning to his home from his sugar mill. His tragic death occurred in 1873, when he had only attained the age of 32 years. His wife is now living at their plantation home. Of 4 children born to them, only two survive, these being P. R., now in business at Havana, Cuba, and Gustave, who is employed as a sugarmaker in Mexico. Flavius, married to

Alice Trosclair, is engaged in planting in St. James parish and has 2 children, both of whom are married. Alice, the 4th child, is the subject of this sketch. Suzanna, wife of L. Depoorter, attorney, is living at New Orleans, and has 4 children, one of whom, Dr. L. Depoorter, Jr., is a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has offices in the Medical building, at the last-named city, while his brother, Lewis, is in the service of the U. S. government at Panama. Their other sons, Charley and Oliver, are in the service of the T. & P. R. R. at the Crescent City. Olide, sixth child of Ursin, is following the business of a pilot and living at New Orleans. He married Alice Dechamp and their only surviving child, of two, is now the wife of Dr. Theodore Dimitry and living in that city. Antonia, the seventh, married Charles Gendron and is living at New Orleans. George, their eldest son, is now manager for Paul Berthelot's mercantile business at Lucy. Raoul, the second, is in the service of the Southern Pacific R. R., and both he and the third son, Daniel, are living at the parental home. Four of the children of Ursin Jacob are deceased. Alice Jacob had about reached his 13th year, and was attending school, when the Civil war began. He left his books and followed the Confederate army through all the years of that great struggle. After the surrender he found employment as clerk on a steamboat, but after 4 years in that capacity he became manager of a sugar plantation and so remained about 15 years, leaving that place to accept a position as foreman of the supply department of the Lyons Cypress Lumber Co., at Garyville, which post he filled 5 years. He then became interested in the ice business, and has now been manager for the Home Ice Co., at the last-named place, about 3 years. He affiliates with the Catholic church, and is a member of the Imperial Order of Red Men. Mr. Jacob has voted the democratic ticket from the time of casting his first ballot. Jan. 19, 1891, Alice A. Jacob was married to Madeline Guidry, daughter of Lubin Guidry, of St. James parish.

Burch, Emile; residence, Lucy, La., was born Aug. 16, 1857, in St. John the Baptist parish, La.; son of Antoine and Elizabeth (Mayer) Burch, both of whom were natives of France, in which country they were also married, and later came to America about the year 1852. They immediately located in St. John parish, La., where the father became engaged in the butcher business, which occupied his attention during the remainder of his life. He was killed in a duel in the month of May, 1857, but was survived by his wife until Aug. 18, 1911, when she died at the advanced age of 88 years. Seven children—3 girls and 4 boys—were born to their union, as follow: Antoine and George, both deceased; Joseph, now a hotel manager in New York City; Elise, deceased, wife of Jules Lessarge, of Paris, France; Marie, wife of Sylvin Sallex, who died soon after marriage, and later she became the wife of Joseph Facheur. The second husband is now deceased, and the widow residing in St. John parish, La. All of the above children mentioned were born in France. Florine, born in St. John parish, is now the wife of J. H. Hempel, who is in the insurance business. Emile Burch, the seventh child born to his parents, and subject of this sketch, received

his education in the public schools of St. John parish. At the age of 17 years he started in the butcher business on his own account, and so continued until attaining his 25th year, when he rented some land and began growing rice and sugar cane on a small scale. This was continued until he reached the age of 30 years, when he bought a small tract of land, upon which he continued growing the same products. To this original tract Mr. Burch has added, from time to time, until now his plantation embraces more than 3,000 acres, 1,800 of which is in cultivation, growing sugar cane. Feb. 5, 1880, Mr. Burch was married to Miss Odile, daughter of Adam and Francois Elodie (Hebert) Champagne, the former of whom was born in St. John the Baptist, and the latter in St. Charles parish, La. The maternal grandparents were born in Louisiana, and the great-grandparents in Champagne, France. Nine children were born to Emile Burch and wife, as follow: Edmee, wife of Stanislaus Waguespack, of St. James parish; Antoine J., bookkeeper and general assistant to the father; George, a graduate M. D., married Lottie Monroe, and practicing in St. Charles parish; Stephen, overseer of father's plantation, married Eva Waguespack; Morris, died at the age of 22; Lawrence, at the parental home; Olga, now attending school at Sacred Heart convent, New Orleans; Minnie, also at the same school; Roger, now in public school, St. John parish. The members of Mr. Burch's family are affiliated with the Catholic church. In national affairs he votes the republican ticket; in local affairs, the democratic ticket. In addition to his extensive plantation business, Mr. Burch owns and conducts a large general merchandise store. The family country home is one of the most commodious, attractive and altogether inviting residences to be seen in St. John parish. The grounds are extensive, and beautifully shaded by noble pecan trees, which at harvest time yield the owner something like \$200 per tree. Mr. Burch is, in the truest sense, a self-made man. He has accumulated all he has by industry, frugality and the exercise of those sterling qualities of character that have made his name known and respected. He has never sought political preferment; and has held himself apart from political alliances, devoting his abilities to the management of his private business. However, he takes the normal interest of a good citizen in all political and public affairs to the extent of aiding in the selection of the men best qualified to administer the laws under which he and his neighbors must live.

Nunez, Judge N. H., district attorney, former district judge and member of the Oyster commission of Louisiana; residence, St. Bernard, La.; was born in that locality March 17, 1873; son of Esteve E. and Pauline (Aguilard) Nunez, the former of whom was born in St. Bernard and the latter in New Orleans. Esteve Nunez, the father, served as sheriff of St. Bernard parish during 38 years, and at the time of his death, Sept. 18, 1909 was yet incumbent of that office. Esteve E. Nunez's first wife, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in the year 1884, leaving 4 children, as follow: N. H., subject of this sketch; Bertha, now the widow of Leona Roy, of Arabi, La.; Lillie, wife of Michael Gaudet, of Phoenix, Ark., and F. J., a practicing attorney of Arabi. In 1889 the father con-

tracted a second marriage, this being to Miss Aelie Roy, a daughter of Frederick Sebastian Roy. (For the second Mrs. Nunez's ancestry and family history, see mention of Frederick Sebastian Roy, elsewhere in this work.) Four children were born to Mr. Nunez's second marriage, these being: Aelie, Alma, Lillian, and Loys. N. H. Nunez, the subject of this sketch, attended the public schools of St. Bernard, and after having finished at these, entered the Tulane high school, from which he graduated with the class of 1892. He later entered the law school of Tulane university and graduated with his legal degree in the class of 1899. Shortly following the completion of his professional education he began the practice of law at St. Bernard, and this and allied matters have since occupied his attention. In the course of his legal experience he has served 8 years as district attorney of the 29th judicial district of this state, and 4 years on the bench as district judge of the same district. Judge Nunez also has served as a member of the Oyster commission of Louisiana, having been appointed to that commission by Gov. Heard. Judge Nunez is affiliated with the Catholic church, and is a member of Louisiana Lodge No. 102, Free and Accepted Masons; also a Tent Commander, Knights of the Maccabees. In Jan., 1897, Judge Nunez was married to Miss Emily Ahrens, a daughter of A. L. and Elizabeth (May) Ahrens, both now deceased. Four children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Nunez, namely: Nemours H., Jr., Pauline, Bruce, and Emily.

Bourgeois, Louis Pierre, of Gramercy, was born in St. John the Baptist parish, La., Aug. 30, 1870, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Picon) Bourgeois, the former of whom was born in St. James parish, and the latter in the same locality as was the son. The paternal grandfather, Thomas D. Bourgeois, married a lady by the name of Matherne. Both he and his wife were natives of the parish of St. James. The maternal grandparents died when their daughter Mary was in infancy. For further data concerning the parents and their 9 children, see sketch of George M. Bourgeois, a brother to Louis Pierre, elsewhere in this work. The latter was educated at Chenet institute, New Orleans, and at the age of 20 years entered commercial life as a clerk in his brother George's general store at Mount Airy. He continued in this capacity about 4 years, when, in 1894, he became a partner in the same business under the firm name of L. P. and George Bourgeois. This latter arrangement remained in force until 1906, when the partnership was dissolved and Louis Pierre established a general store on his own account at Gramercy, La., which has been a commercial success from its beginning and has grown and expanded into the large business now conducted there under the name of L. P. Bourgeois. This was the first store established at Gramercy, and Mr. Bourgeois was virtually the founder of that town. In 1901, under the administration of Pres. McKinley, he was appointed postmaster at Gramercy, and has remained incumbent of that office to the present time. He was elected a member of the school board of St. James parish in 1903, and during 7 years following, faithfully and tirelessly labored for the development and upbuilding of the public school system of the parish until the schools were brought to their pres-

ent standard of modern efficiency. It was during this time, and largely through the efforts of Mr. Bourgeois, that the appropriation for the schools of St. James was increased from \$4,000 to \$14,000 per year. Gramerey has now a commodious modern school building. After 7 years of service Mr. Bourgeois found it necessary to resign from the school board on account of the requirements of his private business, but he has remained a school director to this time, because of his deep interest in educational matters and his determination to see that the children of St. James are afforded every possible educational advantage. The people of the parish are largely indebted to him for his unselfish efforts in behalf of their schools. Mr. Bourgeois is now taking the lead in organizing the truck growers of that part of Louisiana so as to give them the benefit of coöperative effort. He is personally interested in sugar planting and truck growing, and has been prominent in the organization of the Colonial Canning Co., of which he is a director. This company is to coöperate with the Colonial Sugars Co., of Gramerey, in caring for the produce of a large region. Mr. Bourgeois has been affiliated with the democratic party since the time of casting his first ballot. He is a member of the Catholic church, Woodmen of the World, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Red Men. Feb. 5, 1894, Louis Pierre Bourgeois was married to Miss Clemence, daughter of Leo and Adrien (Tonguis) Lasseigne, of St. John parish. Mrs. Bourgeois is a granddaughter of Adam Lasseigne, and a representative of one of the oldest families in Louisiana. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bourgeois, as follow: Louis P., Jr., educated at the high school of his native parish; Carmen P., educated at St. Agnes academy, New Orleans; Etta P. and Ellis P., the last two now attending the public schools at home. Mr. Bourgeois recently completed a commodious modern home at Gramerey. He is a wide-awake, progressive, public-spirited man, highly esteemed by the people among whom he lives and labors with an unselfish devotion to the public welfare.

Berthelot, Hon. Paul, planter, merchant, manufacturer and legislator, was born in St. John parish, La., Jan. 31, 1859, and is a son of Vailsin and Elmire (Folse) Berthelot, both natives of the same parish, as was also the paternal grandfather, Firmin Berthelot. The paternal great-grandfather, though he passed the greater part of his life in Louisiana, came originally from France. The paternal grandmother also was born in France and was descended from a noble family. The maternal grandmother, whose maiden name was Troxclair, was born in the vicinity of Bayou Lafourche. The Troxclair family has long been intimately identified with affairs in that locality. The maternal great-great-grandparents were natives of France. Paul Berthelot was the first of 11 children born to his parents: Evela, the second child, became the wife of Joseph Hoidel of St. Charles parish, who died after 12 children had been born to their union. Laure, the third child, became the wife of George Hymel, a successful planter of St. Charles parish, and is the mother of 8 children, all of whom are well educated. Edward, the fourth child, died with typhoid fever in 1890, and is survived

by 2 children, a son and a daughter. Josephine, the fifth, became the wife of Zepherin Hymel, New Orleans, and is the mother of 10 children. Eleonore, the sixth, married Amelus Haydel, of Litcher, and 11 children have been born to their union. Virginia, the seventh, is the wife of D. C. Lousdeau, a prosperous planter of St. Charles parish. Valsin, Jr., the eighth, died while conducting a store for his brother, near Hymelia, and is survived by 9 children. Elodie, ninth, became the wife of Morris St. Pierre, successful merchant and real estate dealer of St. John the Baptist parish, and 9 children have been born to their union. Joseph and Odele, tenth and eleventh, died in childhood. The mother of these 11 children was previously married to Benjamin Berthelot, and 2 daughters were born to this first union, namely: Velleda, who married Numa Haydel and died after having become the mother of 12 children, all of whom are now married. Mareelite married Octave Bethancourt, of St. John the Baptist parish, and died, leaving no children. Mr. Bethancourt was afterwards remarried. During the Civil war he had some strange experiences and seems to have escaped death miraculously. Paul Berthelot received his education at private schools, working throughout the day to enable him to pay for instruction at night. At the age of 16 years, having saved a little money for that purpose, he went to New Orleans and became a student of St. Mary's academy, where he learned to speak English. After 2 years at this institution he returned home and assisted his father in the cooper business until he had accumulated \$1,000, when he began on his own account at Plaquemine with William Slaughter as a partner in a cooper shop. In 1886 he returned to St. John the Baptist parish and engaged in mercantile pursuits and farming. In 1904, associated with Joseph Haydel, he purchased Trinity plantation, and in 1907 bought his partner's interest in this property, but disposed of it in 1911. He has owned Luey Farm, since 1886, and now lives upon this place, which is maintained in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Berthelot also conducts a large general merchandise business and operates a canning plant, putting up fruits, vegetables and pure cane syrup under formulae furnished by the agricultural department of the United States. Mr. Berthelot is affiliated with the democratic party, and has acted in various official capacities. In 1888 he was elected to the police jury and served 8 years as a member of that body. In 1896 he was elected to the legislature, being, it is said, the first white man to hold the office since the Civil war, and succeeding a negro who had held office 20 years as representative from St. John the Baptist parish. This was one of the backward parishes in the state in getting rid of the "carpet-bag" regime. During the session of the legislature that followed, Mr. Berthelot served on the land and levees, railroad and other committees, and in the same year of his election he was appointed by Gov. Foster as a member of the levee board. In 1900 he was elected sheriff and tax collector of St. John the Baptist parish and has so continued to this time. He has been a member of the democratic central committee of the state during the past 20 years, judicial and senatorial district committee 16 years, congressional district committee a like time. Four succes-

sive times he was alternate delegate to the national democratic conventions, and was a delegate to the Baltimore convention, at which Pres. Wilson was nominated. Feb. 22, 1880, Mr. Berthelot was married to Olivia Necomede, daughter of Fortune Louis Cestia of New Orleans. Mr. Cestia came from Guadaloupe, Lesser Antilles, at the age of 17 years, and was for a time connected with the Daily Bee, of New Orleans. He occupied various positions under the city administration and as a commissioner supervised the planting of the trees that now adorn Washington square and Ursulines avenue. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Berthelot, of whom 2 sons died in early childhood. Their daughter, Louise Alee, married George U. Generou, who is a graduate of the Christian Brothers' college, Bay St. Louis, Miss. He occupies the position of bookkeeper and confidential clerk for Mr. Berthelot, and is a member of the school board of St. John the Baptist parish. Seven children have been born to Mrs. Generou, namely: Louise, who is talented in elocution; Clifford Paul, Edward Joseph, Margaret Marie, and Ann Olivia. The sixth and seventh children were twins and died in infancy. Mr. Berthelot belongs to the Catholic church, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. He has succeeded financially, and though he has encountered many discouraging obstacles, has risen to a position of importance entirely through his own efforts. He enjoys in a large measure the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens, and his home at Lucy, in St. John the Baptist parish, is noted for its hospitality.

Bourgeois, Lionel J., of Convent, St. James parish, La., was born in that locality, May 23, 1890, and is a son of Louis S. and Lucy (Lambremont) Bourgeois, the former of whom was born in the same locality as was the son, and the mother in Iberville parish. The paternal grandparents, Flaville and Juliet (Hugnet) Bourgeois, also were natives of St. James, while the maternal grandparents, Dr. P. M. and Emilie (Braux) Lambremont, owe their nativity to Iberville parish. Dr. Lambremont served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war as surgeon. Louis S. Bourgeois was educated at Jefferson college, and after the completion of his college term went into business as a sugar planter in partnership with his father, on Nita plantation. Their undertakings prospered until 1894, when, on account of 2 successive overflows, the plantation was disposed of, and Louis S. thereafter occupied the office of deputy sheriff during 4 years, followed by 4 years as tax collector. He then went into levee repair work and during Gov. Sanders' administration filled the position of general inspector for the Pontchartrain district levee board. At this time he is still identified with levee work. His wife died Nov. 8, 1912. To their union 12 children were born, 10 of whom are now living, as follow: Adele, a graduate of Sacred Heart academy, Convent, became the wife of A. A. Sarrade, traveling representative for the Parker-Blake Drug Co.; Lucy, now principal of the graded public school at Convent; Henry L., a graduate of Jefferson college and now principal of the Romeville high school at Colomb; Lionel J., the subject of this sketch; Clifford J., an expert mechanic in charge of the Donaldsonville garage; Odette, graduate of Sacred

Heart convent; Mercedes, now attending the last-named school; Lambremont, attending the Christian Brothers' college at Donaldsonville in preparation for Jefferson college; Marguerite, now at Sacred Heart convent; Rudolph, attending the Boys' day school connected with Sacred Heart convent. Lionel J. Bourgeois attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born, later going to Jefferson college, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1908 and with the honor of valedictorian. During the following school year he filled the position of principal of the Lake school in Ascension parish, and the next year occupied a similar place in Romeville high school, St. James parish. He then became principal of the Paulina high school, of the same parish, and remained in that connection more than 3 years. During these later years Mr. Bourgeois' work was attracting the attention of school authorities, and his evident ability and progressive tendencies led to his election, Jan. 5, 1914, as superintendent of the schools of St. John the Baptist parish, of which office he is now incumbent. The alumni association of Jefferson college conferred a particularly pleasing and graceful honor upon Mr. Bourgeois in electing him orator of the day for the 1914 commencement exercises of their Alma Mater. In 1912 Mr. Bourgeois began the study of law at the summer school of Louisiana state university, and is now reading law, as opportunity affords, under the direction of Lambremont & Hebert, of New Orleans, taking the route that has been traveled by many of the most brilliantly successful attorneys, that of teaching while pursuing their legal studies. He began teaching when only 18 years of age, and is now one of the youngest parish superintendents in Louisiana. St. John the Baptist parish has 10 schools for white pupils and 6 for colored children, with 2 centrally located high schools, and the attendants at these are gathered up and conveyed from the outlying districts to and from school at the expense of the parish. Under Mr. Bourgeois' direction, particular attention is given to vocational training for the boys and home economics for the girls, but the one feature upon which he is laying especial stress is that of socializing the schools—making the school the social center of the neighborhood, and in this he is meeting with hearty appreciation and encouragement, and his efforts are proving largely successful. Mr. Bourgeois is affiliated with the Catholic church. He votes the democratic ticket, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and Woodmen of the World.

Bourgeois, George M., whose home is at Garyville, was born in St. John the Baptist parish March 28, 1855, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Picou) Bourgeois, the former of whom was born in St. James parish and the mother in the same parish as was the son. The paternal grandfather, Thomas D. Bourgeois, and his wife, Miss Matherne, also were natives of St. James. The maternal grandparents died when their daughter, Mary, was in infancy. The ancestors of both the Bourgeois and Picou families in this state came originally from France. Thomas Bourgeois has followed the vocation of a planter from the time of his boyhood. He has attained the age of 83 years, and now lives in retirement at Mount Airy, leasing

his lands for cultivation under the direction of others. Nine children were born to his marriage, as follow: Georgina, who married Eugene Tanguis, of St. John the Baptist parish, is now deceased, leaving 2 children; George M., the second child, is the subject of this sketch; Julia, who married Adam Tamplaine, of St. John the Baptist parish, is now deceased, leaving 5 children; Price F., a successful merchant of St. James parish, is now living in retirement at Mount Airy; Henry died at the age of 12 years; Joseph, who married Frorestine Bourgeois, is farming in St. James and has 7 children; Louis P., who married Clamenee Lasseigne, is a successful merchant, planter, and prominent citizen of Gramercy, La., and is more particularly referred to elsewhere in this work; Sidney, a successful business man of New Orleans, married Miss Simore, and they have 2 children. The ninth child was accidentally poisoned about the age of 6 years. George M. Bourgeois received his early education at a private school in the vicinity of his birthplace. Later, he entered Jefferson college, St. James parish, where he graduated with the degree of A. B. in the class of 1878. At the age of 24 years he began commercial life as clerk in a mercantile house of St. John the Baptist parish, but after an experience of 6 months in this business he formed a partnership with his sister, Mrs. Tanguis, and established a general merchandise business under his own name. This business prospered, and was continued under the original arrangement about 15 years, when the partnership was dissolved, since which time Mr. Bourgeois has conducted a large and successful mercantile business on his own account. The partnership business was first established at Mount Airy. The present store at Garyville was established in 1907. Mr. Bourgeois also owns valuable real estate at both Mount Airy and Garyville. He affiliates with the democratic party, and has served his neighbors in various official capacities, occupying the office of justice of the peace about 12 years, and being a member of the police jury of the parish about the same length of time, and now occupying the latter position. He is a member of the Catholic church, and of the Imperial Order of Red Men. In the year 1881 George M. Bourgeois was married to Louie Tregre, daughter of Aléide Tregre, whose wife's maiden name was Triehe, of St. John the Baptist parish. Mrs. Bourgeois died in 1885, leaving no children. Oct. 20, 1896, Mr. Bourgeois was married to Puleherie C. Chenet, daughter of Eugene and Myrthe (Poche) Chenet, of St. John the Baptist parish, and 6 children have been born to this union, as follow: Elmore George, now attending Chenet institute, New Orleans; Georgette, who died in infancy; Ethel L., attending public school at Garyville; D'Aequin H., Leonie N. and Marie Antoinette. The last-named died at the age of 2 years. Mr. Bourgeois is a man of sterling qualities of character, and few men are blessed with a larger measure of the esteem of the people among whom they have labored from early youth to middle life.

Babin, Wallace Joseph, M. D., of Kenner, La., was born at San Gabriel, in Iberville parish, Jan. 18, 1876, and is a son of Louis and Odele (LeBlanc) Babin, both of whom were born in the same parish as was he. The paternal grandparents, Neville and Melanie

(Part) Babin, were natives of Ascension parish. The maternal grandparents, Edward and Lucille (Allen) LeBlanc, were born in Iberville parish. Louis Babin enlisted in the Confederate army at the age of 19 years and served as a member of a cavalry company throughout the war. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and other important engagements. After the surrender he was honorably discharged and returned to his home at San Gabriel, where he lived the remainder of his days, devoting his energies to the business of a planter and general merchant. He was a public-spirited citizen and occupied a place of prominence among the people of his locality, serving many years as a member of the school board of Iberville parish and performing other public duties such as devolve upon the leading men of any region. He died in his 75th year, but is survived by his wife, who still resides at the family homestead. Eleven children were born to their union, and nine of these are now living, as follow: Louis Abner, married Anna Labiche of St. John the Baptist parish, who is now deceased, leaving 4 children: Wallace Joseph, subject of this sketch; Joseph Edward, now in the service of the Standard Oil Co., at Baton Rouge; Mary Mabel, wife of Joseph Byrne, merchant and planter of Iberville, Iberville parish, and mother of 1 child; Mary Mildred, wife of James Jumel, mechanical engineer, with the Standard Oil Co., at Baton Rouge, and mother of 5 children; Odele Ella, now Mrs. Mayhall, living at Burtville, La., where Mr. Mayhall is in the service of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. They have 5 children. Mary Angel, educated at the Sisters' school, Baton Rouge, and Leah, educated at public and private schools in San Gabriel, are now at the parental home; Louis Oetave, a graduate of Soule college, New Orleans, is now keeping books for the Standard Oil Co., at Baton Rouge. Wallace Joseph Babin received his early instruction from a private tutor at the home of his parents. Later he attended the public schools of San Gabriel. In 1892 he entered the pharmacy department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of master of pharmacy with the class of 1894. Thereafter he practiced the profession of pharmacy at his birthplace until the year 1900. In 1901 he entered the medical department of Tulane university and passed 3 years as a student at that institution, when, on account of threatened ill health, he withdrew and entered the medical department of the University of the South, from which he received the degree of M. D. with the class of 1905. In the same year he began the practice of medicine at Torres, La., but after 1 year in that location he moved his offices to Kenner, where he has since been engaged in general practice. He also owns an up-to-date drug store at the latter place, adjoining his residence, and does a general prescription business. The doctor is a member of the Catholic church. He affiliates with the democratic party, and has served as a member of the city council at Kenner since the incorporation of that place. He is a member of the Knights of the Maccabees and Woodmen of the World, and fills the position of examining physician for the 2 last-named organizations, as well as for the Pan-American, New York Life and Cherokee insurance companies.

Also, he is consulting physician for the St. Rosalie Italian society. Nov. 20, 1905, Wallace Joseph Babin was married to Emily LeBlanc, daughter of Simon and Emily (Graud) LeBlanc of San Gabriel, and 3 children have been born to their union, namely: Jessie Lee, Mary Elsie and Rose Mary.

Aucoin, Kleber A.; residence, Donaldsonville, Ascension parish, La., was born in Assumption parish, La., Nov. 21, 1857; son of Joseph and Parmelia (Giroir) Aucoin, both of whom were born in Assumption parish. The paternal grandfather was Augustan Aucoin. The Aucoin family in Louisiana originates from France. Four brothers of the name were exiled from France and located in widely different parts of the United States at a time early in this country's history. One of these brothers took up land and made his home in the vicinity of Bayou Sara, La., and from this early settler descended the branch of the family of which the subject of this sketch is a member. Augustan Aucoin, the paternal grandfather, followed the business of a blacksmith, and as such was long attached to the retinue of the noted Lafitte. Joseph Aucoin, father of the subject of this sketch, was educated for the priesthood, but did not enter the service of the church. Four sons and 4 daughters were born to his parents, and while the children were yet young their father died. Thereafter, the widowed mother, being moved to do what she considered best for her children, had all of her sons educated for the priesthood and influenced all of her daughters to become nuns. All of the 4 daughters are now deceased, and all died as nuns. The 4 sons, however, although they were trained for the service of the church, chose occupations other than the priesthood, and thus it came about that Joseph Aucoin passed his active life in the joint occupation of bricklayer, blacksmith, sugar maker and manager of sugar plantations. He owned a comfortable home in Assumption parish, and passed practically all of his days in Assumption and Ascension parishes. He was employed in Assumption, near Plattenville, until 1871, but in that year moved his family to Donaldsonville, and was thereafter employed as a plantation manager in Ascension parish during the remainder of his life. He died at New Orleans, where he had gone for medical treatment. His wife died at the age of 77 years. Seven children were born to their union, as follow: Ptolemy, now married to Camille Aucoin and living at the old homestead of the Aucoin family in Assumption parish, parents of 9 children; Numa, died of pneumonia at the age of 21 years; Wilbrand, married Leonie Thunoneaux and resides on the Teche, his wife is now deceased, leaving 1 child; Albert, married Mary Tompley, now at Lutecher, La., and they have 11 children, eight of whom are now living; Kleber A., the subject of this sketch; A. A. Aucoin, M. D., elsewhere mentioned in this volume; Anatole, the seventh child, married to Eva Woodward, followed the business of a planter, and died, leaving 3 children. Kleber A. Aucoin was educated at private schools. At the age of 16 years he began work as overseer of Santamo plantation, and during the succeeding 38 years remained identified with the same business, as overseer, sugar maker and manager, respectively. In 1894 he purchased some lands and

began growing oranges on his own account, putting in 6,000 trees as a start. In 1895 a number of these trees were killed, and in 1899 the remainder of them were destroyed by a freeze. Mr. Aucoin then went to Florida for buds, and made a fresh start in orange culture, afterward making a commercial success of the business and increasing his acreage. In 1904 he sold half of this orange grove to John Meyer, of New Orleans, and in 1911 disposed of the remainder of the property to the same man. Mr. Aucoin then became a traveling salesman for the new owner of the grove, introducing Mr. Meyer to the fruit and truck growers. After passing 1 year in this way, Mr. Aucoin entered the service of Mr. Gueydan, on Old Hickory plantation, as sugar maker, and has supervised the grindings on this plantation to the present time. At an auction sale of town lots at Donaldsonville, in 1904-5, Mr. Aucoin purchased a block of 26 lots there, and in 1911 he formed a company and built a large garage on a portion of this property, he occupying the position of business manager for the company, which handles automobiles and supplies and conducts a general automobile service for the public. In the same year he built a commodious residence at Donaldsonville, and in Jan., 1912, moved his family into this. In July, 1913, he purchased all of the stock of the automobile and garage company, and has since conducted that enterprise on his own account. At this time, however, he still maintains his connection with the sugar business and supervises the work during the grinding season. In 1878 Mr. Aucoin was married to Miss Caire LaBlanc, daughter of Valerie LaBlanc of Ascension parish, and 7 children, four of whom are now living, have been born to their union, as follow: Julia, who died at the age of 2 years; Joseph C., graduated from Soule college, New Orleans, and was married to Miss Louise Savage of the latter city. He died at the age of 27 years, leaving no children. K. F., educated at the Christian Brothers' college, Donaldsonville, follows the business of an overseer and sugar maker, is married and living at New Orleans, 3 children, only two now living; Alwyn J., graduated from the Christian Brothers' college at Donaldsonville, and spent 2 years in study at Baltimore with the intention of entering the priesthood, but then determined that the life of a churchman was not his calling, and after having taken a commercial course at the Massey business college, Houston, Tex., accepted a responsible position with a large mercantile house there, where he has since resided. He is married to Miss Ruth Pascal, of the latter city, and they now have 3 children; James B., graduated from the Christian Brothers' college at Bay St. Louis, Miss., and following this, passed 4 years in the study of electrical and mechanical engineering at Tulane university. He then entered the New Orleans college of pharmacy (now affiliated with Loyola university), from which he graduated with the degree of Ph. G. with the class of 1911. He is now engaged in the practice of pharmacy in the city of New Orleans. Lydia graduated from Sacred Heart academy, New Orleans, and is now the wife of Elmo Cire, a druggist of the latter city. They have 2 children. Edith, who also was a graduate of Sacred Heart convent, became the wife of Fred Rogge, of Donaldsonville. She died at the age

of 23 years, leaving 1 child—Edith—now at the home of its maternal grandfather. Mr. Ancoine is affiliated with the republican party. He is a member of the Catholic church and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Columbus and the Holy Name society. He is deservedly popular among his fellow citizens, and has served 4 years as a member of the police jury of Ascension parish, being elected as a republican. He has a number of times acted as delegate to political conventions. He is a prosperous, active, progressive, whole-souled man, receiving a large measure of the substantially good things of this life, and contributing generously to the comfort and happiness of others. He has accumulated all he has through his own efforts and is in every sense a self-made man, respected and honored by the people among whom he lives.

Alexandre, Ernest, of Laplace, St. John the Baptist parish, was born in that vicinity Feb. 3, 1843, and is a son of Philip and Emerente (Vicknair) Alexandre, both of whom were born in the same parish as was the son. The paternal grandfather, Thomas Alexandre, was born at Bayou Lafourche. The maternal grandfather, Jacques Vicknair, was a native of the parish in which the grandson was born. The Alexandre family in Louisiana is of French ancestry, and the Vicknair family of German ancestry. Philip Alexandre followed the vocation of a planter. He owned, also, a prosperous butcher business at Reserve. His death occurred in 1881, at the age of 76 years, but his wife survived to the age of 78. Of ten children born to them, 4 are now living, viz.: Julia became the wife of Cyril Conrad, who is now deceased, leaving 2 children; Amelia married C. Deland, of Bayou Lafourche, who died leaving 3 children; Matile is now the wife of Thomas Williams and living in Iberville parish. Ernest Alexandre received his education at private schools in the vicinity of the home of his childhood. At the age of 17 years he left school to join the Confederate army. He enlisted in Capt. Andrew Deslandes' company, which became attached to the 27th Louisiana volunteer infantry. This company was disbanded after the fall of New Orleans and Ernest returned home and entered commercial life as clerk in a general merchandise store, where he remained about 10 years. He then purchased some land and began farming, growing cane, rice, corn and truck. At the same time he established a general store at Laplace, upon the site now occupied by his modern general merchandise establishment. His business prospered in all lines, and he has added to his property from time to time. Mr. Alexandre affiliates with the democratic party, and has served eight years as a justice of the peace. He is a member of the Catholic church. March 17, 1870, Ernest Alexandre was married to Harriette Vicknair, daughter of Henry and Mary Madeline (Magere) Vicknair, both of whom are now deceased. They were natives of St. John the Baptist parish, and made their home near Reserve. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre, as follow: Mary Ernestine, died at the age of 7 years; Charles married Seraphine Kailing, is following the vocation of a farmer and store keeper at Laplace, and is the father of 5 children; Camille married Assize Jacob, who also is a farmer

and storekeeper; Ernest, Jr., died at the age of 31 years; Edmond married Lena Gengron, and devotes his energies to the business of a store keeper: Florence married C. D. Cambre, who is connected with the lumber industry. They have 1 child, a boy. All of Mr. Alexandre's children are living in St. John the Baptist parish, are doing well, and enjoy the esteem of the people of the community.

Alberti, Ernst, clerk of district court, Pointe a la Hache, Plaquemines parish, La., was born in Sunrise, Plaquemines parish, La., Dec. 26, 1885, son of A. P. and Josephine (Pelas) Alberti, both of whom were natives of Plaquemines parish. In the early part of his business career the father was identified with the grocery business, but later became connected with the quarantine station. In 1896 he became clerk of district court at Pointe a la Hache and continued in this office until his death, in 1908. He is at this time survived by his wife. Eight children were born to their union, as follow in order of their birth: Josephine; Fanny, now Mrs. A. E. Washburn, of Port Eads, Plaquemines parish; Pauline, now Mrs. Chester Wooton, of Pointe a la Hache; Marie, now Mrs. Charles Drane, of Sunrise, Plaquemines parish; Ernestine, now Mrs. George McErney, of Charleston, S. C.; Bertha, Daisy, and Ernst, the subject of this sketch. The last named attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born, and later entered Holy Cross college, at New Orleans, from which in due time he graduated. Following the completion of his education he became a clerk in the Hingle store at Empire, later entering the service of J. B. Fasterling, at Buras. After some time in this latter position he became deputy clerk of court at Pointe a la Hache, and so remained until the death of his father, when he was elected clerk of court without opposition and has remained incumbent of that office to this time. Mr. Alberti is a member of the Catholic church and is affiliated with the Knights of the Maccabees, his membership in the latter organization being at Buras. Mr. Alberti is at this time unmarried.

Atkinson, Joseph, M. D., representative member of the medical profession, of Arcadia, was born in Pickens county, Ala., in Oct., 1839; a son of Benette and Mary (Harper) Atkinson, both natives of North Carolina. The father was a prosperous planter in Alabama, and continued this vocation until his death in 1867. His beloved wife survived him 10 years, passing away in 1877, being the mother of 10 children. The subject of this biography, after availing himself of the educational advantages afforded by the public schools of his locality, entered the Southern university, from which he received his academic degree. At the outbreak of the great struggle between the states, he answered the higher call of duty and volunteered his services in the cause of the Confederacy, becoming a member of Co. D, of the 8th Confederate cavalry, of Alabama. During the war he served in many important engagements, among which were the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga, proving himself a valiant and intrepid soldier. At the close of the war he returned to Alabama, where he secured a position as a school teacher, which enabled him to make the necessary money to continue his studies. He entered the University of Alabama, where he graduated in medicine with the degree of M.

D. in 1872. He first engaged in the practice of his profession in Alabama, remaining there for 5 years, after which he came to Louisiana, settling in Claiborne parish, where he continued to practice very successfully for 11 years. In 1884 he removed to Arcadia, at which place he has since remained, and where he has succeeded in building up an excellent practice. Dr. Atkinson is a splendid citizen, a staunch democrat, and is one of the most prominent members of the medical profession in that section. He is a member of the parish and Louisiana state Medical societies, in the former of which he has been president, and was a delegate to the national congress on tuberculosis at Washington, D. C. Dr. Atkinson takes a lively interest in masonry, in which order he has attained the chapter degrees. July 4, 1861, was solemnized his marriage with Fannie L., a daughter of R. L. Hunter, of Livingston, Ala. She passed away in 1892, leaving 4 children, namely: B. S. Atkinson, passenger and freight agent of the L. & A. R. R., located at Texarkana; Marvin Vivian, deceased; Clara, wife of Albert Wampler, of Donaldsonville, and Edith S., deceased. In Sept., 1893, Dr. Atkinson married Mrs. E. G. Hightower, of Arcadia. No children have been born to this union.

Ballard, John Asa, of Amite, Tangipahoa parish, sheriff of Tangipahoa, was born Oct. 24, 1860, in Livingston parish, La.; son of William Ballard, who died in his 75th year, and of Cecilia Herring Ballard, who passed way at the age of 74. The subject of this sketch was educated in the parish schools at Lewiston; came to Amite in 1872, and after a few years of residence turned his attention to the planting business. Devoted to the democratic party, Mr. Ballard enjoys the respect and confidence of its members and has been elected to the following public offices: Constable, chief deputy sheriff (for 13 years) and sheriff. Is now serving his first term as sheriff. He is a member of the Christian church. Married, Jan. 31, 1883, Miss Sallie Johnson Bennett, daughter of Simeon and Mary E. (Vernon) Bennett, of Tangipahoa parish. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard have 9 children, the eldest being Amelia (Mrs. C. J. Fulda), and the others, William Green, George Emerson, Charles Clayton, Cecilia Corinne, Gaston Osborn, Olivia, John Mc., and Marie Louise Ballard.* In fraternal orders, Mr. Ballard is held in great esteem. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, the Benevolent Knights of America, and the Woodmen of the World.

Barland, Rev. Charles D., S. J., president St. John's college and rector St. John's church, Shreveport, La., was born near Donaldsonville, La., Dec. 9, 1872. In the course of his early education he attended private and public schools, and after finishing at the latter entered St. Charles college, at Grand Coteau, in St. Landry parish, La., which was followed by 4 years at St. Stanislaus novitiate, Macon, Ga. Succeeding this, he returned to St. Charles college for an additional course of study, and thence he went to Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., where he taught 4 years. He then studied theology at Woodstock college, Md., and in 1903 was ordained by Cardinal Gibbons. His first charge was at Spring Hill college, where he served as secretary of that institution 1 year, then advancing to the position of president of the college, of which office

he remained incumbent 6 years. This was followed by a course of special study at St. Andrew-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. In 1912 he located at Shreveport as secretary of St. John's college, and in Feb., 1913, was advanced to the higher station of president of the same institution and has remained in that office to this time, also officiating as rector of St. John's church.

Buquoi, Joseph Felicien, M. D., of Covington, St. Tammany parish, was born March 12, 1879, in Pointe Coupée parish, La., and is a son of L. Buquoi, native of Pointe Coupée, who died at the age of 48, and of Helen Bourgeois, of St. James parish. After having attended St. Stanislaus college, Bay St. Louis, Miss., and having selected medicine as his profession, Dr. Buquoi matriculated in the medical department of Tulane university, New Orleans, from which he received the degree of M. D. Succeeding this, he took a post-graduate course at the New York polyclinic. He began his professional career at Luteher, where he remained for 5 years. Though strongly supporting the democratic party, the doctor has never accepted any public office. In religion, he is a Catholic. He is a member of the State and Parish Medical societies, and of the Knights of Columbus. June 25, 1903, Dr. Buquoi married Miss Mabel Comeaux, daughter of Capt. E. J. Comeaux, the widely-known steamboatman of St. James parish, and his wife, Zulma Tirénit Comeaux. Dr. and Mrs. Buquoi have 4 children: Fabian Edward, 9 years of age; Earl Andrew, Mildred Cecelia and Francis Harold.

Calhoun, Hon. Nathan M., judge tenth district court of Louisiana, is a son of Dr. Davney P. and Ellen D. (Neely) Calhoun, and was born in Catahoula parish, Nov. 7, 1853. The father was born in South Carolina in 1817 and when about 30 years old came to Louisiana where he practiced medicine and followed planting until his death in 1900. His first residence in this state was at Trinity, at which place he married Miss Ellen D. Neely in 1850, after which he moved down the river to a plantation near where his wife had formerly lived. Dr. and Mrs. Calhoun were the parents of 4 children: Dr. S. N. Calhoun, practicing medicine at Lavacca on Little River; Judge Nathan M. Calhoun, the subject of this sketch; Jennie, now Mrs. S. N. Yarrel of Williamston, N. C.; Dr. Lee F. Calhoun, drowned in Black river in 1903. Judge N. M. Calhoun spent his youth in the place of his birth and attended country school until about 15 years old. He then went to Morehouse college, in Morehouse parish, where he remained 2 years, and then spent another 2 years in Homer college, a Methodist school in Claiborne parish, followed by 1 year in Arizonia seminary in the same parish. At that time the last named school was in charge of Prof. J. W. Nicholson, now of the Louisiana State university. After this, Judge Calhoun read law and attended the law department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane. He graduated there in 1876 with the degree of LL. B. Succeeding this, he taught school 1 year and then began the practice of law in Harrisonburg, remaining there only about 1 year, when he moved to Houma, this state, where he resided about 4 years. While there he filled the office of recorder under appointment of Gov. Nicholls for part of the time.

In 1882 he left Houma and returned to Catahoula parish to engage in planting on what is known as the Entaw plantation on Black river, occasionally practicing law. He remained there until 1899, when he located in Vidalia and began the practice of law, which continued until he was elected judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge John Dale, who had resigned. Judge Calhoun was married Jan. 14, 1878, to Miss Nannie N. Williams of Ouachita parish. Her parents were Rev. R. T. Williams, originally from North Carolina, and Nannie (Newit) Williams. To Judge and Mrs. Calhoun 2 children have been born: R. D. Calhoun, now an attorney in Vidalia, La.; Benjamin C. Calhoun, in business in Mobile, Ala. Judge Calhoun is a member and a steward of the M. E. church, South, and has been a district steward. In all the stations of life, he has acquitted himself in an able and creditable manner and is ranked among the state's foremost jurists.

Carmouche, William Jeter, of Crowley, La., was born in St. Landry (now Acadia) parish, Aug. 2, 1874; son of Capt. Emile A. Carmouche, a native of the parish of Pointe Coupée, who was born Jan. 5, 1837, and who died July 3, 1885, in Bossier parish. Capt. Carmouche graduated at the Jesuits' college, Bardstown, Ky., a few months prior to the beginning of the Civil war; he enlisted as a soldier in the Confederate army, private in the 4th Louisiana volunteer infantry, until the capture of New Orleans by the Union forces. He then organized an independent company, which he commanded in Pointe Coupée parish, serving until the end of hostilities. He removed to St. Landry parish and conducted a plantation, after his marriage to Miss Annie Tinsley Jeter, a native of Buckingham county, Va., and now a resident of Shreveport, La., later Capt. Carmouche went to Bossier parish to take charge of a plantation owned by his wife. In 1872 he was elected a member of the Louisiana legislature. Narcisse Carmouche, paternal grandfather of W. J. Carmouche, was born in Pointe Coupée parish, and owned a plantation there. He died at the home of his son, Capt. Carmouche, in St. Landry parish, in 1875. The Carmouche family is of French origin, having emigrated to Louisiana in the middle of the 18th century. The Jeters, religious emigrants from England, settled in Virginia. Ambrose Jeter is the first of the name in America of whom there is any record as a citizen of Virginia, born in or about the year 1750. The maternal grandfather of W. J. Carmouche was John Tinsley Jeter, born in Amelia county, Va., Nov. 13, 1798, who emigrated to Cape Girardeau, Mo., whence after a residence of 1 year, he removed to New Orleans, and owned a plantation in Pointe Coupée parish. He dwelt in his own residence in New Orleans. The building is now occupied by the Christian Woman's exchange, at the corner of South and Camp streets. When the Union soldiers invested New Orleans, Mr. Jeter went to Memphis, Tenn., where he died of camp fever. Ann Watkins, widow by first marriage, of William Guerrant, and later, wife of John T. Jeter, was the daughter of Nehemiah and Elizabeth W. (Agee) McAshan, and was the maternal grandmother of W. J. Carmouche. Her great-grandfather came from France in about 1740; but the first of the name of Agee that settled in Virginia was Matthew

Agee, a French Protestant, who fled from persecution in 1690. His son James married a Miss Ford, and James' son, John, wedded Miss Sicily Ann Hall. Elizabeth, daughter of John, became Mrs. Nehemiah McAshan. The subject of this sketch, William Jeter Carmouche, was the youngest of a family of 5 children: Annie Eliska, wife of Henry Purvis Middleston, residing in Pointe Coupée parish; Mary Stella, now widow of John Christopher Griggs; Bessie Eulalie, wife of George Edwin Gilmer, residing in Shreveport, where her widowed sister, Mary Stella, also lives; Emile Aloysius, who married Miss Nuna Ogden, of Crowley, and William J. Carmouche. The latter was educated in the public schools of Bossier parish. In 1891 he entered St. Stanislaus law school, graduating in 1893. During 6 years he taught school in Bossier parish, and in 1900 matriculated in the law department of Tulane university, which conferred upon him the degree of bachelor of laws in 1902. He located in the practice of law at Crowley. He is a member of the Louisiana State and of the American Bar associations; is a believer in the Roman Catholic faith; and in politics, supports the democratic party. Mr. Carmouche is prominent in the legal profession, attorney for the Crowley Bank & Trust Co., and one of the directors of that financial institution.

Cooley, Le Verrier, Jr., attorney-at-law, Slidell, St. Tammany parish, La., was born at New Orleans, La., Aug. 15, 1885; son of Le Verrier and Sophia (Bell) Cooley, the former of whom was born at Savanna, Ill., and the latter at New Orleans. Both the Cooley and Bell families have extensive branches, and trace their ancestors back through many successive generations. Representatives of the maternal branch of the family have long been residents of New Orleans. Le Verrier Cooley was educated in the public schools of New Orleans, later taking a course at Rugby academy, in that city, and finally entering the law department of Tulane university, from which institution he graduated in due time. Following his graduation, he was soon admitted to practice before the supreme court of Louisiana and the Federal courts, and at once entered upon what proved to be a satisfactory and successful practice as an attorney in New Orleans. However, for sufficient reasons, he some time later removed to Slidell, La., and has now been a practicing attorney in that place something like 5 years, his clients increasing as the years go by. Mr. Cooley is a member of the New Orleans Bar association, the St. Tammany Bar association and the Barrister society of graduates of the Tulane law school. He is a reform democrat, and affiliates with the Protestant church.

Dymond, John Jr., attorney-at-law, New Orleans, was born in the city of New York, July 24, 1867; the child of Sen. John and Nancy Elizabeth (Cassidy) Dymond. His early life was spent in the city of his birth, but he has resided permanently in the South, since 1878. He attained the degree of bachelor of arts from Tulane university of Louisiana in 1888 and the degree of bachelor of laws from the same university in 1890, and has since been following his profession of law. Nov. 16, 1893, he was married to Nita A. Shakespeare, daughter of the late Joseph A. Shakespeare, ex-mayor of New Orleans. Mr. Dymond has never held any political position.

He was, however, the attorney of the oyster commission of Louisiana, a department of the state government, for 2 years. Owing to his previous connection with the oyster industry and his studies of it while attorney of the state commission, he became a recognized authority on the subject and wrote a treatise entitled, "The Oyster in Louisiana," which was published some years ago. In 1898 Mr. Dymond organized the alumni association of Tulane university of Louisiana, in which the alumni of the various colleges of the university were for the first time coördinated into one solid working body, and he served as president of that organization for several years. He was the organizer of a feature called "Tulane Night," a number of years ago, which function has been repeated each year, thus bringing together at the Tulane theatre in New Orleans, the alumni, faculty and students of Louisiana's great university. Mr. Dymond, for a number of years, has been one of the administrators of the Tulane educational fund, which controls the various colleges making up the Tulane university of Louisiana.

Elliott, Judge Clay, attorney-at-law, Amite City, La., was born in St. Tammany parish, La., Oct. 13, 1862; son of Charles and Sarah Ann (Bankston) Elliott, the former of whom was a native of Charleston, S. C., and the latter of St. Tammany parish. Charles Elliott, in 1866, moved to that part of the western portion of Washington parish which was soon afterwards incorporated into what is now the parish of Tangipahoa. Clay Elliott, the son, received his early education in the public schools of the parish of Tangipahoa, the Gullett institute at Amite City, and Mississippi college, at Clinton, Miss. He graduated from the law department of the Tulane university in 1888, and the same year began the practice of law at Covington, La., where he remained actively engaged in professional duties until 1898, when he moved to Amite City, at which place he has continued the practice of law. Judge Elliott is affiliated with the democratic party. By close application to the study of his profession, and being ever on the alert to stand in the front rank of those who follow his calling, Judge Elliott has come to be recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in Louisiana. His neighbors, recognizing this, have advanced him to important positions of honor and trust. He has held official positions, such as notary public in the parish of St. Tammany and mayor of Covington; member of the Louisiana state senate, representing the 17th senatorial district, and district judge of the 25th judicial district. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, and affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. In 1892 Judge Elliott was married to Miss Flora Spiller, daughter of Elisha and Mary J. (Singletary) Spiller, the former of whom was born in the parish of St. Helena, and the latter in the parish of Livingston, La. Four children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Elliott, namely: Charles, now 20 years of age; Mary Pauline, 17; Robert Clay, deceased, and Charlotte Hortense, aged 12 years.

Gardere, Paul Joseph, mayor of Slidell, St. Tammany parish, La., was born at New Orleans, La., June 20, 1876; son of August F. and Virginia (Fazende) Gardere, the former of whom died at the age of 47 years. The widow survives, and at this time has attained her 63rd year. Mr. Gardere, the subject of this sketch, was educated in

public and private schools at the city of New Orleans and shortly following the term of his tutorage became engaged in the lumber business, which has from that time largely occupied his attention, he having filled the important position of manager of the lumber department of the Salmen Brick & Lumber Co., for 9 years. Mr. Gardere votes the democratic ticket, and is now serving his second term as mayor of the town of Slidell. He is a member of the Roman Catholic church. June 23, 1906, Mr. Gardere was married to Miss Lottie P. Hardee, daughter of M. T. and Adele (Cook) Hardee, of South Carolina. Their home has been blessed with 4 children, namely: Lydia Marie, 6 years old; Virginia, 4 years; Lottie Ella, 2 years, and Owena Hattie, 1 year. Mr. Gardere is also a member of the fraternal order of Redmen.

Graugnard, Leon, who resides near the village of Lions, in St. John parish, was born at Basses Alpes, France, Feb. 1, 1855, and is a son of Joseph and Angelique (Caire) Graugnard, both of whom were born and passed their lives in the vicinity of the son's birthplace, where the father devoted his energies to the occupation of a farmer throughout life. Both parents are now deceased. Seven children were born to their union, namely: Augustin, Adolph, Damien, deceased; Joachim, Casimir, Leon, and Marie. All of those living, except Leon, are in France. Casimir died in Louisiana. Leon Graugnard was educated at public schools in the land of his nativity. At the age of 16 years he came to America with his brother, Casimir, and located in St. James parish, where he became a traveling salesman for John Teeche, in general merchandise business. After 5 years in this connection, he formed a partnership with a Mr. Maurin, under the firm name of Maurin & Graugnard, and established a general merchandise business in St. John parish, which was continued uninterruptedly until 1880, when the business was moved to a new location in the same parish and much enlarged and improved. In 1892 Mr. Graugnard disposed of his interest in this store, to his partner, and established the noted "Four-Seasons Store," also in St. John parish, where he did a largely prosperous business. In 1895 he bought Glencoe plantation, upon which he grew sugar cane until 1902, when he disposed of the plantation to the Lyons Cypress Lumber Company and moved to the city of New Orleans, becoming interested in the Clerc Wholesale Grocery Co., limited, as a large stockholder and secretary of the company. Two years later he sold his holdings in this enterprise and returned to St. John parish, where, in association with F. Reynaud, under the firm name of Graugnard & Reynaud, he purchased Terre Haute plantation, consisting of 2,000 acres, which has since been cultivated in sugar cane. The firm also conducts a large general merchandise business and owns a sugar mill of 500 tons capacity on Terre Haute plantation. In 1910 Lillie plantation, of 600 acres, in St. James parish, was added to the firm's properties, and in addition to cane they are now producing large quantities of corn. Politically, Mr. Graugnard styles himself an independent republican, but he has avoided political entanglements and only takes such part in politics as the obligations of good citizenship require—that is, aiding in the selection of the best

available men to fill the offices and administer the laws under which the people live. He is a member of the Catholic church. In 1881 Leon Graugnard was married to Miss Eva Baceas, of St. John parish, both of whose parents are now deceased. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Graugnard, as follow: Albert, the 1st born, died at the age of 7 months; Berthe, died at the age of 2 years; Emile, who was educated at Jefferson college and later attended Soulé college, New Orleans, taking the complete commercial course, is now bookkeeper and general assistant to his father in the management of the business; Fernand, who was a graduate of Jefferson college, died at the age of 19 years while filling the position of storekeeper for his father; Eva was educated at St. Joseph's academy, New Orleans, and is now at the parental home. Mr. Graugnard is one of the most successful sugar planters of southwest Louisiana. He has accumulated his fortune entirely through his own efforts, and is now enjoying the fruits of well-directed and intelligent industry, and the confidence and esteem of the people among whom he has labored since early manhood. Recently he enjoyed a well-earned vacation in making an extended tour of Europe.

Greaves, Hal Percy, M. D., mayor of Waterproof, and one of the prominent men of Tensas parish, is a son of William Francis and Eleanor Matilda (Du Pree) Greaves, and was born March 17, 1867, in Hinds county, Miss. William Francis Greaves was born near Charleston, S. C., in 1820, and came to Mississippi in early youth settling near Jackson. He obtained the degree of M. D., at Philadelphia and practiced medicine in Hinds county, Miss., until his death in 1885. Eleanor Du Pree whose death occurred in 1873 was a native of Mississippi, her father having been a native of France. H. P. Greaves lived in Hinds county, Miss., until about 20 years of age and obtained his preliminary education in the country schools of that county. Later he passed 2 years of the regular course in the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Starkville. In 1887 he came to Madison parish, La., and did clerical work and bookkeeping for 3 years. He then went to the Memphis Hospital Medical college at Memphis, Tenn., where he took the degree of M. D. in 1892. Following this he practiced medicine one year in Madison parish and then located at Madison, Miss., where he continued his professional labor for 7 years. At the end of that period he came to Waterproof, Tensas parish, and here he has continued his professional calling to the present time, earning the reputation of a careful and skillful physician. Dr. Greaves is a member of the Knights of Pythias, a democrat in politics, and is now mayor of Waterproof to which office he was elected in the fall of 1913. June 30, 1894, he was married to Elizabeth R., daughter of J. C. Pitchford, a school teacher and farmer of Madison parish. They are the parents of the following children. Evie Hinton, Percy DuPree, John Pitchford, Francis Landon, Sterling Grosbeck, William Ridley. Mrs. Greaves' ancestors were from North Carolina. Mr. Pitchford, a native of that state was living in Mississippi at the outbreak of the Civil war and at once enlisted in Pogue's battery of artillery with which he served through the war. He was wounded and left

on the field at Cold Harbor and was also wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. All his service was in Virginia, where he saw some severe fighting. He surrendered at Appomatox Court House and from there was paroled and returned to Mississippi to resume farming. Dr. Greaves by his own industry and strict attention to his duties has acquired high standing in his profession. Their home at Waterproof is the center of hospitality and refined influence.

Guion, Hon. Walter, has spent many years in public service. He is the present United States district attorney at New Orleans, to which position he was appointed by President Wilson in July, 1913. Judge Guion was born April 3, 1849, on the plantation of his father, Hon. George S. Guion, near Thibodaux. His father was born at Natchez, Miss., and was a son of Isaac Guion, a native of the state of New York, who came to Mississippi as an officer in the regular army to take charge of the post of Natchez. He came of a French Huguenot family that were among the founders of New Rochelle, N. Y. The father of Judge Guion was a resident of Concordia parish, where he served as parish judge, and afterwards removed to Lafourche parish where he engaged in sugar planting. His wife, the mother of Judge Guion, had the maiden name of Caroline Winder. She was born in Baltimore, Md. She bore her husband 14 children, and possessed sterling qualities of heart and mind. Judge Guion received his early education in private schools. He attended at Opelousas, La., the private schools of Rev. Calvin Frazee, with whom he refuged to Texas in the spring of 1863. In the fall of 1864 he resumed his school work at Jefferson college where he continued his studies till the close of the Civil war. At the age of 16 he began work as a copyist in the office of Capt. J. K. Gourdain, recorder of mortgages of Lafourche parish, who lost his life Sept. 14, 1874, in the White League movement. Later he became a deputy to the clerk of court of Assumption parish. He studied law under Gov. Francis T. Nicholls, his brother-in-law, and was admitted to the bar at the age of 21, and began the practice of law in Assumption parish. Not long afterwards he formed a partnership with Hon. Desire LeBlanc who died some three years later. In 1888 he was elected judge of the 20th judicial district and served one term. The district was changed by the legislature, and in 1892 he was elected judge of the 27th judicial district and was re-elected at the expiration of his term of office; thus Judge Guion served 3 terms as district judge, a period of twelve years. After a spirited contest with the late Thomas J. Kernan in the democratic convention at Baton Rouge, in 1900, he was nominated for attorney general of Louisiana and elected; was elected in 1904 and again in 1908, holding his office for three successive terms, and retiring in 1912. Judge Guion married Miss Sue Webb in 1874, and is the father of 4 children: George Seth Guion, one of them, is a lawyer. Judge Guion has continued his domicile in Assumption parish, but since entering upon his duties as attorney general of the state he and his family have spent the greater part of the time in the city of New Orleans.

Hand, Thomas Jefferson, of Slidell, St. Tammany parish, La., was born in Clark county, Miss., March 24, 1856, and is a son of

John Fagan and Eliza Jane (Melton) Hand, the former of whom was born in Mississippi and the latter in Alabama. Mr. Hand was educated in the public schools of the locality adjacent to his Mississippi home, and for a number of years following the period of his schooling devoted his energies to the development of various enterprises and industries. In 1895 he removed to Slidell, St. Tammany parish, La., and since this date has continued to make that place his home. He is treasurer of the Slidell Light Co., and president of the Homestead association of that town. Mr. Hand has been a lifelong democrat, and is at this time serving his 12th year as a member of the town council of Slidell. He affiliates with the Protestant church, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, and Redmen. Nov. 13, 1883, Mr. Hand was married to Miss Elizabeth Pickel, a daughter of George Pickel. Hrs. Hand's death occurred in 1906. No children were born to them.

Henry, Hon. Joseph, of Natchitoches, La., was born at Londonderry, Ireland, in the year 1827, and immigrated to America with his parents at the age of 16 years. The family located upon lands in Natchitoches parish, La., and here the son devoted his early manhood to the cultivation of the soil. He was studious and diligent from his youth upward and in his new environment did not fail to improve such opportunities as came within his grasp. Although these were small, yet through energy, perseverance, intelligence and the force of a strong will, he gradually rose to prominence in his community, accumulated wealth and acquired a position of honor and distinction. He early became affiliated with the democratic party, and though at all times a busy man, his public-spirited devotion to the public welfare led him at various times to accept the tender of positions in the public service. In all these he acquitted himself in a manner eminently creditable to himself and to his constituency. He served as a member of the constitutional convention of 1879, and was elected to the state senate in 1892. Throughout Louisiana few men were better known for unselfish zeal to public interest, and none were more highly respected. Joseph Henry was married to Ousite Roubien, daughter of François Roubien, and descendant of an old French family whose ancestors located in Louisiana in Colonial times. Representatives of the Roubien family have long been intimately identified with the affairs of this state. Four children were born to Hon. Joseph and Mrs. Henry as follows: Hon. Joseph C., by profession a civil engineer, is now a member of the state legislature as representative of Natchitoches parish; John H., engaged in farming at Melrose, La.; Eugareine, became the wife of A. W. Watson and is now deceased; Judge Samuel J., a leading attorney of the Natchitoches bar. Mr. Henry was a member of the Catholic church and died at the age of 72 years.

Keaton, Robert Edward, now a resident of Bogalusa, was born in Washington parish, La., Jan. 10, 1873, and is a son of B. R. and Margaret Keaton, both of whom are living at this time, the father being 65 and the mother 62 years of age. Robert Edward Keaton was educated in the public schools of the parish in which he was born, and has lived in Bogalusa and immediate vicinity from earli-

est childhood. Mr. Keaton is affiliated with the democratic party, and has served 8 years as a member of the police jury of Washington parish. He is a member of Jerusalem temple, Order of the Mystic Shrine; Order of the Eastern Star, Independent Order Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias. He is a member, also, of the Baptist church. Jan. 10, 1895, Mr. Keaton was married to Miss Barbara B. Pierce, daughter of L. A. and Julia (Adams) Pierce, of Washington parish. Three children, as follow, have been born to their union: Ilous Logan, 17 years; Iva Irene, 12 years, and Leroy Esper, 7 years.

Landry, Arthur L., of Donaldsonville, was born at Youngsville, Lafayette parish, La., July 20, 1887, and is a son of Lucien and Helen (Landry) Landry, both of whom were born in that parish. The paternal grandfather, Paul Landry, was a native of France. The maternal grandfather, Trazimond Landry, was born in Louisiana, but his ancestors came originally from France. Lucien Landry followed the business of a rice planter throughout life. His death occurred Oct. 27, 1911, at the age of 53 years, but his wife now resides in Vermilion parish. Twelve children were born to their union, eleven now living, as follow: Alfonse, married to Miss Estelle Bourque, and father of 3 children; Andrew, married to Miss Landry, and father of 4 children; Rena, wife of Mr. Le Blanc, and mother of 2 children; Arthur L., Medeo, Atenor, Nelah, wife of Oradie Landry, and mother of 1 child; Agnes, Cosuth, Eugenie, and Trazimond, the last 4 being now at the parental home. Arthur L. Landry received his earlier education at the public schools of the locality in which he was born. At an early age he found employment in a drug store at Lafayette, as a clerk, and while so employed attended a private night school. After having pursued his studies in this manner for a time, he secured employment in a drug store at Leroy, where he remained about 4 years, during which time he saved from his salary a sufficient sum to pay for his professional education. In 1907 he entered the New Orleans college of pharmacy (now connected with Loyola university), from which he graduated with the degree of Ph. G. in the class of 1909. During the term of his study in New Orleans he was also filling a position as clerk in a drug house on alternating days. Immediately following his graduation he took up the practice of his profession and after service in that capacity at Alexandria, Crowley, Jennings and McDonoghville, he came to Donaldsonville in Sept., 1913, as manager of Elmer's Sanitary Pharmacy, and has remained in that connection to this time. While at McDonoghville, Mr. Landry began investing in real estate, and at this time owns valuable property at Mandeville. He has other business interests, and owns stock in the Louisiana Lou Medicine Co. of New Orleans. Mr. Landry is a member of the Catholic church, and is affiliated with the Progressive party, the New Orleans Drug club, and the Loyal Order of Moose, Donaldson Lodge No. 1191. Mr. Landry is unmarried.

Lastrapes, William Robertson, M. D., well-known and successful physician of Opelousas, St. Landry parish, was born at Washington, La., March 10, 1869; son of Henry and Alicia (Juberti) Lastrapes, both of whom were born in St. Landry parish, where the

father devoted his abilities to the vocation of a sugar planter during 35 years, and was afterwards engaged in rice and cotton planting during his succeeding years. The paternal grandfather, John Henry Lastrapes, was a native of France, and came to Louisiana in 1820. Alicia Juberti was a daughter of Juliene Juberti, and her mother's maiden name was Dupre. William Robertson Lastrapes was the 4th of 8 children born to his parents, as follow: Irma, wife of Gustav E. Dupre, in abstract business at Opelousas; Ermina, wife of Joseph T. Dupre, planter, of St. Landry parish; Rosia, widow of Joseph Wilson, merchant, of Opelousas; William Robertson, the subject of this sketch; Marie Louise, at the parental home; Marie, wife of F. A. Boorhies, of Opelousas; Olga, wife of Dr. George W. Stubbs, M. D., of Indianapolis, Ind.; Henry, Jr., clerk of court of St. Landry parish. William Robertson Lastrapes received his early education in the public schools of Opelousas. Later, he attended Manhattan college, from which institution he received the degree of B. A. in the class of 1887. The same college afterward conferred the degree of M. A. upon him. When his academic education had been completed he entered the medical department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1890. Shortly after the completion of his professional education he began the practice of medicine at Opelousas, where he has since remained in constant attendance upon the requirements of his patients, with the exception of about 2 years, during which he practiced in St. Mary parish. The doctor's professional labors have been fruitful of most gratifying results in all respects. At this time he is serving as president of the board of health. He is a member of the Catholic church and is affiliated with the Columbian Woodmen. April 4, 1894, Dr. Lastrapes was married to Miss Corinne Lewis, a daughter of Edward T. and Alphonsine (Lastrapes) Lewis, of Jennings, La., both of whom were born in that city. Mrs. Lastrapes' father was a successful attorney, and occupied the office of district judge at Jennings during 4 or 5 terms. He served, also, as a member of the Louisiana state senate. Mrs. Lewis died in 1893. The ancestors of the Lewis family in Louisiana came originally from England. Four children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Lastrapes, as follow: Harold Lewis, William Dudley, Alphonsine Ruth and William R., Jr., all of whom reside at the parental home.

Lewis, Arthur Cullen, of Amite, and superintendent of the public schools of Tangipahoa parish, was born at Lewiston, La., Sept. 11, 1881; son of G. D. Lewis, born Feb. 19, 1854, and of Leah Schilling Lewis, a native of Mount Herman, La. He was educated in the public schools of his parish, the high school of Magnolia, Miss.; the Mississippi college at Clinton, and University of the South, at Sewanne, Tenn. He was elected superintendent of the Tangipahoa parish public schools, Sept. 21, 1906, and is filling his second term. Mr. Lewis is a Presbyterian, and secretary of the Tangipahoa Sunday school. The democratic party has always received his support. Having at all times shown great interest in educational matters, Mr. Lewis is actively connected with all movements for the welfare and the improvement of the community in which he lives.

He is a member of the executive committee, State Teachers' association, a Royal Arch Mason, member of Kenneth Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar; a Woodman of the World and a Knight of Pythias. Jan. 1, 1908, Mr. Lewis married Miss Ida C. Watson, daughter of John G. and Ida (Werlen) Watson, of Denmark.

Lewis, Alfred Randolph, of Amite, Tangipahoa parish, was born July 14, 1847, at New Orleans; son of John Lawson and Henriette (Bahm) Lewis. The father was born March 25, 1800, at Lexington, Ky., and came to Louisiana at the age of 3 with his father, Joshua Lewis, who was the first justice of the supreme court of the state of Louisiana, and was buried in St. Vincent de Paul cemetery. His wife, Henriette Bahm Lewis, died June 18, 1868, in her 48th year. T. J. Lewis, brother of Alfred Randolph Lewis, was lieutenant-colonel in the 13th volunteer cavalry, and their father commanded the Louisiana state troops in New Orleans until the occupation of that city by the Union army. The subject of this sketch enlisted for service in the war of 1861-65 in Co. E, Edwards' battalion Louisiana state reserves, commanded by Capt. Bradley, which formed part of the Home Guard. He was paroled at Baton Rouge by Gen. Schofield, in May, 1865. Mr. Lewis was educated in private schools and by a private tutor from Dublin university. He has resided in Amite since April, 1884. A staunch supporter of the democratic party, he has been elevated by his fellow-citizens to several public offices, among which were: Deputy sheriff, police juror, 2 terms; assessor, 16 years; clerk and recorder, 4 terms. He is an enthusiastic Mason, and as such holds membership in the Blue Lodge, in Royal Arch Chapter No. 43, and in Kenneth Commandery No. 9, Knights Templar, and is affiliated with the Episcopal church. Mr. Lewis married, Oct. 2, 1884, Miss Ella M. Bahm, daughter of Pierre H. and Brunette (Bailey) Bahm, of Louisiana. They have 13 children, whose order of birth is as follows: Fitz J., at Panama canal; Alfred Lawson, a student at Tulane university, New Orleans; Mays Livingstone, student in the preparatory school, Annapolis, Md.; Alfred R., Thomas L., John Hampden, Henry F., studying in the home schools; Edith, Grace, Alaska, Brunette, residing in St. Joseph, La.; Marguerite and Mary.

May, Alexander H., the popular assessor, Jonesboro, La., was born at Vienna, La., in Lincoln parish, April 20, 1872; a son of Philip and Angie (Norris) May. The father's family were originally from Virginia. The grandfather, Philip May, was a prominent attorney, and settled in Louisiana, in 1817, where he continued his practice in Farmerville, in what was then known as Ouachita parish. He died in 1858 in New Orleans, while there serving as a senator from Ouachita parish. His paternal grandmother, Mary Pauline (Stowe) May, was a native of Louisiana, and a direct descendant of an old English family in Virginia. The maternal grandfather was Cyrus Norris, and grandmother, Betsy (Autrey) Norris, their ancestry being of Scottish derivation. The original progenitors in the new world settled in Alabama at an early date. The father of the subject of this review died in Lincoln parish in 1874, where he was engaged in farming. The mother remarried in 1879 to Jackson A. Pipes, of Lincoln parish. By her

first marriage there were 3 children: Claiborne (deceased), the subject of this sketch and Willis T., also deceased. By second marriage, 2 children: Mitchell and Clarence Pipes, both at Coleman, Tex. Mr. May received his rudimentary education in the public schools, and later attended the state normal at Natchitoches. After completing his course, he became engaged in teaching, which work he kept up for 17 years, in which time he made many friends, and proved himself a competent and energetic instructor. In 1908 he was elected assessor, and in 1912, through his great popularity was reelected. Mr. May is a Mason, Knight of Pythias, of Eros, La., and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World, at Jonesboro. He is the owner of a plantation in Jackson parish. Mr. May married Miss Anna Lelie, a daughter of Richard R. and Ida (Hope) Ross, of Morehouse parish. Four children have been born to them as follows: Philip R. (deceased), Hope, Ida, and Pauline, all residing at the parental residence.

Milner, Purnell Mitchell, a representative member of the New Orleans bar, was born in that city, Dec. 29, 1867. He received his early education in the public schools of his home city, after which he entered Tulane university, but on account of his health at that time, he was unable to complete the course. It was not until later that he returned to the university and became a law student, graduating very creditably in 1892, since when, with a slight interruption, he has practiced his profession in New Orleans. He became acting postmaster of New Orleans in 1898 at the death of Mr. Pitney, the postmaster, and held the position for 3 months. In politics he is a democrat, but aside from the above named position he has held no public office. In 1899 Mr. Milner married Miss Marie Louise, the daughter of Mr. H. Gibbs Morgan, a prominent lawyer of New Orleans. Mr. Milner is a son of Dr. Uriel and Serene (Purnell) Milner. His paternal grandfather was Dr. William Milner of Snow Hill, Md. Mr. Milner's father was a surgeon in the Confederate army, and was in charge of the hospital at Selma, Ala. It was here that he was taken prisoner, and transported to Island No. 10, from which he made his escape. He came to New Orleans at the close of the war, and devoted the remainder of his days to his profession.

Moise, Leonard Compton, of Covington, St. Tammany parish, was born at New Orleans, June 8, 1862; son of Theo. S. and Mathilde (Vaughn) Moise; the former died at the age of 76 and the latter when 72 years of age. After studying at the Christian Brothers' college, Bay St. Louis, Miss., and next at Spring Hill college, near Mobile, Ala., Mr. Moise took up the practice of law. He was attorney of the town of Houma, and district attorney of Terrebonne parish. For the past 9 years he has been a resident of Covington, where he is engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Moise is a member of the St. Tammany bar, and of the supreme court bar of the state. He married, Feb. 17, 1887, Miss Regina Mouton, daughter of Onesime and Mathilde (Dugas) Mouton, of Louisiana, and niece of the late ex-Gov. Mouton, of Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Moise have 8 children. The eldest is Marie Lucile,

now Mrs. Bernard Dauterive, 25 years of age; mother of Vaughn, and Bernard Dauterive; the other children are: Leonard Sidney, Robert Vaughn, Roch Compton, Thomas Garland, Anthony Kenneth, Joseph Russell and Rita Louise. In religion, Mr. Moise is a Catholic, and in politics a democrat.

O'Niell, Charles Austin, associate justice of the supreme court of Louisiana, was born in Franklin, St. Mary parish, Sept. 7, 1869; the son of John A. O'Niell, of Tipperary county, Ireland, and of Isabella Margaret (Burnham) O'Niell, of London, England. Col. John A. O'Niell was a highly educated and cultured Irish gentleman, who served in the Crescent regiment in the Trans-Mississippi department, Confederate States army, from the beginning to the close of the Civil war. He took a keen interest in public affairs, was appointed a member of the council of the city of Brashear (now Morgan City) when that municipality was created, and was afterwards elected to succeed himself. He served 2 terms as sheriff and several terms as treasurer of St. Mary parish, and was one of its most prominent merchants. He was a leading spirit in all public movements tending to the good of his people. Although Charles Austin O'Niell was one of a large number of children, his father managed to bestow upon him a classical education. In his childhood he was stricken with typhoid fever, which required his walking on crutches from the age of 6 until he was 16 years old, and left him permanently lame. He attended the Tulane high school, in New Orleans, for 3 years, then went to the Christian Brothers' college, in Memphis, Tenn., from which institution he graduated with the degree of bachelor of arts, in 1890. Returning to New Orleans, he took up the study of law, and graduated from the law department of Tulane university, in 1893, with the degree LL. B. He practiced law in St. Mary parish, with success and distinction until 1908, when he was elected judge of the district court, serving 1 term of 4 years. He was induced to become a candidate for justice of the supreme court, to succeed Chief Justice Joseph A. Breaux, whose term was then about to expire. Although there were 5 other candidates for this exalted position, the most prominent jurists in Louisiana, Judge O'Niell came very near having a majority over all of them in the first primary, and in the second race with the next highest candidate, he was nominated by an overwhelming majority, as the candidate of the democratic party, and elected without further opposition. He was inducted into office April 6, 1914, to serve until the first Monday in April, 1926. In June, 1914, the judge's alma mater conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws. In 1904, Judge O'Niell married Miss Bettie Singleton Gorby, daughter of Capt. M. T. Gorby, of Franklin, La. They have 8 children.

Ott, Charles Ellis, attorney-at-law, Bogalusa, La., was born in Washington parish, La., Aug. 6, 1881; son of David Jackson and Rosa Virginia (Powell) Ott, the former of whom was born in 1840 and died at the age of 60 years. The mother was born in 1852, and at this time survives her husband, at the age of 61. Charles Ellis Ott, the son, received his academic education in the public schools of the parish in which he was born, and when this had been

completed entered the law department of the University of Mississippi, from which institution he graduated with the class of 1904. He began the practice of law in 1906, is a member of the Washington and St. Tammany Bar association, and has been admitted to practice before the supreme court of Louisiana. Attorney Ott is affiliated with the democratic party, and is a member of the Methodist church. He is a Royal Arch Mason. Mr. Ott has been twice married. Dec. 25, 1907, he was married to Miss Mayme Bickham, who died April 3, 1909, leaving 1 son, William Charles Ott, born April 1, 1909. June 6, 1911, he was married to Miss Lane Canada, of Hinds county, Miss. Mr. Ott is now candidate for judge of the city court of Bogalusa, and has no opposition.

Prescott, Lewis Demaret, of Luteher, was born at Washington, in St. Landry parish, Dec. 24, 1871, and is a son of Capt. Lewis D. and Lucy (Offutt) Prescott, both of whom were born in the same locality as was the son. The paternal grandfather, William Marshall Prescott, was a native of Macon, Ga., and was married to Miss Moore, of Iberia parish, La. The maternal grandfather, William J. Offutt, was born in Georgia and married a Miss Posey, of Opelousas, La. The paternal great-grandparents, William and Mary (Marshall) Prescott, were natives of Virginia. The maternal great-grandfather, Dr. William J. Offutt, came from Scotland to America at an early date and located in the state of Georgia. The paternal ancestors came originally from England. Capt. Lewis D. Prescott was educated for the profession of law. He received his degree in law at the University of Louisiana, and afterward passed 2 years as a law student at the University of Paris, France. His studies at the latter institution were interrupted by the beginning of the Civil war, when he returned to America and enlisted in the Confederate service in the state of Virginia. After a short time, however, he returned to Louisiana, where he organized Co. A, of which he was elected captain, and became attached to the 2nd Louisiana volunteer cavalry, with which he served throughout the remainder of the war, taking part in many notable engagements. It is related that his command was the last regularly organized and equipped company to surrender, that event taking place at Washington, La., June 6, 1865, after a lengthy parley and confirmation of the surrender of Gen. Kirby-Smith's army. He returned to the family plantation home, "Oakland," adjoining the town of Washington, and succeeded to the management of the estate, which at that time also included "Sunflower," "Lone Cypress," "Prescott Springs," and some other smaller places. In 1878 some of these properties were sold, and later the remaining lands were divided among the children. Capt. Prescott affiliated with the democratic party, and during some years after the war he served as a member of the state senate. Eight children were born to his parents, and three of these are now living. Willis B., one of these children, who died about the age of 50 years while a member of the state senate, served in the latter body during the famous fight against the Louisiana state lottery. Benjamin, another of Capt. Prescott's brothers, married Miss Taylor, of Virginia, and 7 children were born to the latter union, the father now living at Baton Rouge with

one of his sons, Col. A. T. Prescott. Mary, sister to Capt. Prescott, is the widow of Capt. M. P. Scott, and living at Washington, La. Her husband served the Confederacy throughout the term of the Civil war. He died in 1902, leaving 2 children. Mrs. Scott owns valuable property at Atlanta, Ga. Addie, another sister, is the widow of R. G. H. Kean, of Lynchburg, Va., a prominent lawyer of that state, who died in 1898, leaving 4 children. Capt. Prescott died in 1909. Eight children were born to his marriage, as follow: John, died about the age of 4 years; Lizzie, married W. C. Dunbar, and is living at Luteher; Lewis D., third child and subject of this sketch; William, who married Miss Fauntleroy, of Jeanerette, La., is manager of a state farm there; Sallie, wife of T. R. Atkinson, planter, of Glendora, Miss; Eleanora, wife of John B. Murphy, manager of the state farm at San Gabriel; J. P., married to Lillian McCabe, Garyville; Offutt F. N., married to Mabel Foster, living at Chapel Hill, Tex. Lewis Demaret Prescott received his early education at the Sisters' school near his home. Later he attended Louisiana State university. At the age of 21 years he purchased a plantation of 500 acres at Gold Dust, La., and began growing cotton and rice. Five years later he sold this property and located at Luteher, where he was for a time connected with the lumber business. At the beginning of the Spanish-American war he enlisted as a member of Co. D, 2nd Louisiana volunteer infantry, and served until honorably discharged at the close of the war. He returned to Luteher and resumed his connection with the lumber business, so remaining about 8 years, when he went into the sawmill business in St. Charles parish. After conducting this latter enterprise 3 years, he disposed of his mill interests and established a drug business at Luteher, to which he has since devoted his abilities. Mr. Prescott's undertakings have prospered, and he now owns valuable property in St. Charles parish and drug stores at Gramercy and New Iberia. He is a member of the Catholic church, and affiliates with the republican party. He is a Master Mason, and united with the Knights of Pythias, Ancient United Order of Druids, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Sept. 24, 1903, Lewis Demaret Prescott was married to Mildred, daughter of George Pugh, planter, of Bayou Lafourche, and 2 children have been born to their union, Amelie E. and Lewis P., the latter of whom died in his 5th year.

Ramsey, L. W., clerk of court, Jonesboro, La., was born in Jackson parish, Feb. 17, 1878; a son of Eli W. and Mary (Shell) Ramsey, both of Atlanta, Ga. His father, a prosperous farmer and mill man, left his native state in the latter part of the '60s and came to Louisiana, where he has resided ever since, raised his family of 10 children (five of whom are now deceased), and where he still remains, and although not actively engaged in the work, directs the management of his plantation, mill and gin. The 5 surviving children are: The subject of this sketch; Edward E. Ramsey, bookkeeper for the Tremont Lumber Co.; Henry C. Ramsey, a railway mail clerk operating between Winnfield, La., and Eldorado, Ark.; Noah H. Ramsey, of Tremont, an express, baggage and mail clerk, and Carrie, the only daughter, wife of John Ramsey, who is

engaged in farming at Palestine, Tex. L. W. Ramsey, the subject of this sketch, received the rudiments of his education in the public school of Jackson parish, and later attended the state normal at Natchitoches. After completing his course, he spent some time teaching school, but his thirst for knowledge, and a desire to enter the commercial world caused him to give up his work, and go to Nashville, Tenn., where he took a business course, and where he graduated with high honors in bookkeeping and stenography. On leaving the business college he secured employment as a shipping clerk and stenographer in the city of Nashville. Mr. Ramsey held this place for a year, during which time he made many friends, but being seized with a desire to return to his native state, he accepted a position with the Simonton & Tolar Mercantile Co., of Quitman, La. After being associated with this firm for 2 years he became a deputy in the office of E. C. Oxford, sheriff at Vernon, then site of Jackson parish, where he remained until 1908, when he was elected clerk of court, in which capacity he has served faithfully ever since. July 31, 1904, Mr. Ramsey was married to Miss Robbie A., daughter of Robt. L. and Rebecca (Guess) Daniel, of Kingsland, Ark. Her father was a railroad conductor, and a native of Tennessee. Her mother is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey have 2 children, Wilbur Daniel and Lynn Theodore. Mr. Ramsey is a Mason, of Weston Lodge No. 242; a member of the Methodist church at Chatham, La.; a representative citizen, a staunch democrat, and well deserves the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow men.

Reed, Yves O., sheriff of Allen parish, Oberlin, La., was born in Calcasieu (now Allen) parish, Oct. 11, 1876; son of Solomon and Efrazie (Hebert) Reed, both of whom were born in St. Landry parish, La. The father followed the vocation of a farmer and stock trader throughout life. The mother's death occurred June 29, 1910, and that of the father Jan. 16, 1911. The ancestors of the Reed family in Louisiana came to this locality from Kentucky. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Reed, was a Kentucky stock raiser. Yves O. Reed was the last of 7 children born to his parents, as follow. Olin, Hypolite, Clinton, all engaged in farming in Allen parish; Devine, widow of Pierre McGee, a farmer of St. Landry parish; Leonara, widow of Adolph Vidrine, also a farmer of St. Landry; Octavie, wife of M. C. McGee, a carpenter of Beaumont, Tex.; Yves O., the subject of this sketch. The latter attended the public schools of the locality in which he was born. From the Lake Charles central high school he went to teaching. Later he attended the Louisiana state normal school at Natchitoches, and thereafter was engaged in teaching about 10 years. Later he engaged in mercantile business at Canton, La., and thereafter for a time he was connected with a similar enterprise at Foley, La. At this time he owns a store at Oberlin. Nov. 22, 1912, he was elected as the first sheriff of Allen parish, taking the oath of office Jan. 1, 1913. He is at this time incumbent of that office. He was elected as supervisor of elections in Calcasieu parish before the parish was divided, and served in that capacity during 4 years. He is a member of the Catholic church and the Woodmen of the World. Dec. 26, 1889, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Clara Mc-

Gee, a daughter of Lucien H. and Celestine (Young) McGee, of St. Landry parish. Mr. McGee followed the business of a carpenter, was a Confederate veteran, being with "Stonewall" Jackson in his famous Shenandoah Valley campaign. His death occurred in 1900, but he is at this time survived by his wife. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reed, as follow: Lillian, Julia, Aswell, Mildred, and Gertrude.

Reeves, Marcus Clifford, M. D., prominent physician and druggist at Vidalia, son of John Marion and Rosa Ann (Fox) Reeves, was born at Thomson, Ga., Jan. 24, 1875. John M. Reeves, now living near Dearing, Ga., has been a planter all his life, and he has been 3 times married. The first wife left no children. The second wife was Rosa Ann Fox, a native of Warren county, Ga. She was the mother of the following children: Stephen P., now a planter in Dearing, Ga.; Dr. M. C., the subject of this sketch; Dr. James T., a physician at Ferriday, La.; John M. Jr., a planter at Dearing, Ga.; James Monroe, an attorney in Vidalia, La.; Rogers Robert, principal high school at Ferriday, La.; Carrie Elizabeth, deceased, wife of W. L. Philips of Harlem, Ga.; Ida N., wife of Solomon Lewis of Augusta, Ga. The third wife was the mother of Blanton, a student at Dearing, Ga.; May, a student at Wrens college, Ga. Dr. M. C. Reeves spent his youth near Dearing, attended the common schools of McDuffie Co., and later the Pierce institute at Thomson, Ga., until 1891. He then taught school 1 year at Autney, Ga. He then spent 2 years, '94-'95 and '95-'96, in the medical department of the University of Georgia, followed by 1 year in the Baltimore university, where he graduated in 1897 with the degree of M. D. He was at once admitted to practice in the state of Mississippi and located at Sibley until March, 1899, at which time he came to Vidalia. In 1904 a drug store was started in Vidalia by Schiele, Frishman & Reeves. One year later, at the death of Mr. Schiele, his interest was taken over by Dr. Reeves, and in 1910 he bought the interest of Mr. Frishman, thus becoming the sole owner. He has been parish health officer since 1902, and surgeon for the Iron Mountain R. R. since 1900. He is a member of the American Medical association, the Louisiana State Medical society, ex-member of the Mississippi State Medical society, ex-member of the Adams County Medical society. He belongs to the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias, and has been a director of the Bank of Vidalia since 1903. Dr. Reeves was married in July, 1903, to Josie, daughter of Michael and Julia Schuehs of Vidalia, and she has borne him 3 children: Marcus Clifford, Jr., Josephine and Phillip Beekman. All these are living at home.

Reeves, James Truman, M. D., prominent physician, banker and public spirited citizen, was born Jan. 19, 1877, near Thomson, Ga. A short account of the Reeves ancestry is given in connection with the sketch of his brother, Dr. M. C. Reeves, elsewhere in this volume. J. T. Reeves spent his youth and early manhood in Georgia, until 1902. He attended elementary school at Wrens, Ga., and later the medical department of the University of Georgia for 3 years. He left there in 1903 and passed the year 1904 in the medical university at Baltimore. It was the year of the great fire in

that city when he received his degree of M. D. He then moved to Ferriday, La., and began the practice of his profession, which he has continued to this time. He went into the drug business in Ferriday the first year he was there and continues that also. Dr. Reeves is a member of the Louisiana State Medical society, was secretary and treasurer of the Concordia Medical society until it suspended, has been local surgeon for the T. & P. R. R. since 1906, is a member of the Elks' club of Natchez, and of the Knights of Pythias at Vidalia. Politically, he is a democrat, is alderman and treasurer of the town of Ferriday, and is a director of the Ferriday State bank. Dr. Reeves was married Feb. 9, 1910, to Corina, daughter of J. M. Hutchinson of Kentwood, La., and they have 1 son, James Truman Reeves, Jr.

Renwick, Capt. Wiley Polk, prominent in the commercial life of Monroe, was born Aug. 16, 1840, in Troup county, Ga. His parents were Dr. Nathan R. and Maria (McCriller) Renwick, the former of whom was a native of South Carolina, who settled in Georgia when a young man and practiced medicine in Troup county. He remained there until toward the close of his life, then settling in Bastrop, La., a few years prior to his death, where he had continued his professional labor. W. P. Renwick spent his youth in Georgia till 1861, when he came to Louisiana and joined Co. B, 3d Louisiana regiment infantry, in order to be with his brother. He was first under Gen. McCullough and later under Gen. Price. The first year of the war he was in southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas, but in 1862 was transferred to Corinth, Miss., under Beauregard and Bragg. He was in a number of battles, having been wounded 3 times, twice in 1 battle, and in hospital on both occasions. He was taken prisoner twice by Grant's army, the first time being left behind on account of a wound; the second time he was surrendered at Vicksburg in 1863. On the latter occasion, after being paroled, he came home and remained until exchanged. After that he saw no active service and was not well from his wounds for 7 years. In 1865 he was paroled and came to Bastrop, where he engaged in general merchandising for about 7 years. In 1871 he moved to Monroe and engaged in handling cotton and freight on steamboats and cars, having remained in the shipping business to this time. He devotes all his time to the People's Warehouse & Compress Co. and the Standard Warehouse & Compress Co., both in Monroe, La. In the Confederate army Mr. Renwick was a lieutenant and in reconstruction days he was elected captain of a company, since which time has been called captain. Capt. Renwick is a member of the Masonic order, a member and elder in the Presbyterian church and commander of the local camp, No. 182, of the United Confederate Veterans. In Dec., 1862, Mr. Renwick was married to Margaret, daughter of N. P. Cook of Yazoo county, Miss., and they have the following children: Joseph, in real estate and in the dairy business with his father; Willie May, now Mrs. F. B. Seigune of Monroe; Cook, in the dairy business; Leonora, now Mrs. H. G. Prophitt of Monroe, La.

Rouleaux, Rt. Rev. Napoleon Joseph, venerable and well-beloved rector of St. Vincent's church and chaplain of St. Vincent acad-

emy, Shreveport, La., was born in Braocheue, France, Oct. 10, 1848. He was educated in France, at the old St. Marvin monastery, and after the completion of an unusually thorough course of training, covering every branch of learning having possible bearing upon his sacred trust and high calling, both academic and ecclesiastical, he was ordained in the priesthood in the year 1876. The reverend father's first charge was in his native land, and after ministering to the spiritual requirements of this initial parish in France during 5 years, he crossed the waters to America, and was placed in charge of St. Vincent academy and parish in the year 1881, now 33 years ago. He has been incumbent of this station longer than any of his reverend brethren and co-workers have been in the diocese, and during all of these many years his scholarly, benevolent, and uplifting ministrations have never failed the humblest or most needy of his parishioners. Father Roulleaux is one of those rare characters in his calling who are able to combine with the ministrations of their holy office a happy sense of appreciation of the requirements of present-day helpfulness to the public and people in general, of all classes, with whom he comes in daily contact, and because of his broad-minded attitude of moral coöperation and the readily-extended hand of goodfellowship, cordiality, and optimistic encouragement, Father Roulleaux enjoys an unusually wide circle of personal acquaintance and popularity among the people with whom he lives and carries forward the work to which he has dedicated his life.

Sims, Hon. Robert Nicholls, planter, financier and noted orator, was born at Donaldsonville, La., Nov. 28, 1870, and is a son of Robert Nicholls and Emma (Kittridge) Sims, the former of whom was born in the same locality as was the son, and the latter at Napoleonville, in the same state. The paternal grandparents, William and Heloise (Trepagnier) Sims, were natives, respectively, of North Carolina and the city of New Orleans. The paternal ancestors of the Sims family in Louisiana originate from France and England, and the maternal ancestors from England and Ireland. William Sims came to Louisiana in the early '30s of the last century and became largely interested as a sugar planter. He owned plantations in both Assumption and Ascension parishes, and devoted his abilities to the successful handling of these properties until the time of his death in 1859. Dr. E. E. Kittridge came to Louisiana in the early part of the 19th century. He was an able physician, and a man of large wealth and popularity. His Louisiana home was Elm Hall plantation, which, during his lifetime, was noted as a place of most hospitable entertainment. Dr. Kittridge was a man of progress, and it is said the first vacuum pan used on a sugar plantation on Bayou Lafourche in Louisiana was introduced at Elm Hall plantation. The doctor served some years as a member of the Louisiana legislature, and at all times took a leading part in public affairs. He owned valuable property near Winchester, Tenn., including Winchester Springs, a noted health and pleasure resort, where he maintained a commodious summer home. This property is still in the family. Dr. Kittridge was an intimate friend of Henry Clay, and often entertained the great statesman and orator, at

both the Tennessee and the Louisiana homes. Fourteen children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Kittridge, and several of these became prominent in various lines of endeavor. Robert Nicholls Sims, Sr., received his education at the University of North Carolina, from which he graduated in 1859, having been valedictorian of his class. On that occasion the governors of 6 southern states occupied seats upon the rostrum, as did James Buchanan, president of the United States, while William L. Yancey of Alabama was orator of the day. Pres. Buchanan presented a small bible, inscribed: "To my young friend, R. N. Sims—James Buchanan." Mr. Sims later began the practice of law at Donaldsonville, where he gained recognition as an able attorney. At the beginning of the Civil war he took a leading part in the organization of a company, and as adjutant of the 2nd Louisiana volunteer cavalry, under Col. Vincent of New Orleans, served throughout the war. After the surrender he resumed his law practice and rapidly rose to a position of commanding importance in his profession. During the period of reconstruction he took an active part in public affairs. He was elected to the state senate in 1896 and served as a member of the constitutional convention of 1898. It was he who wrote the "grandfather clause" in the constitution of that year. He died suddenly of complications resulting from la grippe, at the age of 58 years, while yet a member of the senate. In the course of his education, Robert Nicholls Sims, Jr., attended Jefferson college, Convent, La., Louisiana State university and the University of the South, Seawanee, Tenn. After the completion of his academic course he studied law in the office of his father. At the age of 20 years Mr. Sims was married to Miss Nita Dalferes, daughter of T. O. Dalferes and Josephine Sharp, of Donaldsonville. After his marriage he became manager for 5 years of the estate and plantation of his uncle, H. W. Barton, but when the sugar bounty was discontinued he abandoned sugar planting and became assistant cashier of the Bank of Donaldsonville. After 9 months in this position he accepted principalship of the Donaldsonville high school, where he remained 2½ years, resigning to accept the office of chief deputy sheriff and tax collector. In 1898 he was elected one of the first members of the Louisiana railroad commission, and remained in that office until the creation of a board of control for the penitentiary. At that time Gov. Heard asked Mr. Sims to become a member of this board, and he acceded to the request. In 1907 he gave up this position to manage the gubernatorial campaign of Col. Theo. S. Wilkinson. Mr. Sims is affiliated with the democratic party, and has served as delegate to its conventions, and upon all important committees for many years past. Several times he had been tendered the congressional nomination, but it so happened that on each occasion he felt he could not accept the honor because of the demands of his private interests. He organized the company that built the rice mill at Donaldsonville, one of the finest in the country, and was long a member and director of the Rice association of America. The company of which he was president operated the mill until it was sold. Mr. Sims has conducted a general insurance business at Donaldsonville about 19 years. He assisted in the or-

ganization and became the first president of the New Orleans Casualty Co., but finding the office required more time than he could give it, he resigned and was made first vice-president. Also he occupied the office of vice-president of the People's bank, at Donaldsonville, from the time of the organization of the bank in 1900 to Jan., 1914, when he resigned. He has been in the coal trade at Donaldsonville about 5 years, his business in this line being the second largest in the state and involving the use of a steam equipment for handling coal said to be the most perfect of its kind on the Mississippi south of St. Louis. While Mr. Sims has succeeded in a large sense, as a business man, he has at the same time taken a most active and aggressive part in public affairs, and as a speaker has won a wide reputation, having delivered many notable addresses. On the occasion of the recent United States land and irrigation exposition at Chicago, Mr. Sims was commissioned to act as the personal representative of the governor on Louisiana Day, and in that capacity delivered a speech in the Coliseum at Chicago which has been referred to as perhaps the greatest oration ever heard within the walls of that auditorium. The state of Louisiana could do no better thing for its people than the printing and distribution of this oration broadcast throughout the United States. It is devoted to the resources and attractions of Louisiana and her people. As illustrating the esteem and confidence in which Mr. Sims is held by the people of Louisiana, it is interesting to relate that on the occasion of a recent strike of electrical workers at New Orleans, after the contest had reached a stage so serious that the whole city was threatened with being tied up, industrially, Mr. Sims, who lives more than 60 miles from New Orleans, was called into consultation by the city officials and asked to take charge of the situation. In the interest of the public he consented to do so, gratuitously, and shortly thereafter was given written authority, by the employers, to settle the strike upon such terms as he might consider just. This was followed by similar authority from the workers, and within a brief time the whole matter was adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned, and Mr. Sims returned to his home with the thanks of the people and a consciousness of public duty well done. He served as president of the Louisiana Bankers association during the year 1909-1910, and has been continuously a member of the executive council of that organization since the second year of its formation. March 20, 1914, Mr. Sims was named for the office of state bank examiner by Gov. Hall. He hesitated about accepting the place, but was called upon by a delegation of prominent Louisiana business men insistent that he accept the office, and as a concession to the wishes of these and many other friends, he consented. On that occasion he was tendered an elaborate banquet by his home people, who expressed great confidence in their fellow townsman. However, Mr. Young, an order for whose removal had been made by the governor, declined to relinquish the office, and the supreme court decided that the governor did not have authority to remove the bank examiner from office. Thereupon, Mr. Sims' name was withdrawn by the governor. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and is affiliated with the

Kappa Alpha fraternity, Knights Templar, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Knights of Honor, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a Past Exalted Ruler and District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler of the last, and having held various offices in each of these orders. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sims: Harry Vernon, the son, attended the Bingham school, Asheville, N. C., the Louisiana State university, receiving at the latter the degree of A. B. with the class of 1911. He is now attending the medical department of Tulane university. Nita, the second child, attended the public schools at Donaldsonville, where she established an unusual record in her studies, being especially proficient in elocution, composition and in music. At her graduation she received 5 awards—3 medals and 2 scholarships—one of the latter being at Newcomb college, New Orleans, and the other at Washington, D. C., seminary, where she completed her musical education. While studying at the latter institution, Miss Sims enjoyed special advantages and was shown marked attention by many notable people about Washington. She is a young lady of superior attainments and exceptionally charming personality.

Smith, Thomas Rutland, of Crowley, La., president of the Louisiana Oil & Mineral Co., and a prominent lawyer, was born Nov. 26, 1861, in Harrisonburg, Catahoula parish, La., and is a son of the late Judge Randolph G. Smith. The latter was a native of Savannah, Ga., born in 1821. Having been left an orphan, at an early age he came to Louisiana, where his guardian lived at New Orleans. His parents were from New York state, and were people of means and influence, the father being interested in a line of vessels plying between New York and Savannah. It was at the winter home of the family that Randolph G. was born. After a fitting preliminary education he finished his schooling at Centenary college at Jackson, La., in which so many prominent men of this state were fitted for the duties of life. He entered on the practice of law at New Orleans, but soon located at Harrisonburg, in Catahoula parish, where he became a leading lawyer. The only political office he filled was that of district judge for the district composed of the parishes of Catahoula, Franklin, Winn, Caldwell, and Jackson. He was associated at different times with such eminent jurists as Judge Oren Mayo, Judge William B. Spencer, of the Louisiana supreme court, and Hon. Charles J. Boatner. Randolph G. Smith married Miss Mary Rutland, of Caldwell parish, and they became the parents of 4 children: Howard, who died in infancy; Lulie, who passed away at the age of 15; Oren Mayo, cotton planter in Caldwell parish, and Thomas Rutland. In 1892 Judge Smith retired from his professional business, and thereafter lived in retirement on his plantation home until his death in 1902. His wife passed away Nov. 29, 1861. The Rutlands came to Louisiana in the early part of the 19th century from North Carolina. Thomas Rutland, whose wife was a Grayson, was a cotton planter in Caldwell parish and the estate, now owned by Thomas and Oren Smith, has been in the family for more than a hundred years. Thomas Rutland Smith was educated by private tutors and at Cooper institute, Lauder-

dale, Miss. He entered the University of Mississippi in 1878, was a classmate of United States Sen. Joseph Bailey, of Texas, and graduated in 1882 with the degree of bachelor of science. Next he matriculated in the law department of a branch of Transylvania university, at Lexington, Ky., and graduated in 1885. During 2 years subsequent to graduation he traveled in the West to recuperate his health, which had been impaired by too close application to his studies. Returning to Harrisonburg in 1887, he became associated with his father in the practice of law. In 1898 he moved to Crowley, and has resided there ever since. Mr. Smith was one of the organizers of the Crowley Oil & Mineral Co., of which he has been a director since its formation, and which for several years paid no dividends, but since 1906 has prospered and has divided among the stockholders the sum of \$1,080,000. Mr. Smith is interested, also, in the Caddo oil fields. He organized the Louisiana Oil & Mineral Co., capitalized at \$150,000, and of which he is president. Also, he is secretary of the Bisteneau Co. of Caddo and Webster parishes, which owns and controls 15,000 acres of land. In 1903 he formed a law partnership with W. J. Carmouche, the firm being Smith & Carmouche. In politics, Mr. Smith is a democrat, but has never sought nor held a public office. Feb. 24, 1903, he married Linda Lee Hill, daughter of F. B. Hill of Crowley. The children are four, named: Linda Lee, Thomas Rutland, Jr., Oren Mayo, and Sargent Prentiss Smith.

Songy, Edward Barbarouse, of Wallace, St. John the Baptist parish, La., was born in that locality May 13, 1854, and is a son of Lamie and Corinne (Roussell) Songy, both of whom were born in the same parish as was the son, where they were also married. The paternal grandfather came from France, though his wife was a native of Louisiana. The maternal grandfather, Louis Roussell, also was a native of Louisiana, as was his wife. In early life Lamie Songy devoted his abilities to the vocation of a school teacher, in St. John and Terrebonne parishes. Later in life he became owner of a tobacco farm in the last-named parish, but after some years moved to St. John parish and cultivated a tobacco farm there, but 5 years later moved his family to New Orleans, and there engaged in dairy business. After a few years in the city he removed the family to St. John parish again and shortly afterward died, at the age of 45 years. His wife died in 1910. Ten children were born to their union, and nine of these are now living, as follow: Aurelie, wife of Joseph Schnexnaydre, of St. James parish, and mother of 3 children, namely, Aurelia, Therd, and Amelia; Honorat, married Miss Doliska Schnexnaydre, living at Wallace, and the father of 9 children, Cecelia, Honore, Justin, Luke, Sidonie, Septune, Regima, Lamie, and Michel; Edward Barbarouse, subject of this sketch; Alfred, married Miss Aline Songy and is living at Wallace, where he owns a beautiful and commodious home and is largely interested in sugar planting and is president of the Songy Planting Co., which owns and operates Evergreen plantation, consisting of more than 2,000 acres, and a sugar mill with capacity for handling 500 tons of cane per day. This mill represents an investment of more than \$100,000. He started in sugar planting and sugar mak-

ing in a small way, using the old open-kettle process, and has managed the business through its upbuilding to the present large enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Songy have 9 children, namely: P. G., Elodie, Stephen J., Claude G., Alfred, Jr., Aline, Henrietta, Gaston, and Hickley. Stephanie, the fifth child of Lamie Songy and wife, married Roselius Laurent, is living at Wallace, and is the mother of 5 children, viz.: Lea, Leopold, Leonard, Ramire, and Rita; Amie married Placide Hotard, is living in St. John parish, and is the mother of 12 children, namely: George F., Lionel P., Isaie, Joseph, Phebus, Annette, Eleanore, Georgette, Theodore, Amie, Placide, and Charles; Blanche is now the widow of John Landesche of St. John parish, and has 3 children; Mathilde married E. O. Abadie, is living at Wallace, and is the mother of 13 living children, namely: Theresa, Amede, Raymond, Ferdinand, Zeolide, Benoit, Simone, Wallace, Alice, Georgine, Eunice, Robert, and Lester; Dantes married Miss Lydia Sehnexnaydre, is living in St. John parish, and has 10 children, namely: Dantes, Henry, Marie, Albin, Richard, Eva, Alice, Ida, Lionel, and an infant child at this time not named. Edward Barbarouse Songy began farm work at a very early age. At that time there was no school available to him, and he acquired his education as best he could while going ahead with his work. In 1874 he and his brother Alfred became associated with George and Stanislaus Luke in the purchase of Evergreen plantation, and began sugar planting on a large scale. Their business prospered, and about the year 1900 he and his brother Alfred bought the interest of the Luke brothers in the plantation, and from that time continued its operation alone. In 1906 the business was incorporated as the Songy Planting Co., Ltd., with Alfred Songy, president; Edward Songy, vice-president, and P. G. Songy, secretary and treasurer. Since that time the corporation has carried on the business of the sugar plantation and conducted a large general store at Wallace with conspicuous success. All of the stock is held by members of the Songy family. In 1887 Edward Barbarouse Songy was married to Miss Melanie Landaiche, daughter of Eugene and Ema (Haydel) Landaiche of St. John parish, the former of whom was born in France and the latter in Louisiana. Thirteen children have been born to this union, as follow: Eugene, Lucile, Cleli, Oliver, Sidney, Louise, Engenie, Pierre, Felix, Dennis, Emelie, Cecile and Maurice. Twelve of these children are now living. Mr. Songy votes the democratic ticket. His family is affiliated with the Catholic church. The Songy brothers have forged their own way to a position of large importance in the industrial life of Louisiana, and are held in high esteem as men of probity and integrity.

Sowar, Edward John, merchant and postmaster at Norwood, was born at Mitchell, Lawrence county, Ind., Dec. 21, 1866. His ancestors were from Alsace, Lorraine. He is a son of Joseph H. W. and Elizabeth (Wehrle) Sowar, natives, respectively, of Zanesville and Newark, O., who moved to Mitchell about 1858, the former dying in 1872, and the latter now living at Brazil, Ind. They had the following children: Joseph, a merchant in Brazil; Florence, died in infancy; Alwin, died when 19 years old; Edward J., the

subject of this sketch; Frank, a merchant at Muncie, Ind.; Ethela, in Brazil; Katie, deceased. E. J. Sowar spent the first 6 years of his life in Mitchell and then moved to Brazil, where he lived until 1889. He received an elementary education in the common schools of the latter town. At 13 years of age he began work in a woolen mill, where he remained about 2 years. Then he labored as a coal miner for 2 years following which he was about 1 year in a bakery and confectionery shop. He was then taken with a desire to wander, after about 2 years spent in Kentucky, Ohio and Kansas, he started, Oct., 1887, for the South, and after going through Missouri and Texas, to New Orleans then to Mississippi and other places, in Jan., 1889, he came to East Feliciana parish, La. He came to Norwood and clerked for Norwood & Bell, merchants, for 2 years. In 1903 he took charge of the mercantile business for H. W. Dunning & Co. In Jan., 1904, this business was sold to the Norwood Mercantile Co., and Mr. Sowar went with them as a clerk and remained there until Jan., 1908, at which time he began for himself the general merchandise business. This he continues at the present time. In July, 1906, he was appointed postmaster at Norwood and now holds that office. He is a member of the Catholic church. In Feb., 1889, Mr. Sowar married Sallie A. Walche, of Amite county, Miss., and they have the following children: Katherine, now Mrs. John C. Carpenter, of Baton Rouge, La.; Frances Alwyn, now assistant postmaster, at home; Joseph, working at De Quincy, La., for N. O. T. & M. R. R. as stenographer in the dispatcher's office; Edgar, attending L. S. U. and working for Welsh & Levy in Baton Rouge, La.; Irene, Anna and Lela, attending public school in Norwood, La.

Vaccaro Bros., importers and prominent business men of the Crescent City, are sons of Stefano and Maria (Pumilia) Vaccaro. Stefano Vaccaro, born in Contessa Entellina, southern Italy, in 1831, was a capitalist, became a revolutionist with Garibaldi and was in several battles. He was once, in 1858 or '59, held as a prisoner of war. After the war in Italy he came to America in 1860 and settled in New Orleans. When the Civil war in this country broke out he went to Louisville, Ky., where he remained about 2 years and then returned to this city. He engaged in the fruit and produce business, which he followed until about 1893, when he retired and his sons took charge of the business. Stefano Vaccaro then returned to Contessa, Italy, where he lived until his death in 1912, coming to America for an occasional visit with his children. Maria Pumilia married Stefano Vaccaro in Italy, and died in New Orleans in 1891. Mr. and Mrs. Stefano Vaccaro were the parents of 4 children as follows: Joseph, Luca, Felix and Frances, the latter of whom was Mrs. N. Bruno, who died in 1908 and left 4 children which the Vaccaro Brothers are supporting and educating. The Vaccaro Brothers first engaged in the fruit and produce business at Decatur and North Peters streets, being wholesale dealers until about 1898, when they began importing bananas and coconuts from Spanish Honduras to New Orleans whence they are shipping to all parts of the country. This business has grown to be one of very large proportions. This firm owns their own line of 4 boats

of about 2,000 tons capacity each, and these are kept busy all the year. They raise their own fruit and operate 100 miles of their own railway in Honduras. Each boat makes a round trip every 8 days, which makes the business amount to 1,000 tons every day of the year. The firm employs about 2,000 men in Honduras, 100 in New Orleans, and approximately 200 on the boats. All the brothers except Felix, were born in Italy, but they all attended public and private schools in New Orleans. An uncle of these brothers, Felix Vaccaro, by name, came to America to find his brother Stefano in New Orleans, but when he landed in New York he enlisted on the northern side in the Civil war and went through that conflict until the last battle near Richmond when he was killed. He never had been wounded before. In religious faith all the brothers are Roman Catholics and members of the Jesuit church. Joseph married Anna Mustachia and they have 8 children. Luca married Marie Tranchard and they have 6 children. Felix married Anna Smith, daughter of W. F. and Catherine Smith, of New Orleans. Mrs. Smith was a native of Germany and Mr. Smith from England. Mr. and Mrs. Vaccaro have no children.

Vining, John Uriah, of Amite, Tangipahoa parish, minister of the Baptist church, and clerk of the police jury, was born in Tangipahoa parish, Aug. 16, 1861; son of the late James B. Vining, a native of Virginia, and Nancy (Balm) Vining, of New Orleans. Mr. Vining received his education in parish schools, joined the Baptist church and became a minister. He is a member of the democratic party and has occupied the positions of city treasurer, member of the town council, and has been clerk of the police jury since July, 1912. Mr. Vining was 3 times married. By the first marriage there were 2 children, Florence Ethel, now Mrs. S. W. Hoskins, and Lena Alma, now Mrs. L. Butler, both of New Orleans. The children born of the second marriage are: Gracie Marguerite, James F. Gordon, Edwin Johnston, Elva Dexter, Julia Ruth, Jno. Tilman, Aubrey Elliott. By his third marriage, Dec. 18, 1911, to Miss Annie Morgan, daughter of James and Melissa D. (Dugas) Morgan, of Hammond, La., 1 son, Theo. Underwood, was born.

Webre, Joseph L., D. D. S., Macheea building, New Orleans, was born at Donaldsonville, Ascension parish, La., April 16, 1885; son of Dr. Theo. S. and Cecile (Bouchre) Webre, both of whom were natives of St. James parish, La. The father was for many years a practicing dentist of the city of Donaldsonville, and was also interested in planting. He passed away in 1898 and the mother in 1910. Seven children were born to the parents, namely: Berthele, Irma, S. A. Webre, a practitioner of dentistry at Donaldsonville; Joseph L., Bertha, Cecile, Theo. L., also in dental practice at Donaldsonville; Joseph L. Webre, in the course of his academic and professional education, graduated from high school in the city of his birth and later attended the University of Tennessee, graduating with the degree of D. D. S. in the class of 1897. Soon after the completion of his professional studies the young doctor began practice as a dentist at Gonzales, Ascension parish, and during the ensuing 5 years remained at that location. At the expiration of that time, however, he found it desirable to move his offices to

Donaldsonville, where he was in practice about 7 years. In 1909 he went to New Orleans for a term of 2 years as instructor in the Louisiana State college of dental surgery, following which he established himself as a dental surgeon in the city of New Orleans, where he has since remained in practice, finding it necessary to give his undivided attention to the calls of his profession. Dr. Webre affiliates with the Roman Catholic church, and is a member of Donaldsonville lodge No. 1153, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; the Redmen fraternity, and Independent Order Odd Fellows, all of his fraternal memberships being at Donaldsonville. June 8, 1904, Dr. Webre was married to Miss Mattie J. Keating, daughter of Joseph M. and Sarah (Bondreaux) Keating, all natives of Donaldsonville, La. Mrs. Webre's father is a commercial salesman, and makes his home in New Orleans. Dr. and Mrs. Webre have 1 child, Dorothy Marie, by name.

Woods, Rodney P., of Luteher, was born at the plantation home of his parents in Terrebonne parish, near Schriever, La., April 5, 1878, and is a son of Rodney S. and Maggie (Pugh) Woods, natives, respectively, of Terrebonne parish, near Houma, and Assumption parish, near Paincourtville. The paternal grandparents, William and Phoebe (Fuqua) Woods, were born, respectively in Mississippi and South Carolina. The maternal grandparents, George W. and Susan Virginia (Moody) Pugh, were born, respectively, near Paincourtville, La., and near Williamsburgh, Va. The ancestors of the Woods family in Louisiana came originally from England and Ireland, and those of the Pugh family from England and Wales. Nine children were born to the parents of Rodney S. Woods, and 4 children to the parents of Maggie Pugh. Rodney S. was a law student at the University of Virginia at the time of the beginning of the Civil war. He immediately returned to Terrebonne parish and enlisted in Capt. Rightor's company, which was the 2nd company to leave for the front from this state, in April, 1861, attached to Dreux's battalion, and commanded by Col. Charles Dreux, under Gen. Magruder. July 5, 1862, Col. Dreux was killed in battle, on the peninsula in Virginia. In May of that year Capt. Rightor's company, with 3 other companies of Dreux's battalion, was disbanded and honorably discharged, the term for which its members had volunteered having expired. Rodney S. Woods returned to Louisiana with his comrades, but 6 weeks later joined Capt. Me-Waters' company and returned to the front. This company was raised under the Ranger Act, but became attached to the 2nd Louisiana volunteer cavalry, commanded by Col. Vineent of New Orleans, and in this connection Mr. Woods served until his command was surrendered, June 5, 1865, at Alexandria, La. He took part in all engagements in which this noted regiment participated during the war. After the surrender he returned to his Louisiana home and engaged in business as a sugar planter, so continuing until 1911, when he disposed of Duero plantation, the family homestead, and moved his family to New Orleans, locating at 1130 Third street, where he has since lived in retirement. At this time Mr. Woods is in his 78th year and his wife in her 56th. Nine children have been born to their union, as follow: Rodney P., subject



STANFORD EMERSON CHAILLE A.M.D

of this sketch; Van A., a graduate of the New Orleans College of Pharmacy, now living at Baton Rouge, La., married to Miss Will Keller, of East Feliciana parish, and father of 2 children; Mary Hampton, died at the age of 2 years; Sidney Randolph, educated at private schools in Thibodaux, a graduate of Soule college, New Orleans, and now secretary-treasurer of the May & Ellis Co., New Orleans importers; Genn Owen, died in infancy; Maggie Pugh, educated at the convent school, Thibodaux, married to Dr. P. M. Berry, living in Mississippi, and the mother of 1 child; Durald Fuqua, a graduate of Louisiana State university and now in the service of the United States government as a civil engineer; Virginia Hill, educated at Thibodaux convent school and married to Biddle Wilkinson Allen, of the firm of Allen & Friedrichs, New Orleans; John Reginald, now attending school at New Orleans. Rodney P. Woods was educated at Private schools in Thibodaux. In 1896, at the age of 19 years, he went to Luteher and entered the service of J. L. Thompkins as bookkeeper and assistant postmaster, so continuing until the death of his employer in 1898, when the business was sold to Weill Brothers, of Luteher. Mr. Woods was thereafter employed by Weill Brothers until 1900, when he accepted a position with the Luteher & Moore Cypress Lumber Co., as assistant bookkeeper, to which he devoted his energies about 4 years. He was then promoted to the post of chief accountant, and after having discharged the duties of that station about 4 years was advanced to the responsible place of chief accountant and auditor. In 1909 he became a stockholder in the company, and in 1912 was made a member of the board of directors of the Luteher & Moore Cypress Lumber Co. In Jan., 1914, he was promoted to the position of vice-president and manager, and remains incumbent of that office at this time. Mr. Woods is a man of many activities, important affairs, and substantial and complex business connections. He is a stockholder and director in the Bank of St. James, a stockholder in the Delta Lumber Co., and his name appears among the lists of directors of a number of other corporations and enterprises of the first class. He affiliates with the democratic party, and although a very busy man he finds time to serve his neighbors in official capacities when duty seems to require such service of him. He is now serving his second term as a member of the police jury of St. James parish. Mr. Woods was reared in the Episcopal church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World. Nov. 15, 1900, Rodney P. Woods was married to Olive Edmonson, daughter of A. Edmonson of Moselle, Miss. Mrs. Woods' mother was a Miss Baylis before marriage. Mr. Edmonson is a Mississippi planter. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Woods, namely: Rodney Edmonson, now attending high school at Luteher.

Chaille, Stanford Emerson, A. M., M. D., one of the most eminent physicians in the South and for more than 40 years a member of the medical faculty of Tulane university, was born at Natchez, Miss., July 9, 1830, a son of William H. and Mary (Stanford) Chaille. His paternal ancestry dates back to Moise or Pierre

Chaille, a Huguenot refugee from La Rochelle, France, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685. The descendants of this Pierre Chaille lived along the eastern shore of Maryland, several of them, among whom was Peter Chaille, the great-grandfather of Dr. Chaille, were prominent patriots of the Revolutionary war. Dr. Chaille's mother was a daughter of Clement and Anna (Dashiell) Stanford, and a niece of Hon. Richard Stanford, who was a member of Congress from North Carolina from 1797 to 1815. Dr. Chaille's early education was acquired under the direction of private tutors. In 1847 he graduated at Phillips' academy, South Andover, Mass., then entered Harvard college and received the degree of bachelor of arts from that institution in 1851. His medical education was acquired in the medical department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane), where he was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine in 1853, and the following year he received the degree of master of arts from Harvard. Subsequently he spent 3 years in Paris and other European cities in various lines of medical research. From 1851 to 1853 he was resident student in the New Orleans Charity hospital and after graduating in medicine he was for about a year the resident physician in the United States marine hospital. For the next 6 years he was resident physician of the Circus (Rampart) street hospital, and in 1862 he became acting surgeon-general of Louisiana. The same year he entered the Confederate army as a surgeon and served until the close of the war, having been medical inspector of the Army of the Tennessee in 1862-63, surgeon in charge of a hospital at Atlanta, Ga., in 1863-64, and the surgeon in charge of a hospital at Macon, Ga., until the end of his army service. In 1857 he became coeditor and proprietor of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal and remained in that capacity until 1868. From 1858 to 1867, except for the time he was in the army, he was demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Louisiana. In 1867 he was appointed to the chair of physiology and pathological anatomy, which position he filled with signal ability until his retirement in the spring of 1868. In 1876 he was appointed professor of obstetrics, which position he declined, and from March 31, 1885, to the time of his retirement he was dean of the medical faculty of the university. Dr. Chaille was a member of the American Public Health association; the American Medical association; the Louisiana State Medical society, in which he served on the committee on state medicine; and the Orleans Parish Medical society. He was an honorary member of the International Medical congress held at Philadelphia, Pa., in 1876, and delivered one of the ten addresses on medical jurisprudence before that body. He was an associate fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; was appointed by Congress one of the experts to investigate the yellow fever epidemic of 1878; the following year was sent by the United States national board of health to Havana as president of the yellow fever commission; from March, 1881, to October, 1882, he served as supervising inspector and executive agent of the national board of health in New Orleans; in 1885 he was appointed a member of the national board of health by Pres. Arthur, and served on that body

until it went out of existence in 1893. For more than half a century Dr. Chaille has been a contributor to medical journals on such subjects as "The History of the New Orleans Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1858," "The Invention of the Laryngoscope," "Spectrum Analysis," "Ovariectomy," "Medical Colleges, Medical Profession and the Public," "Opium and Opium Mania Cures," "Physiology of Cerebral Circulation and of Cerebral Ventricles," "Post Mortem Changes vs. Ante Mortem Lesions," "Vital Statistics of New Orleans," "Origin and Progress of Medical Jurisprudence, 1776 to 1876," etc. The last named article appeared in the "Transactions of the International Medical Congress of 1876-77," and was the address delivered before that body as above mentioned. He was also the author of various papers on miscellaneous subjects. Among these may be mentioned "Laws of Population and Voters," "Living, Dying, Registering and Voting Population of Louisiana," which was written and published during the reconstruction era. Dr. Chaille was twice married, in 1857 to Laura E. Mountfort, daughter of Lieut.-Col. John Mountfort of the United States army, whose father, Joseph Mountfort, was one of the historic Boston tea party on the night of Dec. 16, 1773. She died in 1858, leaving 1 daughter, Mary Laura, the wife of Dr. David Jamison. In 1863 Dr. Chaille married Mary Louisa, daughter of Leroy Napier of Macon, Ga., and she died in 1873. Throughout his long and highly useful career Dr. Chaille was a diligent and persistent student of all subjects pertaining to his chosen profession. During the time that he held the chair of physiology and pathological anatomy in the medical department of Tulane university, he gave instruction on those subjects to hundreds of young men, many of whom have become eminent physicians, and all those living cheerfully bear testimony to his ability and thoroughness as an instructor. Though he took a commendable interest in questions of public policy, his highest ambition was to excel in his profession, and to that end he devoted his time and energy.

Barr, Rev. John Christie, D. D., son of Thomas and Grace (Pearee) Barr, was born at the corner of Chartres street and Esplanade avenue, in New Orleans Oct. 27, 1872. Thomas Barr came from Glasgow, Scotland, to America, as a child. His people settled in St. Louis, and from there he entered Co. G, 2nd Mo. cavalry in the United States army, and served during the last half of the Civil war. Most of his service was in Arkansas. After the war he was engaged in different kinds of construction work, serving under Capt. Eads on the St. Louis bridge, and on the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi river. He came to New Orleans with Capt. Eads, and remained here, and is still living in the city of New Orleans. He has spent most of his life in river and harbor work, but is now retired. Dr. Barr's mother came with her parents from Scotland to New Orleans, where she still lives and has passed nearly all her life. She was married to Thomas Barr in 1871, and became the mother of 8 children, 6 of whom are now living: J. C. (the subject of this sketch), Thomas, Jr., William, Jean, Grace, Alice, James Eads Barr died of yellow fever in 1878 in New Orleans, and Janet also passed away in infancy. John Christie Barr spent the first 6

or 7 years of his life in New Orleans. He was baptized by Rev. John F. Girault, rector of St. Anna's church on Esplanade avenue. When 7 years old he went with his parents to Port Eads and lived there 3 years. During 6 months of that time he attended a private school. Previous to this, however, he had attended a parochial school in the basement of the Third Presbyterian church on Washington Square, in New Orleans. When 10 years old, he returned from Port Eads to New Orleans and for a few months attended a private school kept by Mrs. Mary I. Bard, on Eighth street. He then entered McDonough School No. 10, and passed from that to the boys high school where he graduated in 1889 with the class honors, and received a scholarship in Tulane university, which was given to the graduate of the highest rank from the high school. He also received from the high school the Peabody medal, and the Alumni gold medal. He graduated from Tulane in 1893 with the degree B. S., and received a fellowship in that university, in which he took post graduate work in Greek, Latin and Ancient History, receiving the degree of M. A. in 1895. This unusual case of the second degree in Arts following the first degree in Science was occasioned by the fact that before receiving the first degree, he decided to enter the ministry and so rearranged his work as to carry some classical work along with the scientific. During part of his graduate period in Tulane he served as instructor in ancient history. In the meantime, he had united with the Lafayette Presbyterian church in New Orleans. After taking the master's degree, he entered the Theological seminary of the South Western Presbyterian university at Clarksville, Tenn., from which he received the degree of B. D., in 1897, and then entered the ministry. He at once received a call from the St. Francis street church in Mobile, Ala. The first church he really served was the Prytania street Presbyterian church of New Orleans, where he acted as a licentiate for 6 months. While at Prytania street church he was called to the First church of Covington, Tenn., and also to the Lafayette Presbyterian church in New Orleans. He accepted the latter and has been the pastor of that church to the present time. The honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on Mr. Barr by the South Western Presbyterian university about 7 years ago. Dr. Barr represented the Presbytery of New Orleans in the General Assembly which met in Little Rock in 1901. He was a member of the Theta chapter of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity at Clarksville, and is a member of the Tulane Alumni association. Feb. 5, 1901, Dr. Barr was married to Miss Anna Mabry, of Clarksville, Tenn. Mrs. Barr is a sister of Edmund Mabry, an attorney in New Orleans, and daughter of Thomas L. and Elizabeth (Dabney) Mabry. Mr. Mabry died some years ago, but Mrs. Mabry is still living. Dr. Barr's church is numerically the largest Presbyterian church in the state of Louisiana and is second in age among the Presbyterian churches in the City of New Orleans. It was founded in 1843, by Jerome Twitchell, and has been served by 5 ministers. Jerome Twitchell served for 10 years and was succeeded by J. Sydney Hayes, who died of yellow fever in the second year of his pastorate. Mr. Hayes was succeeded by Thomas R. Markham, D. D., who re-

mained for 37 years. Under Dr. Markham's ministry, Dr. Barr joined this church. The fourth pastor was Rev. S. C. Byrd, who served for 4 years, and then Dr. Barr was chosen and ordained Feb. 27, 1898. Dr. Barr has been much interested in the Presbyterian hospital in New Orleans, and has been its president from the first. Starting with a fund of \$15, that institution has acquired its present fine property and equipment in a period of about 5 years. It is under the direction of a board of managers composed largely of members from the Presbyterian churches in New Orleans. Dr. Barr is also much interested in Sunday school extension work. His church has a number of branch Sunday schools which are developing into churches at Harvey, Gretna, Algiers, and at corner of Octavia and Camp streets, and the Westminster Sunday school, at 3324 St. Charles avenue. He was recently made one of the directors of the Oglethorpe university, a Presbyterian institution in Atlanta, Ga. This school has about \$1,000,000 of resources, of which \$250,000 was recently donated by citizens of Atlanta.

Burthe, J. Leo, M. D., 5133 St. Charles avenue, New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, La., Dec. 22, 1875, son of L. Andre and Nathalie (Chalard) Burthe, both of whom were born in New Orleans, the father March 22, 1844, and the mother July 7, 1854. Gen. Andre Burthe participated in the Napoleonic campaigns, and, following these, for gallant conduct, loyalty, and conspicuous bravery, was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor, the Grand Cross, and the Iron Cross. He also served as a member of the commission entrusted with arranging the details of the Louisiana Purchase. The paternal great-grandfather, D. F. Burthe, took part in the French revolution, at which time he held a lieutenant's commission. The paternal grandfather, Victor Burthe, was born in Paris, France, and was decorated with the "Croix de Juillet," for leading law school students in the coup d'état of Louis Phillipe of France. After having come to the United States and located at New Orleans, he was no less active in his services to the public than he previously had been in the land of his birth. During the Civil war he served as a captain of the Orleans Guard, a body of men to whom fell the duty of protecting property and the homes and lives of the people of New Orleans during the troublous times of civil strife that afflicted the American Republic throughout 4 harrowing years. After the war he occupied the bench, as a judge of district court. In his social connections he served as president of the Boston club. L. Andre Burthe, though born in New Orleans, was educated chiefly in France, where he attended the Saint Cyr Military school, from which he graduated, and afterward served in the French army, holding the rank of lieutenant. He was with his command and participated in the Mexican campaign. Later he returned to the United States and, like his eminent father, bore a prominent part in public affairs throughout the remainder of an unusually active and highly useful life. He died in New York in the year 1893, but is survived by his wife, who is at this time residing in New Orleans. She is descended from a prominent family of French and Spanish origin. Dr. J. Leo Burthe, the subject of

this sketch, was the first of 2 sons born to his parents, his younger brother being Charles A. Burthe, elsewhere referred to in this work, now a stockholder in the wholesale grocery firm of H. T. Cottam & Co., Ltd., New Orleans, and prominently identified with the management of that large business. The elder of the brothers received a finished academic education, and following this was afforded every advantage in acquiring his professional education, after completing which, with the degree of M. D., he began medical practice in the city of New Orleans, where he has remained in practice since, and with largely gratifying results, now occupying a most prominent position in the profession. Dr. Burthe is a member of the Catholic church and is affiliated with the democratic party, taking an active part in both these connections. He also is a member of various fraternal organizations, and participates in the proceedings and deliberations of all associated bodies within his professional field. Among these may be mentioned the American Medical, Orleans Parish Medical, Southern Surgical and Gynecological, and the Louisiana State Medical associations; also, the Boston club, the Round Table club, and the Alumni association of the University of New York. Jan. 4, 1898, Dr. Burthe was married to Miss Rosa G. Cottam, a daughter of H. T. and Rosa (Glennon) Cottam, of New Orleans. Mrs. Burthe's father was president of the well-known wholesale grocery firm of H. T. Cottam & Co., Ltd., of New Orleans, a large property owner, and numbered among the most prominent of the city's active business men.

Byrnes, Col. William H., of New Orleans, was born in Ireland in the year 1845, and died in New Orleans, La., 1910. He came with his parents to America when a boy, and grew to manhood in the city of New Orleans, where he attended the public schools and in due course of time graduated from the Boys' high school of that city. Shortly following his graduation he became connected with the meat packing business and continued in this line of industry several years. However, the young man was ultimately attracted to the fire insurance business, and from the first of his connection with this it became evident that he was specially qualified for this line of endeavor. His rise in the insurance business was very rapid, through the successive stages of his upward career to the presidency of the Hibernia Fire Insurance Co., which station he occupied at the time of his death and for a number of years previous to this. Col. Byrnes was regarded as a very able business man, and was held in highest esteem throughout an unusually wide circle of acquaintances and friends. He had long been numbered among the best known, most active, progressive, and sagacious business men of the city, and being unassuming, pleasant, and considerate of others, easy of approach, genial and optimistic, he enjoyed a deservedly wide popularity among all classes of people. He was a man of the most splendid physique and physical development, easy and graceful in manner and of commanding bearing, but in no sense proud or boastful. Col. Byrnes was a Catholic in religious faith, and a member of the Knights of Columbus and several social organizations, among which were the Pickwick, the Chess, Checkers and Whist, and several other clubs. He was a

democrat in politics, and took an active part in political affairs, at all times upholding democratic principles and the interest of his party, but insisting upon the best available men being elected to office. He never sought political preferment or advantage for himself, though political honors might easily have been his; for nearly 20 years as a member of the New Orleans Levee board and later as a member of the Dock board, he rendered conspicuous service in upbuilding the port and commerce of the city. Five successive governors of the state gave him the rank of colonel on their military staffs. He was content as a private citizen, dealing fairly and justly with his fellowman and maintaining the strictest regard for personal integrity. A life-long friend has said of him: "He was a true and noble man, a good citizen, a sagacious business man, a staunch friend, and a beloved husband and father." Col. Byrnes was married to Miss Ellen Conery, who was born in the City of New Orleans and a daughter of Edward Conery, a prominent steamboat owner and ship Chandler. Five children were born to Col. and Mrs. Byrnes, these being Edward C., William H., Jr., Ellen Mary, Ann Mercedes, and Marie Carmelite. The mother of these children preceded her husband in death. She died in 1895.

Byrnes, William H., Jr., New Orleans, son of Col. William H., and Ellen (Conery) Byrnes, was born at New Orleans, La., April 24, 1881. He graduated from Georgetown university in 1903, with the degree of A. B., winning the highest honors of his class, and in 1904 received his degree of LL. B. from Tulane university of Louisiana. In 1913 Loyola college also conferred upon him the degree of doctor of laws, and has recently appointed him as a member of the faculty of its law school. Mr. Byrnes was admitted to the bar shortly following his graduation with the Tulane law class of 1904, and at once entered upon the practice of law in the city of New Orleans. He is a democrat, politically, and in 1912 was elected to the state Senate of Louisiana. In addition to other conspicuous service rendered during the session of the legislature following his election, he has the distinction of having introduced the bill which gave commission form of government to the city of New Orleans. Senator Byrnes is a member of the Catholic church and also of several social clubs and fraternal organizations, those including the Knights of Columbus, Chess, Checkers and Whist club, Benevolent and Protective order of Elks, and others. In 1904 Senator Byrnes was married to Miss Grace Beatrice Woodburn, of Carson City, Nev., daughter of Hon. William Woodburn, member of Congress from Nevada, and a former attorney-general of his state. One son, Bentley G., has been born to their union.

Couret, Maurice, M. D., was born in New Orleans, La., Sept. 17, 1874; son of John Francis and Louise (Lamothe) Couret, both of whom were born in the Louisiana metropolis (the father in 1849), and reside there at this time. The paternal grandfather, John B. Couret, was a native of France, and came to America when a young man. He engaged in business in New Orleans and conducted this throughout the remainder of his life, his death occurring in 1886. The maternal grandfather, Lamothe, was a native of Hayti, and came from that island to the United States, locating at New Orleans, at the time

the French were expelled from the land of his birth the year following Napoleon's seizure of the ruler of Hayti. He was a silversmith, especially skilled in the manufacture of spoons and forks, and articles of this description of his handiwork are still retained in the family. He conducted a jewelry store at New Orleans. One of his brothers also became a citizen of the United States and served in the Revolutionary army. John Francis Couret has been identified with the Canal-Louisiana Bank & Trust company for many years, being vice-president of that institution at the time of its recent merger with the German-American bank. Maurice Couret was educated in private schools, later attending the Jesuit college at New Orleans, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1892, and in 1894 with the degree of A. M. 1892-93 he took a course in electrical engineering at Tulane university, and it was while taking this latter course that he studied at night to complete his Master of Arts course and secure that degree. In October, 1893, he began the study of medicine at Tulane university, from which he graduated in 1896 with the degree of M. D. He at once began practice in New Orleans, devoting such time as his patients did not require to study and observation at the Charity hospital. From the beginning of his professional career he has been a constant student of pathology and bacteriology. In 1900 he was appointed assistant pathologist at the Charity hospital, and continued in this position until February, 1913, since which time he has been acting pathologist. In 1905 Dr. Couret took post-graduate work at Harvard university, and in 1911 did post-graduate work at Berlin and Vienna. Since 1905 he has been connected with the medical department of Tulane university, first as demonstrator in pathology and bacteriology, and later, in 1909, he was made lecturer in pathology and bacteriology. In 1912 he was made assistant professor of pathology and bacteriology. In October, 1911, Dr. Couret organized and is now a director of the Laboratory of Pathology at the Hotel Dieu hospital. He has done extensive research work with Prof. Duval, and has demonstrated, it is said, that leprosy may be transmitted through fish, and from man to monkey. The doctor has published several interesting papers on the results of his researches on leprosy. He is a member of the Orleans parish, the Louisiana State and the American Medical associations, Association of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, and Phi Chi Medical fraternity. In 1900 Dr. Couret was married to Miss Elda Bauger, of Marinette, Wis. They have one son, John S.

d'Aquin, John Joseph, M. D., of New Orleans, La., was born at New Orleans, Oct. 23, 1872, the son of Jules J. d'Aquin, a native of Jamaica, and Marie Guex d'Aquin, born in New Orleans, died in 1884. The d'Aquin family is of noble origin. Its genealogy has been traced back to the Princes of Capua, and the Counts d'Aquin, who were powerful feudal lords of Italy. After the capture by Emperor Conrad, of a city ruled by the d'Aquins, and the dwindling of the population to only 35 families, the counts and several of their retainers removed to France. Their descendants were distinguished in the profession of arms, in public offices, and in the science of medicine. Paul Louis Henri Charles d'Aquin was chosen

by Queen Marie de Medicis to be her attending physician; Antoine d'Aquin was physician-in-chief to King Louis XIV, and Pierre d'Aquin, brother of Antoine, was one of the royal consulting physicians. The first of the name that came over to the new world was Antoine Benoist d'Aquin, director of the postal service at Rochefort, France, transferred to the Louisiana province to be naval commander in the Mississippi region. His son, Antoine Pierre d'Aquin, born at Fort Conde, Mobile, in the Louisiana province, served the king for 35 years; first as "Cadet" in the regiment of Normandy; next, as lieutenant, and through successive promotions, as chief corresponding secretary of the navy, and lastly as comptroller of naval affairs, at Santo Domingo. In 1760, he married Marguerite Charlotte Bizoton, daughter of Charles Bizoton, who was first secretary of the Comte de Blinac, governor of the French colony in Santo Domingo. Mr. Bizoton subsequently was secretary of the Royal Admiralty court, appointed by King Louis XV. Antoine Pierre d'Aquin died on the island of Alby, near Toulouse, France, in a monastery, while he was resting, after King Louis XVI had granted him a pension of 3,000 livres. He left a son, Charles Pierre d'Aquin, who was born in Santo Domingo, educated in Paris, and who on his return to the island, married Miss Louise Victoire Le Bon Lapointe. Having escaped death during the massacre of the white colonists by the negro slaves, in the early part of the 19th century, Mr. and Mrs. d'Aquin fled to Jamaica. They reared a family of 11 children, the eldest of whom, Louis Charles, was associated with him in the management of 4 coffee plantations in the Blue mountain region of Jamaica. Louis Charles d'Aquin died in New Orleans in 1836, leaving 4 children. His youngest brother, Louis Thomas d'Aquin, had a large family, and married twice. His first wife was Miss Louise Desdunes, and his second wife was Miss Louise Guex. A daughter of Louis Charles d'Aquin is still living in France, at the age of 81 years. Her name is Helene, widow of Frederick Allain. The eldest son of Louis Thomas d'Aquin, Jules by name, married Miss Marie Guex, and had 8 children, 7 of whom are now living, viz.: Louis, Edgar, James, John, Anna, Jules, and Richard. Dr. John Joseph d'Aquin, the subject of this sketch, was educated in public and private schools, and at Spring Hill College, near Mobile, Alabama, graduating in 1889 with the degree of A. B., and in 1891 receiving the degree of A. M. He entered the medical department of Tulane university, and in 1892 received his diploma of M. D. During several years Dr. d'Aquin was a member of social and fraternal clubs and societies, but as his professional duties increased he resigned from these organizations, and now devotes himself exclusively to his large practice. Dr. d'Aquin is chief medical examiner for several life insurance companies, and for the Wells-Fargo Express Co. He is a member of the Orleans parish and of the Louisiana State medical societies. Although not having the time to be actively interested in politics, Dr. d'Aquin exercises his right of suffrage as a democrat. In religion he is a Roman Catholic. April 14, 1898, occurred the marriage of Dr. John Joseph d'Aquin and Miss Marcelle Dessommes, daughter of Auguste, and Ernestine (Ducayet) Des-

sommes. They have two children, Corinne, 15, and John, 12 years of age.

De Buys, Rathbone Emile, Ph. B., a member of the American Institute of Architects. In Louisiana the name of De Buys has long been identified with the best interests of the state in commercial, professional, and social activities. The family lineage is traced in an unbroken line for many generations and always it is found in places of responsibility and marked by high endeavor and worthy achievement. No more honorable name adorns the annals of the Crescent City, and among those who now bear it worthily, is Rathbone E. De Buys, the well-known architect of New Orleans. He was born in that city Dec. 1, 1874, and is a son of James Gaspard and Stella (Rathbone) De Buys, both natives of New Orleans, the former of whom was born Dec. 10, 1850, and the latter Feb. 19, 1855. The Rathbone family is also one of much antiquity and eminent respectability. After acquiring the necessary preliminary education, Mr. De Buys entered Tulane university, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of B. E. in civil engineering. This was followed in the succeeding year by the B. E. in architecture. In 1897 he received the degree of Ph. B. from Yale university. At the last named he was a student in the Sheffield and the art schools. Because of a certificate of merit in military science received from Yale, Mr. De Buys is eligible to appointment as first lieutenant in the regular army of the United States. Upon graduating he was appointed assistant city engineer of New Orleans by civil service examination. After one year in this position he resigned it to take up the practice of architecture, which he has pursued continuously to the present time. That he is especially fitted for this calling is evidenced by the great variety and high quality of his work. Among the leading buildings of the city with which his name is identified may be named Loyola university, Stanley Thomas hall, "Gesu" McDermott Memorial church, Marquette hall, Nicholas Burke Seismograph, U. S. Immigration station, Marine barracks and officers quarters, City Bank & Trust building, New Orleans Country club, Tulane gymnasium, Richardson Memorial dormitory, Henderson Sugar Refinery, and the residences of Nelson Whitney and Mrs. John A. Morris. Mr. De Buys is a member of the American Institute of Architects, and socially he belongs to the Elks and to the Boston, New Orleans Tennis, and Rigolets clubs. In politics he is a democrat, and in addition to the position of assistant city engineer, he has been a member of the city building code commission and of the civil service examining board. In religion he adheres to the principles of the Catholic church. His marriage with Miss Corinne von Meyenberg was solemnized Feb. 2, 1901, and they are the parents of the following children, Alice Olga, Maxine Elinor, and Alfred Rivalier. Mrs. De Buys is a daughter of Baron Ernst von Meyenberg by his wife, whose maiden name was Louise Quentell.

de Livaudais, Dugué Enoul. Jacques Enoul de Livaudais was born at St. Malo, France, of distinguished parentage, his great-grandfather, Julien Enoul de Livaudais Sieur des Croix figuring prominently in the annals of the French navy as early as 1600. In 1712

Jacques Enoul de Livaudais, a naval engineer, was sent by the King of France, Louis XIV, to inspect the ports in his American provinces. Proud of this mark of esteem, Jacques Enoul set off for Canada on this special mission. Having to remain some time to examine the harbors and fortifications, he studied the conditions of the country and sent in a minute report of what he had seen. While in Canada, he became a friend and companion of the Le Moyne family, who are so well known under the names of Bienville, Iberville, de Longueuil and Sobral. The Count de Livaudais, now inspector general of the ports and harbors of the American provinces of France, proceeded to Mobile, thence to New Orleans, where he finally decided to remain. In 1733 he married Mademoiselle Genevieve Babin de la Saumée, by whom he had ten children, four daughters and six sons. Louis XIV, pleased with his services, conceded enormous grants of land situated miles apart in the Province of Louisiana. Homes were built in what are now parishes of Lafourche and Orleans and the Teche region by the sons and daughters, now thoroughly identified with their new country. The family grew apace and became, in their various branches, conspicuous as writers, patrons of art, scientists and leaders all, in the social world. The eldest grandson, named like his ancestor and heir to the title, Count Jacques François Enoul de Livaudais, shared with his brother-in-law, the Marquis Bernard Mandeville de Marigny, the honor of entertaining his Majesty Louis Phillippe d'Orleans when this monarch was exiled from France. The direct descendants of Count Jacques Dugue Enoul de Livaudais now living are: Adolfo Moliner Enoul Dugué de Livaudais, Randell Theodore Dugué Enoul de Livaudais, sons of Henri Phillippe Dugué Enoul de Livaudais who, youngest member of the legislature of 1841, won laurels as an orator. Later Mr. Henri Dugué Enoul de Livaudais abandoned politics to devote himself to his chosen profession—law—and in this he achieved success, owing to his ability to plead in both the English and French courts.

Dowling, Oscar, M. D., president Louisiana state board of health, New Orleans, La., was born at Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 29, 1866; son of Rev. Angus and Laura L. (Boswell) Dowling, the former of whom was a native of Dale county, Ala., and the latter of the locality in which the son was born. The Dowling family contributed largely to the cause of the Southern Confederacy during the Civil war. Four of the paternal grandfather's sons served in the Confederate army throughout the period of the war, and one of these uncles, John W. Dowling, was advanced to the rank of captain for gallant conduct in action. Another of the father's brothers, G. P. Dowling, now president of the First National Bank of Ozark, Ala., served the people of Dale county as probate judge during four years. The paternal great-grandfather, John Dowling, did heroic service as a soldier of the Colonial army during the Revolutionary war. Some years after the death of Dr. Thomas C. Boswell, father of the subject's mother, the grandmother was married to Hon. Julius C. Alford, who represented a Georgia district in the National house of representatives, where he became known as "War Horse Alford." Oscar Dowling received his early education at the public schools of Alabama. Later he attended Athens

Collegiate institute, of Ramer, Ala. When his academic education had been completed he entered the medical department of Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., from which institution he in due time graduated with the degree of M. D. Following his graduation, Dr. Dowling did post-graduate work in New York, New Orleans, and Chicago polyclinics, the New York Eye and Ear infirmary, and clinics of London, Berlin, Paris, and the City of Mexico. He served as house surgeon of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital at New Orleans from 1896 to 1897, as senior resident surgeon from 1897 to 1898, and as assistant to surgeon in charge from 1898 to 1899. He has served as oculist and aurist of the Shreveport Charity hospital during a term of 10 years. The doctor maintains an office at Shreveport, and is senior member of the medical firm of Dowling & Scales, in the latter city. He served as a member of the Louisiana state board of health from 1906 to 1908, inclusive, and was appointed president of that board in Nov., 1910. He discharged the duties of his office with distinguished ability, and in Nov., 1912, was reappointed to succeed himself, being at this time incumbent of the important station of president of the state board of health. The doctor is affiliated with the democratic party. He is a trustee of the American Medical association, a director in the Southern Commercial Congress, a member of the International Sanitation Bureau, associate editor of the Southern Medical Journal, and a member of the New Orleans Association of Commerce. During his incumbency of the office of president of the Louisiana state board of health, Dr. Dowling has been very active in bringing about improved conditions in sanitation throughout the state. Indeed, the effects of his rigorous campaign in the interest of sanitation have been co-extensive with a very large part of the United States, if, in fact, the beneficial results of his thorough and tireless work in that direction have not covered the whole country. Shortly after his inauguration as president of the state board of health he began a most unique, thorough, and far-reaching "clean-up campaign," which was promulgated throughout all parts of the state and a large part of the country by means of two exhibit cars equipped with apparatus for the education of the people in hygiene and sanitation. Since touring Louisiana with this equipment Dr. Dowling has been invited to various parts of the United States, with these cars, and has everywhere been enthusiastically received and his work accorded the most hearty commendation. Without doubt, Dr. Oscar Dowling is at this time the best-known health officer in the South, and one among the most noted in the United States. The doctor is not married.

Guion, Capt. Lewis, attorney, Vicksburg National Military Park Commissioner, son of Judge George Seth Guion, and Caroline Lucretia Winder, his wife, was born in Lafourche parish, La., near the town of Thibodaux, La., Aug. 8, 1838. George Seth Guion was the son of Maj. Isaac Guion of the United States army in the Revolutionary war, and native of New Rochelle, N. Y. He took part with Wolfe in the capture of Quebec in 1759. He held a commission as captain, signed by George Washington, and was afterwards made major. Being well educated, he had a thorough knowl-

edge of French, and frequently interpreted for the French officers who were helping the Continental forces. He was present at and took part in the siege of Yorktown. When Jefferson effected the Louisiana purchase, he was one of the officials who came south in connection with the transfer. It was through this that the family became identified with the South. George Seth Guion spent his youth near Natchez, Miss., where he was born. He had 3 brothers, 2 of whom were officers in the United States army, Capt. Walter of the topographical engineers, and Lieut. Frederic Guion. A third brother was Judge John I. Guion, a prominent lawyer and judge, and at one time governor of Mississippi. George Seth Guion was appointed by Gov. Isaac Johnson of Louisiana as parish judge, and lived for a number of years at Vidalia, opposite Natchez. Later he moved to Lafourche parish, and acquired property, which afterwards became a sugar plantation, and on which the remainder of his life was spent, and where he died Oct. 8, 1861. Lewis Guion was educated, first at St. James college, not far from Hagerstown, Md., and near where the battle of Antietam was fought. In Jan., 1855, he entered the freshman class at the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, and was graduated in 1858 with a degree of A. B. The following year was spent in a law course at the University of Virginia, and the succeeding two years he attended the law department of the University of Louisiana, afterwards Tulane university. On account of the impending war, he left the class and, before the Supreme court, passed an examination which admitted him to practice in Louisiana. When his classmates graduated, Jan. 26, he was given a diploma without an examination, for he was already a lawyer. On Jan. 26, 1861, the state of Louisiana seceded from the Union, and ordered the raising of 2 regiments, 1 of infantry and 1 of artillery. Mr. Guion applied for and was given a commission as second lieutenant in the 1st La. infantry, and in April he was sent to Pensacola. On this trip he arrived in Mobile the day Fort Sumter was fired on. He remained in Pensacola until the death of his father in the fall of 1861. There being no one else to care for the property, Lieut. Guion resigned from the army and qualified as administrator of his father's estate. After remaining at home 3 months, in arranging the affairs of his father's estate, in Feb., 1862, he assisted in organizing the 26th La., commanded by Col. De Clouet, and with his regiment, in which he was first lieutenant, and afterwards captain, went to Vicksburg and took part in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, and the siege of Vicksburg until its surrender, July 4, 1863. During the greater part of the siege Mr. Guion acted as assistant inspector general on the staff of Gen. F. A. Shoup, commanding a Louisiana brigade, and was so acting at the time of surrender. All the prisoners were paroled. Afterwards they were exchanged and Mr. Guion assisted in re-organizing the 26th La. regiment, which operated in the trans-Mississippi. A portion of that time Mr. Guion was on the staff of Gen. Allen Thomas as assistant inspector general. This regiment continued in service to the end of the war, and was finally disbanded May 19, 1865, near Mansfield, La., and all its members went to their respective homes. Capt. Guion then went back to the old

home and commenced the work of making a sugar plantation, and also practiced law. Afterwards, with his brother-in-law, Gen. Francis T. Nicholls, he became owner of the old plantation, which they cultivated for several years. He finally gave it up and came to New Orleans, where he practiced law. In 1893 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland as melter and refiner at the New Orleans mint, and served in that capacity over five years. From 1900 to 1908 he was attorney in charge of the criminal cases before the Supreme court for his brother, Atty.-Gen. Walter Guion. In 1908, after the death of Park Commissioner Gen. Stephen D. Lee, Pres. Roosevelt appointed Capt. Guion to that position, which he holds at the present time. Cap. Guion is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity of the Universities of Mississippi and Virginia; Hermean society, University of Mississippi; Jefferson society of the University of Virginia; is a member of the association of the army of Tennessee, La. division, and for one year was its president. He was also a director of the Soldiers' Home; chairman of the history committee of the United Confederate Veterans association, for 9 years. He served as president of the Louisiana Historical association for 3 terms. Many years after the war he married the widow of Dr. James A. Lanier, a surgeon in the Confederate army. In politics Capt. Guion is a democrat. During the trying times of reconstruction he was a member of the Knights of the White Camelia, and was a prominent figure in opposition to the unjust acts that were being done under the carpet-bag regime. He enjoys the distinction of having been condemned by name in an act passed by the notorious Kellogg legislature.

Gurley, Walter Morgan, a notary public and vice-president and general manager of the Rural Credit Company, New Orleans, was born in New Orleans, La., and is a son of John Ward and Rosamund (Richards) Gurley, the former of whom was born in Baton Rouge, La., and early in life removed to New Orleans, which then became his permanent place of residence. He received his early education at Jefferson college, in his native state, and his legal education and training in the city of New Orleans, following the completion of which he entered upon and continued in the practice of law during the remainder of his active and useful career, in the course of which he served 20 years as United States district attorney. His wife, Rosamund Richards Gurley, was a descendant of Baron Richards, of England, and also of the Earl of Huntington. Walter Morgan Gurley, the son, was educated in New Orleans, chiefly by private tutor, Mr. Furmann, later attending Soule college. Following the completion of his academic education, he for a time became identified with the cotton business; received his legal education at the law department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane university. Since the completion of his professional education he was commissioned as a notary public, in which capacity he has continuously practiced in the city of New Orleans. Mr. Gurley was a director of the Peoples Bank, and now chairman of the liquidation committee, elected by the stockholders, and is vice-president and general manager of the Rural Credit Co., of New Orleans, which he organized. Mr. Gurley has always taken



FRANK B. HAYNE

an active and aggressive part in genuinely meritorious reform movements, local, state, and national, and in accord with these characteristics has taken a lively interest in the Young Men's Democratic association of New Orleans, and has been identified with every public movement he deemed worthy of his support. He is a member of the Pickwick, the Country, the Chess, Checkers and Whist clubs, the Knights of Pythias fraternity, all of New Orleans, and Woodmen of the World. He was one of the organizers of the Progressive Union, now the Chamber of Commerce. He was also one of the organizers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Feb. 20, 1890, Mr. Gurley was married to Miss Marie White, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund White, of New Orleans, and a niece of Lady Fitzgerald, of Ireland. Her father was a member of the Irish gentry, and was a cousin to the famous orator, Robert Emmett. Mr. Gurley's paternal ancestors have been professional men throughout the past 6 generations, mostly engaged in the practice of law, but also including some in the ministry, and some in the medical profession. The paternal grandfather, Henry H. Gurley, served some time on the United States circuit court bench, and was a member of congress during 4 terms. The great granduncle of Walter Morgan Gurley, whose name was the same as that of his father, John Ward Gurley, was a close personal friend of the first governor of Louisiana, Gov. Claiborne, and was killed in a duel because he declined to recommend to the governor the appointment of a gentleman whom he did not think fitted for the position sought. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gurley, these being Walter M. Gurley, manager of the Bonhora Sales Co., Inc., in New Orleans, and Miss Marie Rosamund Gurley.

Hayne, Franklin B. In all the annals of the South there is no name stands out more conspicuously than that of Hayne. Franklin B. Hayne, the prominent and successful business man of New Orleans, is a descendant of John Hayne, who settled in South Carolina in 1700, and from that day to this the descendants of John Hayne have been among the leaders in every great public crisis of the country. The Hayne family furnished patriots and martyrs in the Revolution, and it was also distinguished in the late Civil war, 1861-65. In the field of law and statesmanship the name of Robert Y. Hayne stands pre-eminent as an orator, his famous debate with Daniel Webster while a member of congress being destined to live in American history as long as the republic of the United States has a history. Arthur P. Hayne, brother of Robert Y. Hayne, was an aide of Gen. Jackson at the battle of New Orleans and a warm personal friend of Jackson, and in literature the family had its distinguished representatives. Franklyn B. Hayne is a direct descendant of John Hayne and his genealogy is traced thus: 1, John Hayne, who died about 1718, married Mary Dean, and the children of this union were John, Edward, Joseph, Hannah, Matthew, Susannah, Isaac, and Abraham. 2, Isaac Hayne, the fifth son and seventh child of this marriage was born on July 27, 1714, and died Dec. 23, 1751. He married first Elizabeth Oswald, by whom he had 2 children, Elizabeth and Isaac, the latter born in 1738 and

died the following year. His second wife was Sarah Stokes, and after her death he married Sarah Williamson, who bore him 2 children, Mary and Isaac. His fourth wife was Mary Bee, who bore him one son, John. 3, Isaac Hayne, the only son of Isaac and Sarah (Williamson) Hayne, and great-grandfather of Franklin B. Hayne, was born Sept. 23, 1745. He married Elizabeth Hutson on July 18, 1765, and their children were Isaac, Mary, Sarah, John H., Elizabeth, Mary, and William Edward. He was unjustly executed by the British on Aug. 4, 1781, contrary to the usages of war, and his cousin, Abraham Hayne, the only other male Hayne of the generation, and the grandfather of Robert Hayne, died on a British prison ship, both having been martyrs to their belief that the American colonies ought to be free and independent. Owing to the heroic services of Isaac Hayne as a colonel of the Colleton county regiment of South Carolina militia, his capture by the British while thus holding the colonel's commission, and the manly dignity with which he met his tragic death sentence inflicted upon him by the British military authorities, he became a national historical figure of the Revolutionary period and is known in South Carolina history as "the Martyr Hayne." 4, William Edward Hayne, the youngest child of Isaac and Elizabeth (Hutson) Hayne, and the grandfather of Franklin B. Hayne, was born Aug. 29, 1776, and was, therefore, but six years old when his father was executed. He became prominent in the affairs of South Carolina, and on Dec. 20, 1839, was elected comptroller-general of the state. He and a Mr. Davidson owned and operated one of the first iron foundries in South Carolina. His death occurred in 1843. He married Eloise Brevard, Jan. 28, 1806, and to them were born the following children: Isaac William, Rebecca H., Alexander B., Franklin A. B., Eloise Mary, and Sarah Martha. Isaac William Hayne, the eldest of the above named children and the father of Franklin B. Hayne, was born on March 16, 1809, and died in March, 1880. He was elected attorney general of South Carolina in 1848 and served until 1868, when he was displaced by the carpet-bag regime, which at that time took possession of the state. Prior to the war he was an active figure in the political affairs of the state and was one of the signers of the ordinance of secession, Dec. 20, 1860, the first ordinance of its kind passed by any state. Before his marriage he fought a duel with Col. John Ashe Alston, a noted duelist, which was considered quite remarkable, even in those days when affairs of honor were common occurrences. As the challenged party, Mr. Hayne selected pistols at a distance of five paces, and in the duel he received a slight flesh wound, while Col. Alston was seriously wounded. On May 1, 1834, Isaac William Hayne and Alicia Pauline Trapier were united in marriage and their children were, Isaac, Harriet B., Richard T., Theodore B., Edmund T., T. Shubrick, Mary E., Paul T., William E., and Franklin B. Five of these sons served in the Confederate army, and the eldest being but 22 years of age at the time of his enlistment, and the father was also active and prominent in behalf of the Confederate cause. In addition to being one of the signers of the secession ordinance as previously noted, he was sent by Gov. Pickens in Jan., 1861, as a special envoy

from the state of South Carolina to President Buchanan "to effect if possible an amicable and peaceful transfer of the fort (Sumter) and the settlement of all questions relating to the property." His son, Edmund T. Shubrick Hayne, a brother of Franklin B., is included in the tablet to the memory of the Confederate dead at St. Phillip's Church, Charleston, S. C., and on the tablet in the state-house at Columbia, placed there to commemorate the gallant services of the color-guard, and at the battle of Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862, when the color-bearer, James H. Taylor, was killed, he seized the flag and bore it proudly forward in the face of the foe until he fell mortally wounded. Franklin B. Hayne, the immediate subject of this review, was born Feb. 13, 1858. He was originally christened Branford S. Hayne, but on April 13, 1861, his name was changed to its present form. He was educated in his native state of South Carolina, and in 1873 entered the employ of Watson & Hill at Charleston, at that time one of the most prominent firms engaged in the cotton trade in the world. About the same time another young South Carolinian, H. de L. Vincent, entered the employ of the same firm. These 2 young men were destined subsequently to develop one of the most extensive cotton trading concerns in the United States. The history of their struggles from 1883, when they decided to start for themselves on \$2,000, of which \$1,500 was borrowed and \$500 given them by their employer, reads like a page from romance. They first began business at Montgomery, Ala., but after a short period of success there an opportunity offered for a partnership with Daniel Partridge, of Selma, Ala. Mr. Partridge was a man of ample means and in this connection gave the young cotton merchants a desirable opening, of which they promptly availed themselves. They established themselves in Vicksburg, Miss., with branches at Yazoo City, Greenville, Greenwood, Jackson, Meridian, and Port Gibson. Their business prospered from its very inception and in a short time began to assume important proportions. In 1890 Mr. Partridge retired from the firm under circumstances that stamped him as a man of unusual character and high-minded fairness, leaving the two young men to conduct the business in their own way. Mr. Hayne had opened a branch office in New Orleans in 1885, and the business there grew so rapidly that Mr. Vincent later also came to New Orleans to assist in taking care of it. Under the firm name of Vincent & Hayne the firm acquired an international reputation, and its opinion on all matters relating to the cotton trade became of the highest rank. The transactions of the firm were confined strictly to legitimate trading, and its methods were always above suspicion. On Nov. 1, 1905, Mr. Vincent retired, and Mr. Hayne succeeded to the large trade which had been established. Since that time he has conducted the business on the same high plane he and his partner had instituted and it is no disparagement to other dealers in cotton to say that he has probably done as much as any man in the South to enhance the value of the cotton crop each year and to make the Southern farmer realize the value of a commodity, three-fourths of which is grown in Southern states, though used by the people of every civilized nation on the globe. As a young man, Mr. Hayne was devoted to ath-

letics of all kinds. He was a member of the Carolina Rifle club of Charleston, S. C., the first organized rifle club started in the South after the war. He took an active part in the campaign which resulted in the election of Gen. Wade Hampton to the governorship of South Carolina, which is the only connection he has ever had with politics, with the exception of the Young Men's Democratic association and the Citizens' League of New Orleans, in both of which movements he was an active and useful participant. Mention has been made of Robert Y. Hayne, the distinguished orator and statesman. Another Robert Y. Hayne became superior judge at San Francisco, Cal., and was later appointed commissioner of the Supreme court of that state, resigning his position in 1891. He has written practically on all legal subjects. The poets, Paul Hamilton Hayne and William Hamilton Hayne were also descendants of the original John Hayne of South Carolina. Franklin B. Hayne continuing the leadership which has ever marked those who bear the name, has acquired in the field of commerce a prominence no less conspicuous than that which other members of the family achieved in other lines of endeavor. In addition to his large interest in the cotton trade, he is now president of the Poitevent & Favre Lumber Co., member of the cotton exchange, and is active in every movement for the advancement of the Creseent City's commercial interests. Mr. Hayne is a prominent figure in the club life of the city, having been for many years president of the Pickwick club, and is a member of the Boston and other clubs. He has long been one of the active promoters of the Mardi Gras festivities, which have made New Orleans famous all over the world, and in 1904 was chosen king of the carnival—a distinct tribute to his unflagging zeal in this feature of the city's social life. On April 30, 1896, Mr. Hayne led to the altar Miss Emily Poitevent, a woman of rare charm and accomplishments, and this union has been blessed by the following children: John Poitevent, born Jan. 28, 1898; Mary H., born Dec. 9, 1900; Emily P., born Nov. 9, 1903; Franklin Brevard, born March 20, 1905. Mr. Hayne's home, at 2508 St. Charles avenue, is known for its delightful hospitality.

Hart, William O., lawyer and author, is a native of Louisiana, and was born in the city of New Orleans, Aug. 29, 1857. His parents were Toby and Anna (Hussey) Hart. The father was born in Newberry, S. C., Aug. 29, 1835, and died at New Orleans, Dec. 27, 1907, and the mother was born in the city of New Orleans, April 12, 1838, and died here in 1891. Toby Hart was a son of William R. Hart, who was born in the city of New York and was a son of William Hart, who was a British soldier in the American revolution, settled in New York city, and there married an American lady and became an American citizen, removing later to South Carolina, from which state his son, William R. Hart, moved to New Orleans when the father of William O. Hart was a boy. Toby Hart won distinction in the war of secession, serving as captain of Company E, Eighth Louisiana battery of heavy artillery. He planted the first gun at Vicksburg, Miss., served till the close of the war, and surrendered at Meridian, Miss., in May, 1865. For many years he was a prominent contracting painter at New

Orleans. William O. Hart was reared in New Orleans. He obtained an academic education at New Orleans and Gainesville, Ala. He began the study of law in the office of Braughn, Buck & Dinkelspiel, of New Orleans, and was admitted to the bar in 1880, although he had practiced law 2 years when admitted. Mr. Hart became a member of the law firm of Braughn, Buck, Dinkelspiel & Hart, the successor of which firm is the well known law firm of Dinkelspiel, Hart & Davey. Mr. Hart has won an enviable reputation as a lawyer. He has been a member of the American Bar Association since 1893, and has been continuously a member of the association's committee on uniform state laws since 1895; was a member of the executive committee in 1908-09-10; was elected chairman of the committee on legal education in 1909, and is now a member of the committee on taxation, also of the local council. For many years he has been a prominent member of the Louisiana Bar Association, serving a long period as a member of the executive committee of the association; one year as chairman of the library committee and as chairman of the committee on uniform state laws since that committee was created, and has been on many other important committees. Mr. Hart is also a member of the American Society of International Law, the International Law association, and the Medico-Legal society. At the Louisiana State university he delivered in 1907 a course of lectures which has been published under the title of "Fragments of Louisiana Jurisprudence." He has published several well received and valuable treatises, including: "License Taxation in Louisiana," "Legal Problems of the Country Banker," "A Boy's Recollection of the War," "Universal Peace Impossible without an International Code," "Relation of the Public to School Boards." He has compiled the laws of Louisiana for Sharp & Alleman's Legal Directory and Corporation Manual for many years. Mr. Hart was a member of the International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists, held at St. Louis in 1904, and in 1906 a member of the credential committee of the National Divorce Congress. He has delivered addresses before the state bar associations of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, and Mississippi. In politics he has taken an active part in behalf of the men and measures of the democratic party. He was a member of the Louisiana constitutional conventions of 1898 and 1913; was presidential elector in 1900; delegate to the national democratic conventions of 1908 and 1912. He has served as a member of the civil code commission; was a member of the first tax commission of Louisiana; also as a member of the play ground commission of New Orleans; was one of the curators of the Louisiana State museum from 1907 to 1912; has been one of the commissioners on uniform state laws since 1902, and was vice-president of the national body in 1903 and 1907. Mr. Hart has taken an active part in the affairs of the Sons of Confederate Veterans; was the first to suggest the observance of the anniversary of the birth day of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, in Jan., 1907, and was chairman of the exercises in New Orleans on the first occasion of the celebration; is a member of the executive committee of the general committee for the celebration of the one-hundred years of peace between Great Britain

and the United States—1914-15. He was a member of the second, third, and fourth national peace congresses, and delivered an address before the second. He is treasurer and member of the executive committee of the Louisiana Historical society; vice-president of the Presbyterian hospital of New Orleans; vice-president of the Louisiana Forestry association; member of the Louisiana child labor commission, of the Louisiana prison reform association, of the Louisiana state Sunday school association, of the First Presbyterian church of New Orleans, of the Presbyterian Men's union; member of the board of directors of the National Tax association, and is chairman of the committee on uniform tax laws of the Southern congress; member of the executive committee of the American Flag association, and influenced the passing recently by the Louisiana legislature of a law preventing the desecration of the national flag and a law legalizing the Louisiana state flag. He originated in the public schools recognition of "peace day," May 18, and "flag day," June 14.

Hanna, Richard James, president of the Orleans Metal Bed Co., City Park avenue, and St. Louis street, New Orleans, was born at New Orleans, La., Aug. 21, 1874, son of Capt. John Holmes and Elizabeth (Spires) Hanna, the former of whom was of Irish and the latter of English parentage. Capt. John Holmes Hanna, the father, was during many years actively engaged in grain and steamboat business at New Orleans, where he early acquired the title of "The Corn King of New Orleans." He was affiliated with many of the most important enterprises about the city of New Orleans throughout a long, active, and unusually successful business career. Both he and his estimable wife were among the most intensely interesting characters in New Orleans life of the past generation. The mother, Elizabeth Spires, was from Cheltenham, England, and came to America with her parents, 2 brothers and 2 sisters, in the year 1850, she being at that time 14 years old. Her father and 2 brothers died of yellow fever at New Orleans in 1853. Her mother died in 1876. Seven children were born to Capt. John Holmes Hanna and his wife. For full details as to parents and all of children, see sketch of Capt. J. Stonewall Hanna elsewhere in this work. Richard James Hanna, the subject of this sketch, received a finished education, both academic and commercial, in preparation for his life work, in the course of which he became a student at several of the best educational institutions available, among these being Centenary college, Jackson, La., from which he graduated, later matriculating at Tulane university, New Orleans, from which in due time he took his degree. Following this he entered Soulé college, New Orleans, where he took the complete commercial course. Shortly after the completion of his education he became an attache of the brokerage office of J. H. Kamelate, at New Orleans, later on entering the service of the New Orleans National Bank, where he remained about 15 years. In the year 1910 he became identified with the Orleans Metal Bed Co., being, on Jan. 1 of that year, elected president of the latter company, of which position he has remained incumbent to this time. Upon the death of his father, Richard James Hanna succeeded the latter as a member

of the board of directors of the New Orleans National Bank, and has since remained in that capacity. He also is a stockholder in the U. S. Trust & Savings Bank, the Hibernia Insurance Co., the Gullett Gin Co., of Amite City, La., and several other corporations and business institutions in New Orleans and elsewhere. Richard James Hanna has been twice married. His first marriage was to Miss Jennie Edgerton Lincoln, who died Feb. 14, 1899, leaving one child, Jennie Lincoln Hanna. June 15, 1903, Mr. Hanna was married to Miss Bessie Ramsey Thomson, a daughter of W. B. Thomson, of New Orleans, in which city the daughter was born. Mrs. Hanna's father has long been well known as a wagon manufacturer. To this latter union 2 children have been born, namely: Edith and Bessie Lee, both of whom are now at the parental home.

Hanna, Robert, capitalist, largely interested in various New Orleans and other corporations, was born at New Orleans, La., May 26, 1871, son of Capt. John Holmes and Elizabeth (Spires) Hanna, the former of whom was of Irish and the latter of English parentage. Capt. John Holmes Hanna, the father, was during many years actively engaged in grain and steamboat business at New Orleans, where he early acquired the title of "The Corn King of New Orleans." He was largely identified with many of the most important enterprises of New Orleans throughout a long, active, and unusually successful business career. Seven children were born to their union. For full details as to the parents and children, see sketch of Capt. J. Stonewall Hanna, elsewhere in this work. Robert Hanna, the subject of this sketch, received his early education at the public schools of New Orleans, where he graduated from the Boys' high school. Later he matriculated at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., from which institution also he in due time graduated. His first business undertaking, after the completion of his education, was the handling of coal in large quantities at New Orleans. This enterprise was a success from its inception, and he continued at the head of the business about 10 years, at the expiration of which time he became associated with his brothers, Capt. J. Stonewall Hanna and Richard J. Hanna (elsewhere referred to in this work), in the ownership and operation of the Orleans Metal Bed Co., one of the large and important manufacturing enterprises of the city. The name of Robert Hanna has become intimately connected with a number of the leading business organizations of the city in which he lives. Among these various affiliations it may be mentioned that he is a stockholder in the New Orleans National bank, the U. S. Trust & Savings bank, the Hibernia Insurance Co., the Times-Democrat Printing Co., and other corporations and enterprises of like importance, including also the Gullett Gin Co., of Amite City, La. July 5, 1892, Robert Hanna was married to Miss Mathilde Virginia Zebal, a daughter of H. L. and Adele (Morgan) Zebal, of New Orleans. H. L. Zebal was one of the best known citizens of New Orleans, brought into prominence both by his military and civil career. During the dark days of the Civil war he served the cause of the Confederacy as commissary sergeant of the famous Washington artillery, and during these years of stubbornly-contested battlefields and sanguinary conflicts,

established a record for gallantry in action in every way worthy to be cherished by his descendants. Not until after the surrender did he return to his civil pursuits, when he became associated with T. C. Peyan in the clothing business, their store being located in the business portion of the old St. Charles Hotel building. He remained in this connection about 5 years, following which he became connected with the well-known and widely popular business house of Leon Godechaux, thus remaining throughout about 42 years, after which he engaged in the insurance business with W. C. Wilcox, continuing in this latter association to the end of his active business career. The mother of Mrs. Robert Hanna, was a daughter of Colonel Charles Morgan, of Pointe Coupée, one of the most widely-known citizens of Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hanna have two children, namely: Roy, now a student at Soule college, New Orleans, and Mathilde Elizabeth. Members of the family are regular attendants at Trinity Episcopal church, where members of Mr. Hanna's family have been constant attendants during more than 40 years.

Harang, Dominic, was born in Jefferson parish, La., in 1845, the son of Louis Alexander Harang, a native of France, and Sophie (Bonligny) Harang, who was born in New Orleans. Louis Alexander Harang, on leaving France, went to San Domingo, and thence came to Louisiana in his twenties. He was a sugar planter with large estates and lived in Jefferson parish until his death in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Alexander Harang had five children born to them, namely: Arthemise; Felicie; Dominic; Henry, and Edward; all of whom are deceased except Felicie and Dominic. Dominic Harang spent the first six years of his life in Jefferson parish, but in 1851 he went to Lafourche parish and left there in 1860, going to Jefferson college, in St. James parish, where he remained until 1862, when New Orleans was taken by the Federal troops and the school disbanded. After this he returned to the plantation to find that everything had been taken and the family left without anything; the plantation itself having passed into other hands, and from that time on he had to work his own way up. He was first made manager of the plantation at Lafourche, and in this capacity gave such great satisfaction that the owners wanted him to buy and gave him such inducements as to price, terms and rate of interest, that the young manager bought the property with almost no money to begin with. From this time his condition steadily improved until in 1907 he sold his holdings for \$90,000.00 and came to New Orleans, where he has since resided. In religious faith Mr. Harang is a Catholic; in politics a republican. In 1877, he was married to Emily Hebert, of Assumption parish, daughter of Evariste Hebert. To Mr. and Mrs. Harang the following children have been born: Alice, now Mrs. Dr. Hebert (although the same name, Dr. Hebert is not related to Mr. Harang's wife's people); Edmond; Warren, and Stella.

Holderith, Charles Peter, M. D., was born in New Orleans, La., April 15, 1882; son of Fred Albert and Ennice (Doyle) Holderith, both of whom were born in New Orleans, the father in 1840. He also died in the same city, where the mother is still a resident. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents were natives of the birthplace

of the subject of this sketch, and their lives closed in the same place. Fred Albert Holderith was engaged in business in the city of New Orleans throughout all of his active life. Charles Peter Holderith was educated in the public schools of New Orleans, graduating from the Boys' Central high school in 1900. In the same year he entered the medical department of Tulane university, and after having served two years as interne in the New Orleans Charity hospital, graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1906. Immediately following his graduation, he entered upon the practice of medicine, specializing in surgery and gynecology, and his profession has engaged his undivided attention from the beginning. From 1906 to 1913, he was instructor in the polyclinic post-graduate course of the medical department of Tulane university. He was also instructor in anatomy at the New Orleans college of dentistry until that institution was absorbed by Tulane university. Dr. Holderith is a member of the Orleans parish and the Louisiana State medical societies; also, a member of the Charity Hospital alumni, Chess, Checkers and Whist club, Southern Yacht club, D. O. A. (Greek fraternity), and the Masonic order.

Jones, Joseph, M. D., distinguished in medical science and archaeological research, was born in Liberty county, Ga., Sept. 6, 1833, and was a son of Rev. Charles Colcock Jones, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian minister and author, among whose important literary productions was a "History of the Church of God." The paternal grandfather, Capt. Joseph Jones of the Liberty independent troop, served in the War of 1812. The paternal great-grandfather, Maj. John Jones, was aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Lachlan McIntosh in the Revolutionary army, and fell before the British lines around Savannah in an assault in Oct., 1779. The ancestors of the Jones family removed to America from England and located at Charleston, S. C., about two centuries ago. Joseph Jones received his early education through private tutors at the paternal homes, Montevideo and Maybank plantations, in Liberty county, Ga. In 1849 he entered South Carolina college, at Columbia, and after completing the freshman course matriculated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., from which he graduated with the degree of A. B., in June, 1853. He subsequently entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated in 1855. The following year he became professor of chemistry in the Medical college of Savannah, Ga., and from that time until his death he occupied the position of medical instructor. In 1858 he became professor of natural philosophy and natural theology in the State university at Athens, Ga., and in 1859 was called to the chair of chemistry in the Medical college of Georgia, at Augusta. In 1861 he volunteered in the Liberty independent troop, and entered upon active service in October of that year. During his connection with this cavalry troop he acted as surgeon to several kindred organizations doing duty on the Georgia coast. In 1862 he was commissioned a surgeon in the Confederate army, and his duties as such did not terminate until the end of the war. In 1866 he accepted the professorship of the Institute of Medicine in the University of Nashville. In 1869 he removed to New Orleans to begin his labors in behalf of the Louisiana university, now Tulane, and from that

time until near the end of his life he was actively associated with the position of professor of chemistry and chemical medicine in that institution. Dr. Jones was appointed visiting physician to the Charity hospital shortly after coming to New Orleans. He acted as chemist for the cotton planters' convention in 1860, and was the compiler and author of the first report submitted to that body on the agricultural resources of the Empire State of the South. When the Southern Historical society was organized in New Orleans, May, 1869, he became its first secretary, and was the framer of its constitution. About 1873 the organization was transferred to Richmond, Va. In 1880 Prof. Jones was made president of the Louisiana State board of health. The board had been reorganized in accordance with provisions of the state constitution of the previous year. He was appointed by Gov. Wiltz, and his term expired in April, 1884. During this 4 years the quarantine stations were repaired and equipped, approaches to the southern and eastern coasts of Louisiana strengthened by additional guards, every obligation met by cash payment, and the president and finance committee retired leaving a surplus of nearly \$10,000 to the credit of the board. During this same 4 years, also, the board of health inspected about 10,000 vessels, which carried not less than 150,000 passengers and seamen. Notwithstanding the prevalence of yellow fever in Vera Cruz, Havana, Rio de Janeiro, Brownsville, Tex.; Pensacola, Fla.; Naval reservation, Fla.; Brewton, Ala., and the Mississippi Quarantine station, New Orleans, and the Mississippi valley were free from the scourge. In April, 1887, Dr. Jones was elected president of the Louisiana State Medical association. He bore a prominent part in the deliberations of the Ninth International Medical Congress, Washington, D. C., 1887, on which occasion he acted as president of the fifth section, public and international hygiene. In 1890 he was appointed surgeon-general of the United Confederate Veterans. He was a member of the leading American and European scientific and medical societies. Dr. Jones' chief claims to distinguished recognition rested upon his achievements in the field of original investigation and his reputation as an authoritative and an exhaustive writer. Among the more notable of his published work may be mentioned: "Observations on Malarial Fever," Southern Medical and Surgical Journal, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec., 1858; Jan. and Feb., 1859; New Series, Vol. XIV and XV, Augusta, Ga.; "Observations on some of the Physicall, Chemical, Physiological and Pathological Phenomena of Malarial Fever," the Transactions of the American Medical Association, Vol. XII, Philadelphia, 1859, pages 209-627; "First Reports to the Cotton Planters' Convention of Georgia on the Agricultural Resources of Georgia," Augusta, Ga., 1880; see also "Medical and Surgical Memoirs," containing Observations on the Geographical Distribution, Causes, Nature, Relations and Treatment of Various Diseases, 1855-1856, Vol. II, New Orleans, 1887, pp. 1111-1116; "Sulphate of quinine administered in small doses during health is the best means of preventing chills and fever and bilious fever and contagious fever in those exposed to the unhealthy climate of the rich lowlands and swamps of the

Southern Confederacy," *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. XVII, No. 8, Augusta, Ga., Aug. 1861, pp. 593-614. "Indigenous remedies of the Southern Confederacy which may be employed in the treatment of malarial fever," No. 1, *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. XVII; No. 9, Augusta, Ga., 1861, pp. 673-718; No. 2, *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. XVII, No. 10, Oct., 1861, Augusta, Ga., pp. 754-787; "Relations of Pneumonia and Malarial Fever, with practical observations on the Antiperiodic or Abortive method of treating Pneumonia," *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept., 1866, p. 229; "On the prevalence of pneumonia and typhoid fever in the Confederate army during the war of 1861-1865"; "Sanitary Memoirs of the War of the Rebellion," collected and published by the United States Sanitary Commission, New York, 1867, p. 335; "Investigations of the Diseases of the Federal prisoners confined in Camp Sumter, Andersonville, Ga.," "Sanitary Memoirs of the War of the Rebellion," collected by the United States Sanitary Commission, New York, pp. 467-655; "Trial of Henry Werz," 2d session, 40th congress, 1867-1868; Executive Document, No. 23, Medical Testimony; "Reports embracing description of the Stockade, and the condition of the prisoners therein confined, and condition of the hospitals, etc.," pp. 618, 641, manuscript, pp. 1721 and 1766; "Investigations upon the nature, causes and treatment of Hospital Gangrene as it prevailed in the Confederate armies, 1861-1865"; "Surgical Memoirs of the War of the Rebellion," collected and published by the United States Commission, New York, 1867, pp. 142-580; "Memoranda of Medical Clinic at Charity Hospital, New Orleans, La., 1869-1870"; Sec. 1, "Diseases of the Nervous System," *New Orleans Journal of Medicine*, April, 1870, pp. 233-273; Sec. 2, "Dropsy Considered as a Symptom," *New Orleans Journal of Medicine*, July, 1870, pp. 484-563; "Medical and Surgical Memoirs," *New Orleans, La., 1876*; "Outline on Hospital Gangrene, etc.," *New Orleans Journal of Medicine*, Jan., 1869, Vol. XXII, pp. 22-49; April, 1869, pp. 201-234; "Leucocythaemia or Leukaemia," (white cell blood or white blood); Outline of clinical lecture delivered in Charity Hospital, *New Orleans Journal of Medicine*, July, 1869, pp. 425-438; "Heart-clot," Outline of clinical lecture delivered at the Charity Hospital, *New Orleans Journal of Medicine*, July, 1869, pp. 469-487; "Memoranda of Medical Clinic, at Charity Hospital, New Orleans, 1869 and 1870," Sec. 1, "Diseases of the Nervous System," *New Orleans Journal of Medicine*, April, 1870, pp. 233-274; Sec. 2, "Dropsy considered as a symptom of various diseases," *New Orleans Journal of Medicine*, July, 1870, pp. 484-563; "Contributions to the Natural History of Yellow Fever," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Jan., 1874, Vol. 1, New Series, pp. 466-516; "Contribution on Changes of the Blood in Yellow Fever," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept., 1874, pp. 177-266; "Black Vomit of Yellow Fever," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept., 1876, pp. 169-165; "Malarial Haematuria; Nature, History and Treatment; illustrated by cases," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Feb., 1878, pp. 573-591; "Medico-legal evi-

dence relating to the detection of human blood, presenting the alterations characteristic of malarial fever on the clothing of a man accused of the murder of Narcisse Arrieux, Dec. 26, 1876, near Donaldsonville, La.," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Aug., 1878, pp. 101-123; "Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1878 in New Orleans, La.," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, March, 1879, pp. 683-715; April, 1879, pp. 703-780; May, 1879, pp. 850-872; June, 1879, pp. 942-971; "Comparative Pathology of Malarial and Yellow Fevers," *Transactions of the Louisiana State Medical Society, Annual Session of 1879*, *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Vol. VII, New Series, July, 1879, pp. 106-217, p. 297; "Treatment of Yellow Fever," *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*, Sept., 1879, pp. 344-365; "Medical and Surgical Memoirs," *New Orleans, La.*, 1876, p. 826; Vol. II, 1887, p. 1348; "Annual Reports of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana to the General Assembly, 1880-1883"; "Quarantine and sanitary operations of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana during the years 1880-1883," p. 377, *New Orleans*, 1884; "Measures for the prevention and arrest of contagious and infectious diseases, including small-pox and yellow fever," *New Orleans, La.*, 1884. Oct. 28, 1858, Dr. Joseph Jones was married to Miss Caroline S. Davis, of Augusta, Ga. Four children were born to them, viz.: Stanhope, Caroline S., Charles Colecock, and Mary Cuthbert. About 2 years after the death of the mother of these children in 1868, Dr. Jones was married to Miss Susan Rayner Polk, a daughter of Rt. Rev. Leonidas Polk, bishop of Louisiana, and lieutenant-general in the Confederate army (see sketch elsewhere in this work), June 21, 1870. In the same year he visited the British Isles and France, making a tour of hospitals and museums. To Dr. Jones and his second wife 3 children were born, viz.: Francis Devereaux, Hamilton Polk, and Laura Maxwell. To his reputation as a writer was united the distinction of being an extensive collector of archaeological specimens, and through his own research and explorations brought together one of the rarest existing exhibits of such remains which is now in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania. A detailed account of these extensive explorations was deposited with the Smithsonian institution as contribution 59, entitled "Explorations of the Aboriginal Remains in Tennessee." His collection was enriched by the rarest specimens from Mexico, Peru, India, and other remote parts of the world. Dr. Jones' labors in behalf of medical education and in the cause of sanitary science were national in their character. Dr. Benj. Ward Richardson, F. R. S., of London, England, dedicated the sixth volume of his original work, "The Asclepaid," to Dr. Joseph Jones, in the following words: "To Joseph Jones, M. D., professor of chemistry and clinical medicine in the Tulane university of Louisiana—a model student of medicine, always seeking, always finding, always imparting with unwearied industry new and useful knowledge to the great republic of medical science and art—this, the sixth volume of 'The Asclepaid,' is sincerely dedicated." Dr. Jones died Feb. 17, 1896, while still earnestly engaged in the largely useful and helpful labors of an unusually active and useful life. He was in the 68th year of his age.

Jones, Hamilton P., M. D., New Orleans, was born in that city Oct. 26, 1872; son of Dr. Joseph and Susan R. (Polk) Jones, the former of whom was born in Georgia and the latter in North Carolina. He received his early education in private and public schools at New Orleans, and after taking an academic course at Tulane university he, in 1894, entered the medical department of that institution, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. Following his graduation, he entered upon general practice in the city of New Orleans, and his profession has claimed his attention since that time. He has been a visiting physician and surgeon to the Charity hospital since the date of his graduation. Previous to securing his medical degree and for 2 years following that event, he was assistant to the professor of chemistry and medical jurisprudence, while after graduating he filled the position of assistant demonstrator in chemistry, and later that of demonstrator of chemistry. At the present time, he is instructor of clinical medicine, medical department of Tulane university. In 1897 Dr. Jones was resident physician at the Isolation hospital, in the old Beauregard school. In 1898 he was acting assistant surgeon, U. S. A., during the Spanish-American war, and later consulting surgeon at the only field hospital at Santiago, Cuba. After the outbreak of yellow fever among the troops a yellow fever hospital was established, known as "Jones' Yellow Fever hospital," and Dr. Jones was placed in charge of all yellow fever work among soldiers outside of Santiago until September, 1898. He was made executive officer of the First Division hospital, at Montauk Point, for September and Oct., 1898. He served from the latter part of May until the latter part of Oct., 1898, and was recommended to congress for brevet. Dr. Jones was in charge of the yellow fever emergency hospital at New Orleans in 1905 as physician-in-chief. In 1910-11 he filled the office of state analyst and later, for 1 year, that of food commissioner. He has, also been employed by the U. S. government as an expert with reference to blood and blood pressure, and as authority on nutrition in an important case involving questions in connection with bleached flour. He has also been retained by private interests, as a chemical and bacteriological expert in important litigation. Among Dr. Jones' published work may be mentioned: "Reports on Yellow Fever Hospitals," "Medical and Surgical Notes on the Spanish-American War," "Reports on Chemical and Microscopical studies of water of Lake Pontchartrain and tributaries with reference to cause of death of large numbers of fish," and similar studies with reference to the waters of Bayou Teche, and "Medical Aspects of Exophthalmic Goitre." Much other work of a professional character, from his pen might be mentioned. Dr. Jones is a member of the Orleans parish, the Louisiana State, the American and Southern Medical associations. He has filled the position of secretary of the Orleans Parish Medical association, and has served on various committees of other associations. The doctor affiliates with the democratic party. June 25, 1901, Dr. Jones was married to Miss Caroline E. Merriek, daughter of David T. and Tahulah (Dowdell) Merriek, the former of whom was born in Louisiana and the latter in Alabama. One child—Joseph—has been born to them.

Kausler, George S., president of Geo. S. Kausler, Ltd., general insurance agents, New Orleans, was born in New Orleans, La., Dec. 17, 1861, son of George S. and Harriette H. Kausler, natives of Hagerstown, Washington county, Md. The former came to Louisiana and located in New Orleans in the year 1835, and was for some years engaged in various occupations, but ultimately became chiefly interested in the cotton business. In the fifties he built and operated the Pelican cotton compress, and later became one of the principal owners of the Lane cotton mills, with large planting interests in Mississippi and Louisiana. A man of the most sterling probity and much civic pride, he did a great deal towards the industrial upbuilding of the city. He died at the age of 72 years, leaving 2 children, one of them, Mary, the only living daughter, and a son, George S., the latter being the youngest child. His boyhood was passed in the city of New Orleans where he attended both private and public schools. Later he entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. Returning home after the completion of his studies he soon found employment in the office of Nalle & Cammack, cotton factors, where he remained some years, through various changes in the firm. In 1883 Mr. Kausler became engaged in the insurance business, forming a partnership with William M. Railey under the firm name of Wm. M. Railey & Co., Ltd. This was afterwards altered to Mehle & Kausler and later the entire business was taken over by Mr. Kausler and incorporated under the firm name of Geo. S. Kausler, Ltd., with Geo. S. Kausler as president, with offices in the Ilibernia building. This organization has continued to the present time. In July, 1907, Mr. Kausler was married to Mina H. Hollwede, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Kausler is a member of the Chess, Checkers and Whist club, and also of the Boston club, having twice been elected to the presidency of the former. He is well known in the commercial, financial and social circles of New Orleans and elsewhere.

Keeney, Andrew Daniel, one of the successful lawyers of Shreveport, was born in Donegal, Ireland, May 31, 1881, a son of Hugh and Susan (Breslin) Keeney. Mr. Keeney was reared and educated on the "Emerald Isle," receiving his earlier education at St. Columbs college, at Londonderry, Ireland, and later attended King's college, in London, England. After completing his schooling, he remained for 6 years in London, employed as a bookkeeper, after which he came to the United States to visit an uncle. He was so well pleased with the country that he decided to make it his home, and soon afterward he located in Shreveport, La. For 2 years Mr. Keeney was secretary to the state bank examiner, Mr. W. L. Young, and during this time studied law under the direction of Judge T. F. Bell and Hon. W. A. Mabry. Not having been in America long enough to become a citizen of the United States, he could not under the laws of Louisiana be licensed to practice law. The legislature passed an act to the effect that anyone declaring his intention to become a citizen of the United States might practice law in the state, a piece of legislation in which Mr. Keeney took the initiative. Under this act Mr. Keeney was admitted to the bar in 1910, since when he has been engaged in professional



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practice in Shreveport, later becoming a citizen of the United States. He is fast forging his way to the front in his chosen profession, and in the field of politics, in which he has been very active as a democrat. June 30, 1913, Mr. Keeney was united in marriage to Annie Margaret, a daughter of the late Thomas Henry Kelly and Margaret (Eagan) Kelly, of Shreveport. Mrs. Keeney was born and reared in Shreveport and is a lady of education and social attainments. She has traveled extensively and is accomplished in music and art. Both she and Mr. Keeney are members of the Roman Catholic church, and are among the leaders in social life in Shreveport. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, and the Union Labor League, the Woodmen of the World, the Woodmen Circle, and the Columbian Woodmen.

Kelly, Thomas Henry. From sturdy Irish stock came the late Thomas Henry Kelly of Shreveport. He was born in Rosecrea, County Tipperary, Ireland, Nov. 23, 1832, and died at Shreveport, La., Nov. 24, 1895. His father was a farmer by occupation and lived and died in Ireland. His mother died when he was 12 years old, and at the request of an uncle, then living in America near New York City, the boy was sent by his father to the United States to live with his uncle with whom he remained until he was 18 years of age. He acquired a common school education and while in the home of his uncle he observed the steamboats and steamships on the water front and formed a desire to engage in navigation. Leaving the home of his uncle to engage in the battle of life for himself, Mr. Kelly went to St. Louis, Mo., and there secured a position on a Mississippi river steamboat and for several years thereafter was engaged in steamboating on the Mississippi between the cities of St. Louis and New Orleans. In the latter city Mr. Kelly was married, Feb. 1, 1858, to Margaret Eagan, who was born in Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland, a daughter of Martin Eagan, who died when his daughter was 11 years old. Very soon after her father's death she came to America with her mother and located in New Orleans, where she grew to womanhood and became the wife of Mr. Kelly. The young couple located in Shreveport, La., in 1859, and 2 years later, when the Civil war came on, Mr. Kelly cast his lot with the Confederacy by enlisting in the 5th La. cavalry, and served with gallantry from the beginning to the close of the war, and in after years was awarded the Confederate Cross by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. After the cessation of hostilities, Mr. Kelly returned to his home in Shreveport, and in earnest took up the civil pursuits of life. For a time he and a Mr. Hope were engaged in the manufacture of artificial gas. Mr. Kelly became a man of diversified business interests, such as planting, the cotton commission business, the building of levees and other construction work as a contractor. He succeeded admirably in his business undertakings and rose from a poor man to one of wealth and affluence. He had great faith in the future of Shreveport and believed it would become the great commercial and industrial center to which it has already attained. His business foresight enabled him to acquire much of what is now the most valuable real estate in this city. This same foresight in all

of his business relations enabled him to amass a fortune, and his estate at the time of his death was estimated at a half million dollars. He was public spirited and took a commendable interest in public affairs, generously contributing to the growth and development of Shreveport, in which city he resided for 36 years and where he was universally respected by a wide circle of acquaintances. Attention is called to an incident in his life which illustrates an admirable trait of his character. In 1873, during the yellow fever scourge, Mr. Kelly's sympathy was aroused in behalf of the afflicted, and he volunteered his services as a nurse, braving all personal danger that he might render succor to his suffering fellowmen. He escaped the ravages of the disease, however, and when the epidemic had subsided he returned to his family and business cares. Mr. Kelly was an ardent communicant of the Roman Catholic church and generously contributed of his means, time and influence to the church and its varied interests. He was a member of the Catholic Knights of America, but beyond this organization sustained no fraternal relations. Mr. Kelly's domestic relations were his greatest interest, and he was an exemplary husband and father. He was fortunate in securing in matrimony the hand of a noble and true woman. She survived him nearly 10 years, dying in 1904, and after his death carried on much of his unfinished work in business, social and church life. They lived happily together for a period of 37 years of devotion to each other, closed by his death when he had just passed the 63rd milestone in the life of a successful man. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Kelly were born the following children: William A. and Frank M., proprietors of the Shreveport Livery & Transfer Co.; John Paul and Joseph G., proprietors of Kelly's Livery & Transfer stable, of Shreveport; Charles W., who died at the age of thirty-two years; Thomas, Jr., who died at the age of thirty years; Annie Margaret, now the wife of Andrew D. Keeney, a prominent attorney-at-law of Shreveport; Mary L., the wife of J. J. McNeel, of Shreveport, and Helen M., the wife of Thomas P. Fitzgerald, also residing in Shreveport.

Keitz, Emile S., M. D., was born in New Orleans, La., May 28, 1881. His early education was received in the public schools of New Orleans. Having graduated from the Boys' central high school in 1898, he immediately entered the academic department of Tulane university, from which he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1902. In the same year he entered the medical department of Tulane university and graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1906. Shortly following his graduation he began general practice in New Orleans. In 1908 he entered the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat hospital as resident physician, and served in that capacity for one year. From April, 1909, to April, 1910, he did special work in the medical department of the University of Vienna with reference to that particular branch of practice in which he has specialized since that time. Following his return from the University of Vienna he began practice as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and has so continued to this time. Dr. Keitz is a member of the Orleans Parish, and Louisiana state Medical associ-

ations, Masonic fraternity, and Knights of Pythias. He affiliates with the democratic party.

Kleinpeter, Ewell Augustus, M. D., Bush Grove plantation, Lafourche Crossing, was born in Iberville parish, La., Aug. 9, 1877, son of Kropper Kleinpeter, whose birthplace was the same as that of the son, and whose life ended in the same parish, 1879, at the age of 25 years. He was a farmer. The paternal grandfather was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, and on leaving his native country came directly to Louisiana and located at Big Head, on Bayou Grossette, where, as a young man, he engaged in farming. He later removed to Bayou Jacob, where he died. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Cecelia Louella Lawes, mother of the subject of this sketch, was born at Lafourche Crossing, and died in New Orleans in 1912. The maternal grandfather, Augustus Lawes, was born at Plaquemine, and died in New Orleans at the age of 79 years. The maternal grandmother, Desdemona Haygood, was born at Plaquemine and is living at this time. The maternal grandfather also served in the army of the Confederacy during the Civil war. The maternal great-grandfather, George Washington Haygood, was a native of Mississippi, but came to New Orleans, and owned and operated a line of steamboats between New Orleans and Cincinnati. Ewell Augustus Kleinpeter was the only child born to his parents. He was educated in the public schools of Iberville, Plaquemine, and New Orleans, graduating from the Boys' high school in the latter city in 1894, following which he taught at Iberville 2 years and for a like period at Plaquemine. In 1899 he entered the Medical department of Tulane university, graduating in 1903 as M. D., his class being the first 4-year class in medicine graduated from Tulane. For 2 years following his graduation he was in the service of the Louisiana state board of health as medical inspector on fruit ships. In 1905 he located at Lafourche Crossing and engaged in general practice, and with the exception of one month in the U. S. Marine hospital service, as assistant surgeon at Havana, Cuba, has been continuously so engaged. Dr. Kleinpeter was obliged to resign as assistant surgeon on account of his mother's health. March 28, 1909, he was married to Miss Helen Rousseau of Lafourche Crossing. The doctor's wife was born in the house they now occupy. She is a daughter of Ozemeé and Mary (Dardén) Rousseau, natives of Lafourche parish. To Doctor and Mrs. Kleinpeter 2 children have been born, namely, Ruth and Ewell. Dr. Kleinpeter is a member of the Lafourche Parish, and Louisiana State Medical associations and the Woodmen of the World.

LeBlanc, Henry A., M. D., successful and well known physician and legislator, Paincourtville, La., was born in Assumption parish, La., Sept. 20, 1874, the son of Joseph E. and Camille (Dugas) LeBlanc, the former of whom was born April 8, 1842. His grandfather, Lubin LeBlanc, located in Assumption parish about the beginning of the 19th century, and there later married Miss Landry, a daughter of a prominent Creole family then living on Bayou Lafourche. One of the sons of this couple, Germain LeBlanc, married Miss Lena Landry, of Assumption parish, and this latter couple be-

came the parents of Joseph E. LeBlanc, father of the subject of this sketch. Joseph E. received a good, practical education in the schools of the locality in which he was born, and in early life manifested traits of character vital to a successful business career. However, at the beginning of the Civil war he promptly enlisted in Co. H, 28th La. infantry, Col. Allen Thomas, which regiment was mustered into the Confederate service in the month of April, 1862, and subsequently took part in much of the sanguinary conflict that followed. Private LeBlanc earned a lieutenant's commission for heroism at the siege of Vicksburg. On returning to Assumption parish, at the close of the war, he was made a deputy under Sheriff Vires, and held that position until the beginning of the "reconstruction regime," when, holding principle dearer than preferment, he resigned, though urged by the new sheriff to remain, at an increased salary. He then engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits, in which, by the exercise of good judgment, practical methods, and correct business principles, he had the satisfaction of seeing his efforts crowned with success. Forming a partnership with Honore Dugas, under the firm name of Dugas & LeBlanc, the management of the Armelise store, near Paineourtville, was assumed. The business prospered, and in time the firm became interested in sugar planting, and at this time owns more than 10,500 acres of land. Mr. LeBlanc became president of the Bank of Napoleonville, and president of the Pioneer Printing Co. In 1880 he was elected clerk of the parish court, on the democratic ticket, and prior to that time served on the school board, by appointment of Gov. Nicholls. In 1884 he was elected a member of the police jury of Assumption parish, and 1888 was chosen to the lower house of the Louisiana state legislature. During the ensuing sessions of the legislature he served with distinction as a member of the committee on public lands and levees, the committee on constitution and executive messages, and as chairman of the enrolling committee. At the close of his term as a member of the house of representatives, the enrolling clerks of the house presented him with a magnificent diamond watch charm, "as a testimonial of the chivalric manner in which you have acted toward us, and the many acts of kindness you have shown us." In 1894 he was appointed state senator, to complete the unexpired term of Sen. J. S. Perkins. In 1898 he was elected a member of the state constitutional convention. In 1900 he was elected to his third term as a member of the state legislature, but his death, Nov. 21, 1902, cut short this term of service. At the time of his death he was a member of Gov. Heard's staff. His untimely death was most sincerely lamented by all who knew him. In 1867 he was married to Miss Camille Dugas, a daughter of Hon. E. F. X. Dugas, one of the oldest and most honored citizens of Assumption parish. Mrs. LeBlanc was a gracious lady of rare attainments. To this union 11 children were born, namely: Marie, now Mrs. Joseph U. Folse, of Paineourtville; Robert E., field engineer for the firm of Dugas & LeBlanc; Lucille, now Mrs. J. J. Rodrigue, of Paineourtville; Dr. Henry A., the subject of this sketch; Philip J., paying teller in the U. S. custom house at New Orleans; Joseph, died while in attendance at Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala.; Rosa, now Mrs. Alfred

Landry, of Klotzville, La.; Theresa, widow of Joseph H. Verret, who occupied the office of deputy sheriff of Assumption parish at the time of his death; Leonce L., cashier of the Bank of Paine-courtville; Samuel A., successful attorney of Napoleonville and member of the Louisiana state legislature; Dr. Jules, now a practicing physician of Paine-courtville. In the course of his education Henry A. Le Blanc attended Spring Hill college, from which he graduated with the class of 1894. Shortly following the completion of his academic education he entered the medical department of Tulane university, and in due time graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1898. Upon the completion of his professional education, Dr. LeBlanc began the practice of medicine at Paine-courtville, which he has since continued actively. In addition to serving the requirements of his patients, the doctor has also served the people of his parish as their representative in the state legislature, and as a member of the board of health. He is a member of the Assumption Parish Medical society, the Louisiana State Medical society, Assumption Council No. 1099, Knights of Columbus, at Napoleonville, La., and Ascension Lodge No. 1153, Benevolent and Protective order of Elks, at Donaldsonville, La. April 10, 1901, Dr. LeBlanc was married to Miss Lizzie Charlet, a daughter of Capt. P. A. and Eulalie (Pintado) Charlet, of Assumption parish, La. Capt. Charlet was a steamboat commander, and long a prominent citizen of his parish. He also was a veteran of the Civil war, having served the Confederacy during that great struggle. Capt. Charlet died in the year 1911, but is at this time survived by his wife, who resides at Lucky Hill plantation, near Plattenville. Three children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. LeBlanc, viz.: Albert, Louis, and Isabella, the last named two being twins. The children are at the parental home.

LeBlanc, Hon. Samuel A., successful attorney and member of Louisiana state legislature, was born at Paine-courtville, Assumption parish, La., Aug. 29, 1886, son of Col. Joseph E. and Camille (Dugas) LeBlanc, both of whom were born in Assumption parish, La., the former in the year 1842. At the beginning of the Civil war Joseph E. LeBlanc, the father, enlisted in the Confederate army as a member of Co. H, 28th La. regiment, and participated in a number of the most stubbornly-contested engagements of the war, among these experiences being the siege of Vicksburg. He enlisted as a private in this company, but during the term of his service, extending until the end of the war, he was promoted for gallant conduct in battle. Returning home, he was made deputy sheriff, and served as a member of the school board during Gov. Nicholls' administration. In 1880 he was elected clerk of the district court for a term of 4 years. In 1884 he engaged in mercantile business, handling general merchandise and agricultural implements. In 1888 Col. LeBlanc was elected to the Louisiana state legislature, to represent Assumption parish, and during the succeeding sessions of the legislature served as chairman of the committee on enrollment. In 1892 he was renominated, but withdrew from the contest. In 1894 he was elected to the Louisiana state senate, succeeding the late Sen. J. S. Perkins. In 1900 he was re-elected to the state legislature, and served until the time of his death, Nov. 21, 1902. In early life Col. LeBlanc followed the

vocation of sugar planter. His wife, Camille Dugas, who now survives her husband, is a daughter of E. F. X. Dugas, who also took an active part in upholding the cause of the Confederacy during the Civil war. After the war he lived a very active life, in both business and politics. He was president, respectively, of the Bank of Napoleonville and of the Pioneer Printing Co., and was senior member of the firm of Dugas & LeBlanc, dealers in general merchandise and agricultural implements. He also served as a member of the Louisiana house of representatives and later as a member of the state senate. His life was filled with useful endeavor, and he accomplished gratifying results in the advancement and upbuilding of that portion of Louisiana in which his life work was cast. Mrs. LeBlanc's father died in the year 1902. The paternal grandfather, Germain LeBlanc, also was born in Assumption parish, La., where he followed the lifetime occupation of a planter. Samuel A. LeBlanc was the tenth of 11 children born to his parents, this interesting family being, in order of the births of children, as follows: Marie, now Mrs. Joseph U. Folsé, of Paineourtville; Robert E., field engineer for the firm of Dugas & LeBlanc; Lucille, now Mrs. J. J. Rodrigue of Paineourtville; Dr. Henry A., a practicing physician of Paineourtville; Philip J., paying teller in the U. S. custom house at New Orleans; Joseph, died while in attendance at Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala.; Rosa, now Mrs. Alfred Landry, of Klotzville, La.; Theresa, widow of Jos. H. Verret, who occupied the office of deputy sheriff of Assumption parish at the time of his death; Leonée L., cashier of the Bank of Paineourtville; Samuel A., the subject of this sketch; Dr. Jules, now a practicing physician of Paineourtville. Samuel A. LeBlanc attended a private school in the locality in which he was born until attaining his eleventh year, when he entered Jefferson college, at Convent, La., and in due time graduated from that institution with the class of 1904. During the first year following his graduation he taught in Jefferson college, and during the next term at the Napoleonville school. During this time, as opportunity afforded, he also was reading law in the office of Marks & Wortham, at Napoleonville. Later he entered the law school of Tulane university, from which he graduated with his legal degree in the class of 1908. Shortly following his graduation he formed a professional partnership at Napoleonville and there began the practice of law under the firm name of Marks & LeBlanc. He was appointed by Gov. Sanders as a member of the state board of public instruction, to fill an unexpired term, and so served. In 1912 he was elected a member of the Louisiana house of representatives, and served his constituency with marked ability during the succeeding session of the legislature. Representative LeBlanc is a member of the Catholic church and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, being at this time deputy grand knight of Assumption Council No. 1099. He also is a member of Plattenville Camp, Woodmen of the World. Aug. 7, 1912, Samuel A. LeBlanc was married to Miss Elmore Lafaye, a daughter of J. Henry and Cecelia (Russeau) Lafaye, of New Orleans. Mrs. LeBlanc's father was long prominently identified with commission merchant interests of the Southern metropolis. He died

in the month of Dec., 1911. Representative and Mrs. LeBlanc have one son, Samuel A., Jr.

Lemle, Gustave, New Orleans, popularly referred to as one of the best-known and ablest lawyers of Louisiana, was born at Alexandria, La., Jan. 21, 1862, and is a son of Louis and Rosalie (Levy) Lemle, the former of whom was born in Germany and the latter in France. Both parents came to America in early life, but separately, their marriage taking place some time after their arrival in this country. The father engaged in the vocation of a planter, and later became a merchant in connection with his planting business. He was a successful business man and highly-respected citizen, and gallantly served the cause of the Southern Confederacy throughout the Civil war. The father died when the son was 6 years old. Gustave Lemle was educated in the public schools of Natchez, Miss., graduating from the high school. He also enjoyed the advantage of private tutoring under Alexander Campbell, a graduate of Yale college. The young man later received appointment to a cadetship at West Point Military academy, but unfortunately Congressman Leonard, who had named him for appointment, died before the confirmation of his appointee, and the assistant secretary of war annulled the congressman's designation in order that another aspirant for the place might be favored instead of Lemle. Later young Lemle became a clerk in the office of the parish recorder of mortgages, and while thus engaged began the study of law, and a little later enjoying the preceptorship of Judge O. N. Mayo and John S. Boetner. Still later he became confidential clerk in the law offices of H. R. Steele. He was admitted to the bar in the year 1883, and in 1884 formed a partnership with J. N. Luce and began the practice of law at Vidalia, Concordia parish. This partnership was continued until 1892, when Attorney Lemle removed to New Orleans, where he has since resided and successfully practiced his profession. For a time after locating in the city, he was a member of the law firm of Lazarus, Moore & Lemle, later of Farrar, Leake & Lemle, which latter firm became Farrar & Lemle on the retirement of Mr. Leake. Since 1898 Mr. Lemle has had no partner in the practice of law. While at Vidalia, he was attorney for the New Orleans & Northwestern R. R., and since 1893 has been attorney for the Illinois Central R. R. His clientele now includes several large corporations. Mr. Lemle is a democrat in politics, and from 1884 to 1892 he was attorney, in civil matters, for Concordia parish, in which capacity he won an enviable reputation for efficient service. He attracted particular attention by the management of the finances of the parish at the time. Fraternally, Lawyer Lemle is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Chess, Checkers and Whist club, the Harmony club the Young Men's Gymnastic club, and the Southern Yacht club. He is also a member of the Congregation of Temple Sinai. In 1893 Mr. Lemle was married to Miss Barnett, of New Orleans. To their union 2 sons have been born, namely: Selim and Louis, aged respectfully 19 and 14 years.

Locke, Hon. Leon, secretary Interstate Inland Waterway league of Louisiana and Texas, Lake Charles, La., was born in Oxford county, Me., Jan. 4, 1869, son of James and Sophia (Douglas) Locke, both natives of the state in which the son was born. The paternal

ancestors came from England to America in 1643, and located in New England. Several representatives of the family served in the Revolutionary army. In 1871 James Locke, the father, with his family, moved to Wichita, Kan., where the son, Leon, passed his youth and was educated in the public schools. At the age of 15 years he was a licensed and registered pharmacist, which was his father's profession, and established a drug business on his own account, near the city of Wichita. One year later, having merged his business with that of his father, he became a teacher of pharmacy in the Wichita schools. During the succeeding years he was engaged in the drug business at various places in Kansas, until 1903, in which year he located at Lake Charles and became associated with the Keyley-Weber Co., in the capacity of secretary, so remaining during three years. He then became secretary of the Daily American Publishing Co., and secretary of the Lake Charles board of trade, these relations continuing until 1908. In 1907 the Interstate Inland Waterway league of Louisiana and Texas was organized, and Mr. Locke became secretary of the organization, of which important position he has remained incumbent to the present time, and to which he devotes more and more of his time as the project nears completion. Briefly stated, this league's plans contemplate joining the Mississippi and Rio Grande rivers, by means of an inland waterway, navigable, and to be used for commercial transportation purposes. Funds in support of the undertaking, to the amount of \$1,388,000, have been furnished by the Federal government, and at this time the work has been more than half completed, and approved. The remainder will probably be finished within a few years. Boats are now being operated between Corpus Christi and Galveston and between the Mermentau river and New Orleans. Mr. Locke has been actively identified with the democratic party from the time of his earliest political affiliation. He has 15 times been a candidate for elective office, and 13 times successful. Previous to coming to Louisiana, he served 5 terms as mayor of 2 towns in Kansas, and was a successful candidate for member of the Kansas legislature. He refused the nomination for treasurer and auditor of the state of Kansas. In 1906 he was elected a member of the Lake Charles school board, and resigned this position 2 years later upon his election to the Louisiana legislature. During the succeeding session he served as chairman of the committee on education, and was a member, respectively, of the committees on appropriations and Federal relations. It was during this session of the legislature that Mr. Locke introduced and secured passage of the famous measure known as the Locke bill, which provided penalties for and successfully abolished race track betting in Louisiana. In 1912 Mr. Locke was again elected a member of the legislature, and was honored with appointment to the chairmanship of the committee on appropriations, the duties of which largely occupied his time during the session. During this session, however, he introduced and secured passage of the bill prohibiting dual office-holding, which was consistent with his own course in resigning from the school board when elected to the legislature in 1908. He introduced and secured passage of the measure removing Southern university (a

Negro institution) from the city of New Orleans, with the purpose of training the Negro youth for agricultural or other useful pursuits, instead of giving him only a high school education in the city. He also introduced and secured passage of a bill giving the state railroad commission larger powers in regulating railroad rates. He was instrumental in the introduction and passage of various other measures, all of which have met with hearty approval, but those mentioned above were measures of greatest state-wide importance. He served as a member of the committee on rules during the 1912 session of the legislature. Mr. Locke is recognized as a leader of national importance in the democratic party, and during the campaign of 1908 he spoke in Chicago, and throughout the states of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. In 1913 he took a leading part in the organization of the Lake Charles Chamber of Commerce, and at the state meeting in Jan., 1914, was elected president of the Louisiana State Chamber of Commerce, he not being present at the meeting or having been previously consulted. He is at this time a member of the Employers' Liability Commission of Louisiana, and a member and director of the Southwest Louisiana Development Bureau. In 1913 he was appointed a member of the state tax commission. In 1914 he assisted in the organization of the American Mutual Life Insurance company, and became secretary of that corporation. He is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, and represented his local organization at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1913. In 1889 Mr. Locke was married to Miss Frances King, and one daughter, Miriam, has been born to their union. Mr. Locke is thoroughly identified with the forward movement in Louisiana. He is one of those earnest, capable, persevering men with ability to initiate and carry to successful conclusion such measures as he believes will operate to the advantage of the people among whom he lives. He is one of the most active and most useful citizens of the state.

Marrero, Frank G., M. D., physician, of Covington, La., and long identified with public affairs, was born at Natchez, Miss., Jan. 21, 1855. He is the 5th son born to Bastian A. and Lydia Ann (Swayze) Marrero. The father was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and followed overseeing for some years in St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes. While yet a young man he went to Adams county, Miss., where he married Miss Phipps, who bore him 1 child, a girl, both mother and child dying in less than 2 years. He engaged in merchandising at Natchez until 1855, when he moved to Concordia parish, La., and followed cotton planting until 1862. In that year he moved to Franklin parish, later to Ouachita, and in 1867 to St. Bernard, his native parish. His parents were Spaniards, who settled in St. Bernard many years ago and remained there until their death. Lydia Ann Swayze died in Concordia parish in 1857. She was the eldest daughter of Louis H. Swayze, a cotton planter of Adams county, Miss. Dr. Frank G. Marrero, having acquired the necessary preliminary education, entered Tulane university, from which he received the degree of M. D. After some previous experience in his professional work, he located in Covington in 1885. By close attention to his professional calling and being constantly on the alert to

improve himself in its manifold developments, he has acquired a satisfactory and in every way desirable practice. As a democrat, he has taken a lively interest in all local questions of importance. His standing in the community where he lives may be judged by the fact that he has been mayor of the city of Covington for 3 terms. His religious affiliations are with the Catholic church. April 30, 1884, Dr. Marrero married Miss Adeline Ames, daughter of Charles P. and Harriet (Moore) Ames, of New York. To their union 1 son, Edward Frank, was born Dec. 10, 1885.

Marrero, Leo Antonio, of Amesville, La., well known notary and real estate dealer, was born in St. Bernard parish, La., Dec. 9, 1871. His parents are Louis H. and Elodie (Marrero) Marrero. The father is now sheriff of Jefferson parish, and has long been one of the most conspicuous men in public life in Louisiana. He is elsewhere more extensively noticed in this volume. The mother was a daughter of Antonio and Eugenia (Serpas) Marrero, and was born in St. Bernard parish. Leo A. Marrero was educated in the public schools and at the Jesuit college. After being sufficiently fitted for the duties of life he entered the office of sheriff as chief deputy to his father, and filled that position from 1896 to 1906. He is at present one of the most enterprising and extensive dealers in real estate in Jefferson parish, having most beautiful and commodious offices at Gretna. In addition to this business, he is a notary public, which under the laws of Louisiana is a highly responsible and very important office. In his political belief, Mr. Marrero adheres to the principles of the democratic party, and in religious faith is a communicant of the Catholic church. Oct. 17, 1896, he was married to Annie E. Cleary, daughter of John and Catherine Cleary, of New Orleans.

Manion, Martin H., lawyer, is a native of New Orleans, where he was born Oct. 18, 1874. Mr. Manion is a son of Martin and Mary (Fitzpatrick) Manion. Both parents are of Irish origin, the father being born June 16, 1844, in West Meath, Ireland, and the mother in Louisiana, of Irish parentage. Martin Manion came to New Orleans with his mother when he was about 12 years old, and here he began his business career when a boy, in the wholesale plumber's supply business, finally became manager of the business, and then proprietor. He prospered and remained in the business up to Dec., 1910, when he retired. He now resides at Hammond, La. He was a Confederate soldier and served in the Washington artillery. Martin H. Manion was reared in New Orleans where he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school. He then took a commercial course, after a special course in the law at the University of Virginia. He also took an academic course in Tulane university, from which institution he graduated in the law in 1899, since which time he has practiced law with success in New Orleans. The previous year he took examination before the supreme court and was admitted to practice in Louisiana. For 6 years Mr. Manion served on the Tulane executive committee of the alumni association; was president for three years of the New Orleans poll-tax association; has served as a member of the board of directors of the Progressive Union and subsequently of the Association of Commerce. In 1911 Mr. Manion was urged to pre-



Le Harrison Parker

sent his name as a candidate from the 14th ward for the state legislature, by many leading citizens who knew his integrity, progressive and energetic spirit, and he was elected to the position. He served in the legislature which created a tax revision commission as a member of which he has creditably served on the commission's committees on corporations, and assessments. He is now serving under an appointment from the governor of the state as a member of the Employers' Liability commission. Notwithstanding his extensive and exacting law practice, Mr. Manion has, in a tireless, enthusiastic and courageous way, assumed the duties and obligations as a legislator, diligently and faithfully, and honestly rendering service in behalf of the people. Mr. Manion takes much pride in his record as president of New Orleans Poll Tax association, from 1907 to 1910, during which latter year the poll tax payments were 52,000—or near 7,000 more than any previous year, or since. He is a democrat in politics, a Roman Catholic in religion, and a progressive and public spirited citizen. In 1903 Mr. Manion and Miss Josephine Keller were united in marriage. Mrs. Manion is a daughter of Mr. Charles Keller of New Orleans.

Miller, Thomas Marshall, is a native of Claiborne county, Miss. His parents were William T. Miller, born at Lexington, Ky., and Emily Van Dorn Miller, who was the youngest sister of Earl Van Dorn, senior major-general of the Confederate army, and a daughter of Judge P. A. Van Dorn of Port Gibson, Miss. Thomas Marshall Miller is an alumnus of the University of Virginia, where he took the degree of B. L. He took up his residence at Vicksburg, Miss., where he engaged in the practice of law and achieved some distinction; was chosen attorney-general of Mississippi in 1885, and served in that capacity from Jan., 1886, until Jan., 1893, having been re-elected without opposition. He resigned the office of attorney-general and in 1894, after Sen. White had been appointed associate justice of the supreme court, he moved to New Orleans and formed a partnership with Eugene D. Saunders, the former partner of Judge White. After 1899, Gen. Miller, as he is called, continued the practice of his profession in New Orleans and a few years later took his son, John D. Miller, into partnership with him—the firm being T. M. & J. D. Miller. Gen. Miller married Miss Letitia Dabney, a daughter of Hon. Augustin L. Dabney, a distinguished lawyer and judge in Mississippi. Mrs. Miller is a lady of rare attainments and holds a high place in literary and social circles in New Orleans. Gen. Miller has been greatly successful in his profession, both in Louisiana and Mississippi, and is deservedly popular among his legal brethren and in general. He is a democrat in politics—of the hard money type.

Parker, Caleb Harrison, has been, for more than a third of a century, one of the most prominent men in journalism and public life in Louisiana. He comes of one of the oldest of American families. Thomas Parker the progenitor of the family in America, came from England and settled in Massachusetts in 1635. In direct line of descent from him down to the subject of this biography, the following were the heads of families: Hananiah, John, Andrew, Amos, Isaac, Lewis, Caleb Alexander, and Caleb Harrison Parker. The descend-

ants of Thomas Parker are numerous, having been prominent in professional, business, political, and military life. Members of the family participated in the French and Indian war, the Revolutionary war, the War of 1812, and others. Mr. Parker's grandfather, Maj. Lewis Parker, was a soldier of the War of 1812. He resided at Sterling, Mass., and there Mr. Parker's father, Caleb Alexander Parker, was born, Dec. 24, 1806. He came South when a young man, and at New Orleans married Eliza Moore, who was born in London, England, of Irish parents. By her he became the father of 4 sons and 5 daughters. Of the 9 children, Caleb Harrison Parker is the fourth. The father was a builder and contractor, and removed from New Orleans to Jackson, Miss., where he resided several years, moving back in 1859 to New Orleans, where he died Nov. 29, 1891. He was the contracting builder of the old Mississippi state capitol, and other public buildings at Jackson, and many important buildings in New Orleans. The subject of this sketch was 12 years old when his parents returned to New Orleans, where he has since resided. He received his early education under private tutors, and at the New Orleans high school. Years afterward he organized the alumni of this high school, and was its first president. Mr. Parker taught as a private tutor and in the meanwhile studied law, passing the examination before the Louisiana Supreme court, and was admitted to the bar, but the profession of law was not to be his vocation. He accepted a position with the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin, and thus began what was to be a brilliant career in the field of journalism. Not long afterward he accepted a position on the Picayune, and rose to the editorship in chief of that publication. He ably edited the Picayune from 1881 to 1888, and then resigned to accept the position of state tax collector for the first district of New Orleans, to which he had been appointed by Gov. Nicholls, who had been elected governor in 1888. Mr. Parker held that office for 12 years; 4 years under Gov. Nicholls and 8 years under Gov. Foster. He was active in the campaign that brought about the exposure and subsequent flight of State Treasurer Burke. At that time he was editor-in-chief of the Picayune, and because of editorials published in that newspaper, Mr. Burke took offense, and challenged him to a duel. Mr. Parker accepted the challenge and came out the victor in the duel, though not mortally wounding his opponent. He was one of the original organizers of the "Anti-Lottery" league, and when the New Delta was established to combat the influence of the lottery advocates, Mr. Parker became editor of that publication, which was discontinued in 1893, when it had accomplished the purpose for which it had been created. As a journalist, Mr. Parker won great prominence, and his editorials were among the most virile presentations of public questions. A man of strong conviction, he was ready to maintain his position, no matter how strenuous the contest. He has long been a leader in the democratic political party, and high in its councils. He served for many years as a member of the democratic state central committee, and as chairman of its executive committee. He has managed many political campaigns in Louisiana, notably those of Govs. Nicholls, Foster and Hall, and that for the United States senate of Hon. E. D. White, now chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. As an organizer, perhaps, the state never had a stronger man than Mr.

Parker. He has rendered incalculable service to his party and friends. He has never sought for himself, political preferment, even declining many times to become a candidate for office, or to accept appointments tendered him. He has been a leader, and maker of others, and for causes he believed to be just and right, never faltering in the task of performing his duty. He was an organizer of the "good government" campaign which resulted in the election of Gov. Hall. When the state ended the lease system of the state prisoners in 1900, and desired a man to establish, under state control, an enlightened and humane system of prison control the leaders of his party urged upon him this important work. He was appointed president of the board of control of the state penitentiary, and its success has given ample testimonial of his organizing and business ability. During his first 8 years of service it was made self-sustaining, the death rate reduced to low figures, the prisoners being all employed in farming and other outdoor work. When Gov. Hall was elected he reappointed Mr. Parker to the position of president of the board, which position he now holds. Mr. Parker was the Louisiana commissioner to the Omaha exposition, and secretary and manager of the civic organization that made the Louisiana exhibit at the Atlanta exposition. For several years he was secretary of the National Cotton exchange of the United States. Mr. Parker has always stood for honesty and justice in politics and other issues concerning the public weal. Perhaps no other man in Louisiana has borne a more conspicuous part in reform movements than he has borne. A life long acquaintance of his who has for years been identified with public affairs in Louisiana, says of him: "Mr. Parker is a born leader and organizer, an indefatigable worker, a man of a high sense of public duty and official integrity. Unselfish to the core, he has zealously sought the advancement of others at the sacrifice of his own time and money, and ever espoused the cause of right as he saw it, regardless of the cost. He might have risen to highest political station in office, had he sought his own advancement with the same zeal and interest with which he sought to advance his friends." In 1870 Mr. Parker was married to Miss Estelle A. Brown, the daughter of Richard H. and Sarah A. Brown. Her father was for years a prominent wholesale merchant of Louisville, Ky., where Mrs. Parker was born. But 1 child, a daughter was born to them, Eva, now the wife of Mr. T. Z. Tyler, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler are the parents of 2 children, namely: Harrison Parker Tyler and Phyllis Tyler, both born in Louisiana.

Parker, John M., was born in Claiborne county, Miss., 1838, and died at New Orleans, May 4, 1893. He was yet in the full vigor of manhood when death stilled his noble heart and bereaved the city of New Orleans and the state of Louisiana of a sterling, upright, and progressive business man and an honored citizen of the highest type, depriving a loving household of its mainstay, counselor, and revered chief. His parents were Dr. James Porter and Mary (Milliken) Parker. The father was a native of Lexington, Ky., and a son of Robert Parker, a native of Pennsylvania, and a captain in the colonial army of the American revolution. Capt. Parker removed from Pennsylvania to Kentucky while yet a young man, and married in that state, his wife being a daughter of Col.

Andrew Porter, on whose staff Capt. Parker had previously served. As a young graduate physician, Dr. James Porter Parker located at Port Gibson, Miss., and, through exceptional professional ability and his high character, became a prominent and honored citizen of his adopted state. Dr. Parker married Mary Milliken, daughter of John Milliken, a prominent planter, for whom Milliken's Bend was named. John M. Parker graduated from Princeton college in the class of 1857, and soon after completing his education engaged in mercantile pursuits. He removed to New Orleans in 1872, and shortly thereafter became a member of the firm of Harris, Parker & Co., brokers and cotton factors. This firm was later succeeded by that of the John M. Parker Co., of which Mr. Parker's eldest son, John M., is now the senior member and president. The senior John M. Parker was also engaged in the wholesale grocery business at the same time, and both this and the cotton business prospered and continually expanded under his able management. He was very successful in business and his fortune continued to increase by reasonable degrees, but never did a breath of reproach touch his name. Throughout an unusually large circle of acquaintances, business and otherwise, he was regarded as a man of the very highest personal honor. Nor did he allow business to monopolize his attention. He had the keenest appreciation of the obligations of citizenship, and any movement that had for its object the common good, at all times received his earnest encouragement and support. In cases of need among his fellowmen, his means and his personal service were at their command. He was an active member of both the Cotton exchange and the New Orleans Board of Trade, and became identified with several of the most substantial business concerns of the city. In 1882 Mr. Parker was elected a member of the police commission of New Orleans, and continued in that position to the time of his death. His reputation as a member of this board was soon established as being unalterably opposed to abuses of all kinds, and of strictest adherence to established rules and regulations, his decisions being always tempered with the soundest judgment, and a generous consideration for the weaknesses of human nature. Mr. Parker's social qualities were preeminent, and his friends many. In 1860 Mr. Parker was married to Miss Roberta Buckner, a daughter of Robert H. and Sarah (Freeland) Buckner, of Claiborne county, Miss. The Freeland family removed from Maryland to Mississippi, and that of Buckner from Kentucky. Robert H. Buckner was a distinguished lawyer and jurist, and was chancellor of Mississippi from 1839 to 1845. Five sons and 1 daughter were born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker, namely: John M., William E., Robert B., J. Porter, Arthur D., and Sarah. The daughter, now deceased, became the wife of William G. Montgomery; Robert B., also deceased, had become prominent as a wholesale grocer of New Orleans; William E., is a practicing physician at Hot Springs, Ark.; J. Porter, elsewhere referred to in this work, is judge of the Civil district court at New Orleans; John M. is president of the John M. Parker Co., New Orleans, above referred to. The mother of these children survives her husband, and resides in New Orleans.

Parker, J. Porter, judge of Division D, Civil district court of Orleans parish, was born at New Orleans, La., October 27, 1870; son of John M. and Roberta (Buckner) Parker. The days of his childhood and youth were passed in the city of New Orleans, where, after the period of his early education, he attended Tulane university. This was succeeded by attendance at Princeton college, where he obtained the degree of C. E. in 1892. In 1894 he received the degree of doctor of laws from the University of Virginia, and 1 year later the same degree was conferred upon him by Tulane university. Shortly following the completion of his professional studies he began the practice of law at the city of New Orleans. From 1896 to 1900 he served as a member of the lower house of the Louisiana legislature. In 1904 he was elected a member of the Louisiana State senate, but after having served through 1 session of the legislature resigned from the senate to enter upon the duties of district attorney, to which office he had been elected in the autumn of 1904. He had previously served, during 1900 and 1901, as assistant district attorney. Shortly following the completion of his term in the office of district attorney, he was in March, 1911, appointed judge of the Civil district court, to fill the unexpired term of Judge Walter B. Summerville, who had been called to be associate justice of the Supreme court. In 1912 Judge Parker was elected to succeed himself. Politically, Judge Parker is affiliated with the democratic party. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason; also, a member of the New Orleans lodge, No. 30, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Chess, Checkers and Whist, and the Audubon Golf clubs.

Perrilliat, Arsène, widely known civil engineer, son of Victor and Marie Lise (Blanc) Perrilliat, was born in Paris, France, July 10, 1865, while his people were temporarily residing in that country. Victor was the son of Francois Perrilliat, who was a descendant of the Perrilliat Bottonet family, from Grand Bornand in the Duchy of Savoy. Francois M. came to Louisiana from Savoy when a young man, and died in New Orleans in 1829 at 46 years of age. Victor Perrilliat was born in New Orleans in 1820, and was educated in Bordeaux, France. Returning to this country, his home, he married Marie Lise, daughter of Francois Arsène and Marie Angélique (Labatut) Blanc. Francois A. Blanc was one of 10 children of Louis A. Blanc who was born in Lyons, France, May 22, 1758. Arsène Perrilliat came to New Orleans, when he was 18 months old, and it was here his first schooling was obtained, at the private school of Mrs. Vatinel in the old French quarters which was attended by the flower of the creole families of the early seventies. His next school was that of George C. Préot, which was more advanced, and was taught by such well known teachers as Messrs. Venable, Bemiss, Gessner, Deiler, and others. From this he went to the University of Louisiana, of which Prof. Richard H. Jesse was dean, and which became Tulane university in 1884. Mr. Perrilliat graduated at this institution in 1883 with the degree of B. S., being one of the first to receive a degree from the University of Louisiana. In his class were Arthur S. Wheeler and Sidney P. Delaup, of New Orleans; Charles B. Stafford, now of Chicago, and others. Most of Mr. Perrilliat's studies were under Prof. Brown

Ayres, now president of the University of Tennessee. After graduating he first worked on surveys for the Mississippi river commission, and later was assistant to chief engineer Samuel H. Gilman of the New Orleans Cotton Centennial Exposition in 1884. From 1885 to 1888, inclusive, he taught at Tulane university with the rank of assistant professor of physics, mathematics and chemistry. During vacations he took courses in higher mathematics in the University of Virginia and worked in Edison's laboratory in Schenectady, N. Y., specializing in electrical work. While there he conducted tests for the first dynamos built for electric railways. In 1888 he accepted the position of general superintendent of the Edison Electric Light Co., of New Orleans, and in the fall of the same year was appointed a member of the board of state engineers of Louisiana by Gov. Nicholls and served until 1908. June 17, 1897, the degree of civil engineer was conferred on him by Tulane university. In 1900 Gov. Foster appointed him chief of engineers of the Louisiana national guards, with the rank of colonel, and in 1905 he was made chief of ordnance with the rank of brigadier-general by Gov. Blanchard. In 1900, with E. L. Corthell, of New York, and J. A. Ockerson, of St. Louis, he was appointed by the secretary of war to represent the United States government at the International Congress of Navigation, held that year in Paris, and in 1908 Mr. Perrilliat was again appointed by the secretary of war to a similar function at St. Petersburg. Among his duties during his connection with the state board of engineers he was in charge of the levee construction of the Atchafalaya basin levee district. This was the work in which Mr. Perrilliat took most pride. Beginning this in 1890 when the district was annually devastated by the worst crevasses on record, among which was the celebrated Morganza crevasse, he left it in 1908, with the reputation of being the best protected district in the Mississippi valley. He was also the leading spirit in the closure of Bayou Lafourche which, prior to that time, was hopelessly inundated every year by crevasses and which since its closure has developed into one of the richest portions of the state. In 1908 Mr. Perrilliat left the service of the state to become managing engineer of the Herenles Co., which is engaged in general engineering and contracting work. Mr. Perrilliat went several times to Holland, to southern France, and to northern Italy to study and investigate the dyke and levee protection of those countries, and in 1906 was sent by the United States government to Holland for that purpose. He has written a number of papers and monographs on the subject of dyke construction. He was the originator of the construction of dykes on the Mississippi river by mechanical means, having begun in 1893 to urge and advise a method of construction which has saved millions of dollars to Louisiana and the United States government in levee construction. In professional associations Mr. Perrilliat was a member of the old academy of sciences in 1888, is now a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the International Congress of Navigation, and the Louisiana Society of Civil Engineers. Socially he is an officer of the Boston club, a member of the Chess, Checker and Whist, the Louisiana, the Country, and the Round

Table clubs, the Athenae Louisianais, and the Louisiana Historical Society. He is one of the members of the board of administrators of the Charity hospital. In politics Mr. Perrilliat has always been a democrat, but believes in voting for principles rather than for party. In 1896 Mr. Perrilliat was married to Charlotte Beatrice, Hollywood, of Indianapolis, and they have one daughter, Marie Lise Perrilliat.

Pratt, George K., Sr., M. D., successful and well-known physician and large property owner, New Orleans, La., was born near Opelousas, St. Landry parish, La., Nov. 11, 1849; son of John G. and Matilda (King) Pratt, the former of whom was born at Hartford, Conn., in 1814, and the latter in the same locality as was the son. The father came South and located in St. Landry parish while yet a young man, marrying in that locality some time later. His undertakings prospered, and he became a large planter. During the years 1862-63 he served the cause of the Confederacy as a brigadier general of Louisiana state militia. His wife died in 1859, and his own life closed shortly after the end of the Civil war, July 31, 1865. The famous Capt. Wadsworth, of Revolutionary renown, was the paternal grandmother's brother. He served in the Connecticut militia of those stirring times when the republic was in its making, and he it was who seized the Connecticut charter from King George's representative and concealed it in the historic Charter Oak. George K. Pratt, Sr., received his early education in private schools of the locality in which he was born. In 1865 he entered the University of Louisiana (now Tulane), from which he graduated with the degree of B. S. in the class of 1870. In the same year he became a teacher in a private school at New Orleans, taking up the study of medicine in connection with his duties as a teacher. In 1874 he graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisiana with the degree of M. D., having in the meantime served 2 years as interne in the New Orleans Charity hospital. From the time of his graduation until 1877 he devoted his abilities to active professional work in connection with the inspection service of the state board of health, but in the latter year he was elected house surgeon of the New Orleans Charity hospital, and remained incumbent of that important office until 1880, when he began general family practice in New Orleans, which has since received his undivided attention. The doctor is a member of the Orleans Parish and Louisiana State Medical societies and the American Medical association. In national politics, he is independent, but in local affairs he affiliates with the democratic party. From 1884 to 1899 he served as a member of the Louisiana state board of health. He is a large property owner in the city of New Orleans. April 21, 1880, Dr. Pratt was married to Miss Mary Louisa Moore, a daughter of Judge Joseph M. and Annette (Wartell) Moore, of St. Landry parish, La., and seven children, as follow, have been born to their union: J. Overton, now in commercial life; Joseph, died in infancy; George K., Jr., now a practicing physician of New Orleans; Albert Miles, in commercial life; Louise, John G., student in the medical department of Tulane university, and Adela.

Scarborough, David, C., prominent member of the Shreveport bar, was born in Natchitoches, La., Aug. 1, 1885, a son of D. C. and Lucy (Paxton) Scarborough, of that city. He received his early

education in the public schools of his locality and in the State normal, at Natchitoches, after which he enrolled at the Louisiana State university, where he graduated in 1906, with the degree of B. A. He then entered the University of Virginia, remaining there one year. In 1908 he received a diploma from the law department of Tulane university. Mr. Scarborough first began the practice of his profession at Shreveport, where he has since remained and built up a splendid practice. He is known as an able and efficient lawyer, and is regarded as one of the foremost members of his profession in that locality. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of the Shreveport Golf club, of which he is a stockholder. April 9, 1913, Mr. Scarborough was united in wedlock to Margaret, a daughter of F. T. Wheland, vice-president of the Frost-Johnson Lumber Co.

Scott, Joseph Thompson, physician, was born at Lexington, Ky., March 20, 1833, son of Joseph and Lucy C. (Webb) Scott, born, respectively, at Neshaminy Falls, Pa., 1780, and Lexington, Ky. Joseph Scott, the father, was a graduate of Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and practiced his profession at Chillicothe, O., where he married Miss Martha Finley, his first wife. After the death of the first wife he changed his place of residence to Lexington, Ky., where he later married Miss Webb (who was an aunt of the wife of Pres. Rutherford B. Hayes, and continued to reside at Lexington until his death. Several members of the Scott family served in the Revolutionary army, the most prominent among these being Gen. Matthew Thompson Scott, a grandson of Gen. William Thompson, also a Revolutionary soldier. Gen. M. T. Scott was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Lucy C. Webb was a daughter of Capt. Isaac Webb of the 4th Va. regiment. The families of Webb, Ware, Thompson, Humphry, Fullerton, Taylor, Tayloe, Tyler, Page, Talliaferro, Adams, Dean, Hyde, Savage, and Scott, are all related to Joseph Thompson Scott and wife, and many members of these families served in the Revolutionary army, the War of 1812, and in the various Indian wars of that period and later. Joseph T. Scott enlisted as a surgeon in the 1st Mo. infantry, C. S. A. He was taken prisoner at Camp Jackson, but was shortly afterward exchanged and became a surgeon on the staff of Gen. Frost. During the course of his service in the Confederate army he participated in the memorable engagements of Carthage, Elkhorn Tavern, Iuka, Corinth, and Shiloh. Politically he was allied with the whigs prior to the Civil war, and afterward with the democratic party. Dr. Scott served as a member of the Charity hospital board of administrators during the administration of Gov. Wiltz. In church affiliation he was a Catholic. Dr. Scott was married to Miss Isidora Churchill Dean, daughter of Capt. James Savage Dean, of the U. S. army, and Harriette M. (Christy) Dean, of St. Louis, Mo., where the wedding took place. This union was blessed with the following children, in the order named: Howard, a civil engineer, who married Miss Roma de Rudio and is at this time located in British Columbia; Dora, wife of Brig.-Gen. C. A. Devol, of the quartermaster's corps, U. S. A.;

Joseph Tilford, graduate of the medical department of Tulane university, class of 1894, and a practicing physician in the city of New Orleans since that date. The last named is also acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Public Health Service; president of the Board of Pension Examiners; medical examiner for the U. S. Civil Service Commission, 10th La. district; member Orleans Parish Medical association, Louisiana State Medical association, American Medical association, Southern Medical association, St. Luke's Guild; National Geographical society, and Kappa Alpha fraternity (Southern). Dr. Joseph Tilford Scott was a member of Washington artillery for 18 years, and was serving as surgeon at the time of his resignation. He married Miss Florestine Forno, of New Orleans, daughter of Capt. Lawrence Forno, a member of Barlow's battery, 1st La. cavalry, Forrest's command, and who served also as a captain in the "White League." Two children have been born to Dr. Joseph Tilford Scott and wife, namely, Joseph T. and Lucille. The other children of Dr. Joseph Thompson Scott and wife were Harriet M., Lucille M. (deceased, 1914), Arthur B., of Mississippi, who married Miss Corrine de B. Roman; Aline A., and Joseph N., the two last-named dying in infancy. Capt. John Scott, great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served as aide on Gen. George Washington's staff, and died from wounds received in the French and Indian wars. He fought with Wolf at Quebec. Capt. James Savage Dean, father of the wife of Joseph Thompson Scott, was born in the state of New York. He served in the War of 1812 and died in service at about the time of the outbreak of the Mexican war, having served also in several of the various Indian campaigns of the time. Capt. Dean was a nephew of Silas Dean, who served as minister plenipotentiary and ambassador extraordinary to France, and was a cotemporary of Benjamin Franklin. Dr. Joseph Thompson Scott was a descendant of Robert Scott, an old covenanter hero, and member of the Scottish parliament, who fought at the battle of Bothwell bridge. John, the eldest son of Robert, came to America in 1725, and his son, Matthew, married Miss Betsy Thompson, daughter of Brig.-Gen. William Thompson of the Revolutionary army. Joseph Thompson Scott began his professional education at Transylvania university, Lexington, Ky., and afterward studied at Paris, France, where he remained 5 years, following which he returned to the United States and graduated from McDowell Medical college, St. Louis, Mo., in 1860. Following his graduation he was commissioned as a surgeon in the 1st regiment, Mo. militia, but soon resigned to return to Paris on the suggestion of Prof. Louis, who invited him to become his chief of clinic. At the beginning of the Civil war, 8 months later, he hastened home and cast his lot with the citizen soldiery of Missouri, under Gov. Jackson, though urged by minister Falkner, an intimate friend, to enter the Union army. While serving as surgeon of his regiment he was captured, and was paroled at Camp Jackson, near St. Louis, May 10, 1861. As soon as exchanged he rejoined the Missouri troops under Gen. Sterling Price, and as surgeon of Guibor's battery, 1st Mo. infantry, and as a member of the staff of Gen. D. M. Frost, took part in the cam-

paigns west of the Mississippi river, including the battle of Elkhorn Tavern. Later he was on duty with the troops under Gen. Price at Corinth and Iuka, and was promoted to the rank of chief medical director of Gen. Van Dorn's division. Oct. 16, 1862, he was ordered to report to Lieut.-Gen. T. H. Holmes for duty with Brig.-Gen. D. M. Frost, and continued on duty with that command until near the close of hostilities. In Feb., 1863, he was detailed by the war department as a member and recorder of the medical board for the examination of officers in the trans-Mississippi department and applicants for appointment in the medical department of the army. At the time of the surrender he was stationed at Washington, Ark., and was included in the surrender of Gen. Richard Taylor's command. At that time he was serving as medical inspector, army of the west. At the close of the war Dr. Scott located at New Orleans and soon built up a large practice, enjoying popularity with all classes of people, but more particularly among his ex-Confederate comrades. It is said of him that he was always ready and willing to assist those in need, with professional services or otherwise. The doctor was a member of the commission of experts of the national board of health who worked with the Howard association during periods of great danger at New Orleans, and in the course of his professional experience also served as a member of the board of administrators of the New Orleans Charity hospital. He was a member of Camp No. 9, United Confederate Veterans, and also a member of the American Legion of Honor. He died June 25, 1896. Maj. William D. Christy, maternal grandfather of the wife of Joseph Thompson Scott, was born Jan. 10, 1764, in Carlisle, Penn., his parents having come from Dundee, Scotland. His father, Thomas Christy, was a captain in the British army, and came to America before the struggle for independence began. He participated in the battle of Monongahela, and was severely wounded during that engagement. It should also be stated here that Capt. James Savage Dean, father of Mrs. Joseph Thompson Scott, was with Perry at the battle of Lake Erie, when only a boy. Later he became captain of the Second dragoons. In 1788 Gov. Randolph of Virginia appointed Maj. William Christy, just mentioned above, as lieutenant of a troop of cavalry in Jefferson county. He was a surveyor and had been occupied with that work in Kentucky and Indiana several years prior to receiving this commission. In the campaign of 1791 against the Indians of the northwest, Maj. Christy served as adjutant of Gen. St. Clair's army, and it is related that he was one of the last 3 officers to leave the field. On this occasion he saw Col. Oldham dying and went to his assistance, receiving Col. Oldham's last message to his wife. Afterward, remembering his pledge to the mother of Lieut. Edward Taylor, whose sister he afterward married, he galloped on and found that youth by his gun, wounded and covered with blood. In a hand-to-hand struggle with an Indian, Christy cut down the savage and assisted Taylor from the field. In 1792 Christy was appointed adjutant of the 1st regiment, Ky. militia. In 1794 he joined Gen. Wayne and served in his campaign until the Indians had been punished and sued for peace. In 1799 he was

appointed to the 33rd regiment, Ky. militia. In 1804 Maj. Christy sold his land in Kentucky and moved to St. Louis, Mo., and in 1806 he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas and justice of the general quarter-sessions of the peace in and for the district of St. Louis; in 1809, trustee for the town and precincts of St. Louis; in 1809 also aide-de-camp to the governor and commander-in-chief of the territory of Louisiana; in 1809 again, major-commander of the Louisiana rangers, on which occasion Gov. Lewis is said to have remarked: "I know Maj. Christy to be wise in council and swift in action." In 1812 Maj. Christy was appointed judge of the court of common pleas and courts of quarter-sessions for the district of St. Louis; in 1814, auditor of public accounts for the state of Missouri. Under presidents Monroe and Jackson, for 13 years Maj. Christy was registrar of the public land office for the district of St. Louis, and resigned in 1833 when age and bad health had rendered him too infirm for public office. Maj. Christy died in 1837. His wife, Miss Martha Thompson Taylor, was a first cousin to Pres. Zachary Taylor. She survived her husband until April, 1849.

Steere, Albert C., vice-president Home Construction Co., Shreveport, La., was born in that city, Aug. 10, 1879, son of Cyrus S. Steere, a native of New York state who came to Shreveport in the year 1876 and engaged in the cotton business, to which he devoted his endeavors for many years. He is now retired, but still a resident of Shreveport. The mother was Miss Johnette Stevens, born at Shreveport, where she was also reared and educated. Five children, as follow, were born to their marriage: Sarah T., wife of Charles Beard, of Shreveport; Mable Gray, wife of Carl F. McCoy; Ellen, wife of Robert Killgore; Johnette, Cyrus, Jr., and Albert C., the subject of this sketch, all of whom were born, reared, and educated in the city of Shreveport and still reside in the city of their nativity. Albert C. Steere is the second child and eldest son born to his parents. In the course of his education he attended the Thatcher institute at Shreveport 8 years. After graduating from this well-known school he matriculated at Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., from which institution in due time he graduated. After the completion of his education he engaged in the cotton business at Shreveport. About the year 1908 the firm entered the field as real estate operators, on a capital stock of eight thousand dollars. The capital stock of the firm at this time is \$250,000, which affords a very fair idea of the growth of its business. They have constructed more than \$600,000 worth of buildings in the city of Shreveport, building 30 to 40 houses each year at an average cost between \$3,000 and \$4,000. It is said that Mr. Steere has spent \$9,000 in improving about one and one-half miles of roadway along the front of his property. This is one of the largest building firms in the state of Louisiana, and their houses are all of a strictly modern type and thoroughly well-constructed, none costing less than \$3,000. Mr. Steere is a member of the board of directors of the Shreveport Chamber of Commerce and president of the Shreveport Real Estate exchange. He is also a prominent 32nd degree Mason, and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and

a deacon in the First Presbyterian church of Shreveport. His firm has opened many sub-divisions and additions to the city of Shreveport and has taken a most prominent and effective part in the modern development and artistic and commodious extension and construction of the beautiful city in which its activities are centered. Few communities are so fortunate as to hold within their citizenship men so potent in civic progress and concrete evidences of local pride. In 1909 Mr. Steere was married to Miss Virginia Collins, a daughter of Joseph T. Collins, a native of the state of Alabama. Two children, Albert C., Jr., and Virginia, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Steere.

Thomas, Warren, native of St. Tammany parish, residing at Tallisheek, La., born Dec. 7, 1864. His father was Leroy Lafayette Thomas, his mother Martha (Richardson) Thomas. In the entire parish it would be difficult to find a citizen better known than Mr. Thomas. From birth he has resided in St. Tammany and as the years passed proved the merit of his worth in being connected with some of the largest business enterprises in the community. Mr. Thomas is a man of diverse interests, dividing his time between occupations of planter and the manufacture of turpentine, and yet devotes sufficient time to the duties of the office of parish assessor to make him one of the most efficient officers of the commonwealth. So much is this true that Mr. Thomas has been elected to this office repeatedly, having served in the same capacity for 17 years. He is a democrat of the old school, and has served the party in many ways. Besides the office of assessor he has been elected justice of the peace, in which he served 4 years and also to that of the police jury where he served 5 years. His years have been active and the community in many ways bears the imprint of his activity and support, nothing of worth to the parish at large passing his notice without a commendable degree of interest, and he has become one of the first citizens of the community. In 1888 Mr. Thomas married Miss Effie Ophelia Parker, daughter of John and Susie (Wilson) Parker, of Charleston, S. C. They have 11 children: John Jesse, Martha Wilmoth, Leroy, Grover C., Lena Ellen, Albert Richard, Clay Elliott, Ezekiel, Harry Oscar, Hazel, and Eads Poitevent.

Walet, Prof. L. A., parish superintendent of schools, New Iberia, was born on his father's farm at Belle Place, Iberia parish, La., Sept. 7, 1886, son of John H. and Theresa (Mestayer) Walet, the former of whom was born in St. Martin parish, in the year 1848. As a young man, John H. Walet the father, was employed as a traveling salesman. Later he purchased a farm and located at Belle Place, afterward operating the farm and teaching in the public schools, one of the schools being located on his farm. Theresa (Mestayer) Walet, the mother, was born in Iberia parish. Both parents are living at this time. The paternal grandfather, Henry Walet, was a native of France. On first coming to America, he located at Norfolk, Va., but later came south and located in St. Martin parish, La., at a very early date, engaging in farming. During the Civil war he served as mayor of St. Martinville. L. A. Walet acquired his early education under his father's instruction. In 1901 he entered the Louisiana State nor-



PEARL WIGHT

mal, at Natchitoches, from which he graduated in 1904. From this latter date until 1908, he filled the position of principal of the Thibodaux high school, and from 1908 to 1912, inclusive, he was principal of the New Iberia high school. In the latter year he was elected parish superintendent of schools, being now incumbent of that office, the duties of which he is discharging in a most creditable manner. He, with the school board, is now making an effort to place the schools of the parish on a more substantial financial basis, by trying to have submitted to the voters a plan to raise more money for school purposes, thus permitting the employment of teachers at better salaries, and making needed improvements in several specific directions. It is being pointed out to the people of the parish that they can make no better investment than that of providing liberally for the education of their children, the dividends upon which, more often than upon any other investment, bring peace, pardonable pride, and happiness to parental hearts. These are the direct returns, very often supplemented with the by-product of greater material prosperity and consequent affluence and contentment. If the plans now being fostered by Prof. Walet and the school board are carried to a successful conclusion, great credit will be due Prof. Walet for his untiring zeal in their behalf.

Wight, Pearl, was born in the state of Maine in 1844. On the paternal side he traces his ancestry back to Thomas Wight, who came from England in 1644 and settled in Massachusetts, and on his mother's side he is a descendant of the Westcotts, who came from England in 1640. While his early American ancestors were engaged through several generations in the development of this country, they were at the same time developing the strength of character that has distinguished the American citizen. Force of character and a strong spirit of self-reliance, Mr. Wight inherited in a marked degree. After attending the public schools of his native state until he was 17 years of age, he began his business career in the employ of a large and representative firm of ship-builders and ship-owners, with which he continued until the close of the Civil war, gaining in the meantime a thorough knowledge of the business. In 1866 he came to New Orleans and embarked in the ship chandlery and ship supply business. The firm continued in business for many years, until Woodward, Wight & Co. (Ltd.) was chartered in 1888. When the company was formed, Mr. Wight was elected president, and so continued until his retirement a few years since. This firm is known extensively all over the United States, Central and South America, and Europe. Some years ago, Capt. Thomas J. Woodward, who was the treasurer of the company, retired and was afterwards appointed to the position of postmaster of the city of New Orleans. When Mr. Wight first became a resident of New Orleans, he identified himself with the commercial exchanges, and since that time has continued his connection with the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the Progressive union, the Association of Commerce, and other organizations, thus giving a great deal of his time and talent to the upbuilding of the city of New Orleans, through the operations of these various bodies. He was one of the first men in New Orleans to become interested in the building of steamships for the tropical fruit trade. About this time the trade

from Central America in fruits was entirely carried on in small American sailing vessels. Mr. Wight and several others built the first steamer to connect the Central American countries with New Orleans so as to compete with New York, Baltimore, and other cities. He was elected president of the Mexican Central and South American exchange, which office he held for a number of years, and during his incumbency the institution sent to all the Central American republics and Mexico a great deal of printed matter in the interest of New Orleans commerce, employing as its representative, Robert C. Wood, a grandson of President Zachary Taylor. Mr. Wight has also taken a keen interest in all river and harbor improvements, especially such as would benefit his adopted city, and he was one of the originators of the movement for the opening of the Southwest Pass, having a bill for that purpose prepared and introduced in the United States senate by Hon. Edward D. White, now chief justice of the United States supreme court. For many years he was president of the Louisiana Jetty & Lightering Co., which built the jetties at Tampico, Mex., second only to the jetties at the port of New Orleans. He was one of the organizers of the Whitney National bank, of which he was vice-president for many years; is president of the Southern States Land & Timber Co., and also of the New Orleans Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co. Mr. Wight has always been very active in any movement that was for the interest of the people of New Orleans. For the last thirty years he has devoted at least one-quarter of his time to the good of the public, and all that related to the betterment of the city. When the sugar bounty was taken away from the sugar planters, the public claimed that the bounty should have been paid to the planters for that particular year in which they had paid their license. Mr. Wight made a trip to Washington with the late J. C. Morris and while in Washington was told that it was utterly impossible for the people of Louisiana to receive the sugar bounty, and that he was wasting his time there. On his return, he suggested to the men of Louisiana that they get in touch with the men of the country with whom they did business and, ask them to make a statement before their members of congress and senators, requesting them to take up the work with their friends in the East and West in connection with the payment of this bounty. It was generally recognized that he and H. M. Martin, of Kentucky, were the men to whom the credit would be given for the results obtained. In fact, in every emergency he has been called upon, he has always responded readily. He is one of the citizens of Louisiana who first must be convinced that what is wanted is just and honest before he devotes his energy to obtaining results, and he has generally been successful. In national affairs, Mr. Wight has always identified himself with the republican party. He has been the national committeeman of that party from Louisiana for many years. President Roosevelt, during his term of office, depended upon Mr. Wight to make recommendations for all federal appointments, and President Taft continued his policy. He has never held a public office, but upon a number of occasions, when it seemed possible to elect a republican to congress from his district, he has been offered the nomination. This

honor he uniformly declined, preferring his business to public life or official position. In 1907 President Roosevelt tendered him the appointment as commissioner of internal revenue, which department collects annually in the neighborhood of \$250,000,000, and he had made his arrangements to accept, when the panic of October came, and the many enterprises with which he was connected made it necessary for him to decline the office. In local political matters, Mr. Wight has repeatedly been connected with various citizens' movements in opposition to the regular democratic party, and in these cases—as in everything else with which he has been identified—he gave his best efforts for the achievement of success. In 1867, Mr. Wight married Helen L., daughter of Ira B. Ellems, of Rockland, Me. Mrs. Wight is a direct descendant of Elder Brewster, who was imprisoned in England for his religious convictions, after which he went to Holland, where he aided in the organization of the Mayflower party, and came to America in that historic vessel, being the first preacher in Massachusetts. Mr. Wight has 2 children, a son and a daughter. The son, Ira E. Wight, born in 1872, graduated at Yale university in 1893. The daughter, Miss Laura Pearl, was born in 1884, spent 3 years at Miss Masters' school at Dobbs Ferry on the Hudson, and in 1907 was queen of the carnival.

Miller, Branch Knox, brilliantly successful attorney, now deceased, late residence, 1427 Eighth street, New Orleans, La., was born in that city in the year 1857. His ancestors in America were among the original Dutch settlers of New Amsterdam (New York), from whence some representatives of the family migrated to the state of South Carolina, in which locality the paternal grandfather of Branch Knox Miller was born. The grandfather subsequently became a distinguished lawyer of the New Orleans bar, but during the early part of his residence in Louisiana he served for a time as district attorney of that district composed of the Florida parishes. The late Justice Henry Carlton Miller, father of Branch Knox Miller, was, during many years, one of the foremost members of the Louisiana bar, and attained added distinction as the maker of the first Reporter's Decisions of the Louisiana supreme court. At the time of his death, Judge Miller was one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the state. Justice Miller is elsewhere referred to in this work. He married Miss Louisa Knox, daughter of Thomas B. Knox, of St. Landry parish, and representative of a distinguished Louisiana family. In the course of acquiring a very complete education, Branch Knox Miller attended Roanoke college, Va. Later he also attended Vanderbilt university, Nashville, Tenn., and when his academic education had been completed, returned home to take up the study of law in his father's office. In 1879 he graduated from the law department of the University of Louisiana, now Tulane, in the honorable position of valedictorian of his class. Shortly thereafter he was taken into partnership with his father and Mr. Finney, and began the practice of law as a member of the firm of Miller, Finney & Miller, this afterward noted firm being then composed of Judge Henry Carlton Miller, the late Hon. John J. Finney, and Branch Knox Miller—indeed, a distinguished firm.

Branch Knox Miller remained a member of this firm until the death of Mr. Finney, when the firm was dissolved. During some years thereafter, Mr. Miller practiced alone. In the early 80's he filled, during a period of 3 years, the position of assistant district attorney, under Hon. John J. Finney, and subsequently became an assistant city attorney, under Judge Walter H. Rogers. This latter office he occupied during four years, at the expiration of which time it became necessary that he devote his undivided attention to the requirements of his very large private practice in civil and corporation law. Later he was induced to serve as attorney for the board of liquidation of the city debt, and after some time was succeeded in this connection by the firm of Miller, Dufour & Dufour, of which he was the senior member. As attorney for this board he won especial distinction by defeating large numbers of old drainage warrants issued in reconstruction times. He was successful in all but one of these cases, the exception being the noted Warner case. Again, the litigation in which the back pay of the teachers of the New Orleans public schools was involved, gave Mr. Miller an opportunity for the exercise of his exceptional abilities, and in this celebrated case, too, he was successful. Even though his sympathies were with the teachers, his position as a lawyer compelled him to take a stand antagonistic to their claims. He fought this long-drawn-out case for the board of liquidation, and finally won it about a year previous to his death. The defeat of the proposed merger of the sewerage and drainage boards was, however, Mr. Miller's greatest public victory. This occurred during the general assembly of the state in 1902. He fought this measure on the ground that it was unconstitutional. It was passed, however, and signed by the governor, immediately becoming a law. The fight against it was carried by Mr. Miller into the district courts, and when a decision against him was rendered here, he took the case to the supreme court, where the victory was won. He was devoted to his profession, and as a practitioner had very few superiors. His keen sense of justice, innate and unerring conception of what was right, fine discrimination in reading human nature, and, finally, his accurate and exhaustive knowledge of the law, made him a recognized power among able lawyers. His logical mind and tenacity of purpose won many a case that was considered well-nigh hopeless. He was a conscientious and tireless worker, and his untimely death was very probably brought about by overtaxing his physical and mental capacities, great though these were. Mr. Miller was quiet and composed in manner, with an expressive countenance, yet capable of great reserve. His bearing was always impressive, and was unmistakably stamped with directness of character and loftiness of purpose. He was fond of art and literature, but allowed himself only a limited indulgence in these, as a recreation, his mind being chiefly centered upon his profession. He was favored with a personality remarkably attractive, and ornamented with a politeness and suavity that spoke eloquently of a superior character and drew to him an unusually large circle of friends. He was popular as a club member, and was also identified with some of the Carnival organizations, but at the time of his death he was a member of the

Boston club only. As a young man, Mr. Miller took considerable interest in politics, but other than those in the district and city attorney's offices he never held or sought a political position, though he wielded a powerful influence in the uptown districts and was generally looked upon as a fit and deserving leader. During a number of years he was attorney for the Canal-Louisiana Bank & Trust Co., and for the Citizens' bank, both of New Orleans. Mr. Miller was a communicant of the Roman Catholic church, and was as prominent in charitable circles as he was conspicuous in his profession. In 1884 Mr. Miller was married to Miss Alice Generes, daughter of a distinguished New Orleans family, and 1 daughter, namely, Alice, was born to their union. Mr. Miller died at his home in New Orleans, Sept. 23, 1906. For information in regard to other members of Mr. Miller's family, see sketch of his father, Justice Henry Carlton Miller, elsewhere in this work. Mr. Miller's portrait now occupies a place among those of eminent lawyers and jurists in the gallery of the supreme court of Louisiana, where also hangs a portrait of his distinguished father.

Miller, Justice Henry Carlton, successively United States district attorney and justice of the supreme court of the state of Louisiana, was born at Covington, La., in the year 1828, son of Branch W. Miller, who was a lawyer of prominence and reporter of the Louisiana supreme court from 1831 to 1834, inclusive, in which latter year the father died. Henry Carlton Miller received such education as was common to young men of the South at that time. His primary instruction was received in private schools, but the advanced knowledge he gained as a young man was derived from careful private study and from extensive and intelligent reading, a habit he retained until it is said reading had become second nature with him, and erudition a marked characteristic. After the completion of his earlier studies, Mr. Miller accepted a position as clerk in the postoffice. When nineteen years of age he began the study of law in the office of Elmore & King, one of the leading law firms of that time. Mr. Elmore, who later became Judge Elmore, was then attorney general of Louisiana. After the completion of his professional studies, and creditable passage of the required examination, Mr. Miller was admitted to the bar in the year 1851, and began the practice of law in the city of New Orleans. Three years later he entered into partnership with Thomas Hunton, and in 1858, when Hon. Thomas J. Semmes was elected attorney general of Louisiana, Mr. Miller was appointed to succeed him as United States district attorney, this being only 7 years from the time Mr. Miller had commenced the practice of law. He remained incumbent of that office until the state of Louisiana seceded from the Union, when he was appointed to the same position under the Confederacy. In this capacity, throughout the period of the Civil war, he was a part of the "Nomadic court," which moved from place to place as the Federal lines of conquest came too close for the safety of the bench to which he was attached as prosecuting officer. Returning to New Orleans after the surrender, Mr. Miller practiced law alone until the summer of 1869, when he became associated with the firm of Lea, Finney & Miller, previously Bradford, Lea & Finney, and prior to that Benjamin, Bradford & Fin-

ney, eventually succeeding to the large legal practice of those firms, of which he finally became the only surviving member. During these years Mr. Miller was attorney for the Canal and Louisiana National banks, for the Citizens' bank during 25 years, and for the board of liquidation of the city debt from the time of the creation of that board, being of counsel in almost every important case in which the city was involved up to the time of his appointment as a justice of the supreme court of Louisiana. He was attorney for a number of large corporations, and enjoyed the patronage of a very large general clientele, resulting in an extensive and important business, at once a test and a proof of superior legal abilities. In 1893, when Mr. Justice Parlange was appointed Federal judge for the eastern district of Louisiana, there were the usual number of candidates for the prospective vacancy on the supreme bench, but Gov. Foster went outside the field of aspirants and asked Mr. Miller to accept the appointment so soon as the U. S. senate should confirm Judge Parlange's nomination. At first Mr. Miller declined, but Gov. Foster pressed the matter, and the appointment was finally accepted, rather against the will of the appointee. After having served on the supreme bench with distinguished ability during a number of years, and while yet incumbent of that high office, Justice Miller died at his home in New Orleans at 11:45 p. m., Saturday, March 4, 1899, after a brief illness. Justice Miller was twice married. His first wife was Miss Louisa Knox, a daughter of Thomas B. Knox, of St. Landry parish, La., and 3 children were born to this union, namely: Branch Knox Miller, who became a distinguished lawyer of the New Orleans bar, now deceased, and who is elsewhere referred to in this work; Grace, widow of Horatio W. Turner, and Annie, wife of Dr. A. W. de Roaldes. Some years after the death of his first wife, Judge Miller was married to Miss Laura Clement, a daughter of Dr. Charles Clement, of Iberville, La. This marriage was in the year 1866, and 4 children, as follow, were born to this union: Clement Miller, now deceased; Mrs. E. W. Hall, of Baltimore, Md., and the Misses Laura and Ethel Miller, of New Orleans.

Dufour, H. Generes, well known attorney of the Crescent City, was born in the city of New Orleans, La., Dec. 17, 1877; son of Elmore Dufour. He was reared and educated in the city of his nativity, where he graduated in engineering from Tulane university in the year 1896. Two years later he took the degree of LL. B. from the law school of the same institution, and shortly thereafter began practice as an attorney in the city of New Orleans. During the first 2 years of his professional practice he was associated with the late Branch K. Miller, but after the death of Mr. Miller, became an office associate of Judge Eugene Saunders, continuing this arrangement during 3 years. Mr. Dufour filled the important office of assistant U. S. district attorney under the late William W. Howe, 5 years. He is counsel for the board of liquidation of the New Orleans city debt, and is associated with his brother, William C., under the firm name of Dufour & Dufour. He affiliates with the democratic party and is a member of the Catholic church. In 1912 Mr. Dufour was married to Miss Edith Libby, daughter of the late J. W. Libby, long a prominent sugar planter and resident of New Orleans.

Henry, W. M., a well known and popular dentist of Many, La., was born in Union parish, Jan. 5, 1883, a son of James S. and Anna Eliza (Hester) Henry. The father, who was a native of Georgia, came to Louisiana with his parents in 1853 and engaged in farming, which vocation he continued all his life. At the outbreak of the Civil war he promptly enlisted in a company of Louisiana volunteers, and during the great struggle that followed proved himself a brave and valiant soldier, enduring the terrible hardships and privations with the stoicism that characterized the soldiers of the Confederacy. After the surrender he returned to his plantation, where he remained until his death, Feb. 21, 1906, and is survived by his beloved wife, who still resides at the old homestead. They were the parents of 12 children, namely: Alice, now at Monroe, La.; Bender, farming in Union parish; S. R. (deceased); John P., dentist at Winnsboro, La.; James R., D. D. S., Monroe; Dena, farming in Union parish; Elizabeth, wife of A. W. Gilliland, rural carrier, Ouachita parish; W. M., the subject of this sketch; Elsie, wife of E. M. Johnson, of Ouachita parish; Robert B., D. D. S., of West Monroe; Katie Eugenie, and Hamilton S., at home. The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools at Calhoun and Downsville, after which he attended the Southern Dental college, at Atlanta, graduating with distinction in the class of 1903. Dr. Henry supplemented his college course with 3 years of extensive travel, and in 1906 located at Many, where he first began the practice of his profession in partnership with Dr. McFarland, who later retired, leaving the practice to his partner. He is a stockholder and president of the Many Drug Co., member of the Woodmen of the World, a democrat, and a representative citizen. May 26, 1911, he led to the altar Miss Minnie, a daughter of Fletcher and Hattie (Estes) Addison, the father being a prosperous planter of that section. Her grandfather, R. W. Estes, is parish treasurer. Dr. and Mrs. Henry have one child, Margorie Elizabeth.

Levert, Mark W., M. D., coroner of West Baton Rouge parish, was born at St. Gabriel, Iberville parish, La., Feb. 6, 1874; son of Auguste and Aurelie (Weber) Levert, the former of whom was born on Bayou Lafourche and followed the life-long vocation of sugar planter, the family plantation home being near Addis. The father is now deceased, but is survived by his wife, who was born in Assumption parish. Mark W. Levert was the sixth of 8 children born to his parents. He is a graduate of Spring Hill college, Mobile, Ala., class of 1893. Following his graduation from this institution he passed one year as a student in the academic department of Tulane university, after which he entered the medical department of the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1896. In 1898 he began the practice of medicine in Avoyelles parish, where he remained about 3 years, removing to Brusley in 1899, where he has since been engaged in practice. The doctor is coroner of West Baton Rouge parish, is a half-owner in the Brusley Drug Co., and has some plantation interests. He is a member of the Catholic church and is affiliated with the West Baton Rouge parish and the

Louisiana State Medical society; also, the Woodmen of the World, and Knights of Columbus. Nov. 14, 1900, Dr. Levert was married to Miss Mary Sue Postell, a daughter of Dr. Philip and Pauline Postell. Mrs. Levert's father has long been in the practice of medicine at Plaquemine. To Dr. and Mrs. Levert 3 children have been born, as follow: Charles F., Mark, Jr., and Samuel Logan.

Boyce, Charles W., Sr., was born in Roxbury, Mass., on the 27th day of May, 1827, came to Alexandria, La., in the early '40's, was married to Bithiah Turner, Feb. 25, 1851, and died Nov. 25, 1871. He served in the Mexican war of 1845 and 1846, and upon returning home engaged in newspaper business in Alexandria, being editor and proprietor of the "Red River American" and the "Constitutional," before and during the Civil war. He was opposed to secession, was a great admirer of Lincoln, and was always a staunch republican. He was a member of the state senate in 1865 and carried the electoral vote of the state to Washington that year. He served as a member of police jury many years, of which he was president, before and after the war; was engaged in the mercantile business in Pineville, La., and also edited several papers in Alexandria. Chas. W. Boyce, Jr., was born in Pineville, La., March 1, 1855, and after an elementary education, started out for himself when about 14 years of age. He worked in the printing business for some 2 years, then accepted a position with G. W. Bolton in the mercantile business, and remained with him over 30 years, succeeding him in business in 1901. In this he was very successful and retired in 1911. He was jury commissioner for many years, and director of Rapides bank at Alexandria. Mr. Boyce was never an aspirant for political office. He is now living in the home where he was born at Pineville opposite Alexandria. In 1880 he married Carrie H., daughter of A. G. Scott, of Sussex county, Va., and Laura B. Houston, of Abbeville county, S. C.

Wilson, Robert Jackson, vice-president and general manager of the Peavy-Byrnes Lumber Co., Kinder, La., was born at Hope, Ark., Aug. 23, 1869, a son of William Henry and Camilla (Brown) Wilson, both natives of South Carolina. The family moved to Texas when the subject of this sketch was an infant, where the father passed away shortly afterwards. Later Mrs. Wilson married G. W. Whitfield, who lived at DeKalb, Tex., where he was post master for many years. It was here that Robert J. Wilson was reared and educated in the public schools of the locality. On leaving school Mr. Wilson went to Texarkana, Ark., becoming a day laborer in the lumber business. He later secured employment with the Frost-Johnson Lumber Co., and remained with this firm for 20 years, serving in various capacities, and finally becoming a stockholder in the company. In 1909, he sold his interest in this company, and became a stockholder in the Peavy-Byrnes Lumber Co. He is now vice-president and general manager of this firm, residing at Kinder, La., the location of the plant. Mr. Wilson is what may be styled "a self made man," having risen from the bottom to a position of prominence in his business. He is an able executive and a man of splendid business qualifications. He is also a stockholder in the National Bank of Commerce, at Houston, Tex. Fraternally he is

a Scottish Rite Mason and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, also member of the Odd Fellows, and in church faith a Methodist. Mr. Wilson has been twice married; first in 1891 to Miss Mary Ellen Few, who passed away in 1906 at Mansfield. She bore him 3 children, namely, Ruth, Paul, and Walter. In 1908 he led to the altar Mrs. Virginia Few, neé Greer. No children have been born to this union.

Miller, W. Milton, D. D. S., was born in New Orleans, La., Jan. 26, 1880; son of Daniel J. and Angelia (McHenry) Miller, the former of whom was a native of Alexandria, La., and the latter of Columbus, Miss. The father was a passenger conductor on the Texas & Pacific R. R., and so continued throughout his active life. The paternal grandfather, D. J. Miller, was state surveyor under Gov. Walker's administration. He married Miss Eliza Walker, a daughter of Gov. Joseph Walker, one of the early governors of Louisiana. Daniel J. Miller, the father, who married Miss Angelia McHenry, Dec. 25, 1870, and to them were born 7 children, all of whom are now deceased with the exception of the subject of this sketch. The father died July 11, 1906, but is survived by his wife. W. Milton Miller attended the public school of his native city, afterward entering the New Orleans College of Dentistry (now the dental department of Tulane university), from which he graduated with the degree of D. D. S., class of 1902. Shortly after his graduation Dr. Miller began the practice of dentistry in New Orleans, and through close attention to the requirements of his profession has rapidly built up a large and gratifying clientele in the city. Dr. Miller is a member of the Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian church, and identified with the following professional organizations: First and Second District Dental societies, Louisiana State Dental society, Interstate Dental fraternity of the United States and Canada, and National Dental association. Fraternally he belongs to the Hermitage Lodge No. 98, Free and Accepted Masons, being Past Master of same; Orleans Delta Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. and Indivisible Friends Commandery No. 1, and Jerusalem Temple, Mystic Shrine. July 9, 1902, Dr. Miller was married to Miss Natalie Walsh, daughter of Robert M. and Lena (Mentz) Walsh, of Baton Rouge. Mrs. Miller was born at the latter city Feb. 4, 1881. Mr. R. M. Walsh, the wife's father, was superintendent United States mint at New Orleans, and held interests of sugar planter in this state.

Grace, John D., of New Orleans, is one of the most able lawyers in Louisiana, and is considered one of the foremost practitioners of admiralty and maritime law in the United States. Mr. Grace is a native of Louisiana. He was born in the city of New Orleans, June 23, 1862, and was reared in his native city, where he was educated in the Catholic schools, and then took up the printer's trade, which he mastered, becoming skilled in plain and ornamental work. At one time he was the youngest sub-printer in the employ of the old New Orleans Daily Times. He excelled as a printer, but was not to devote his life to the printer's trade. His father was in his day noted as a steamboatman, owning and operating some of the finest steamboats that ever plied the Mississippi out of New Orleans, and his vocation had an effectual influence on the career of the son, for

after following the printer's trade until he had achieved success in this calling (and here we record the fact that whatever Mr. Grace has undertaken he always sought to do well, and has accomplished his purpose), he turned his attention to marine engineering, and for many years has held a United States license as a chief engineer for condensing engines, the highest type of marine steam engine. By making a thorough study of navigation, he finally became competent as a pilot, and has held for several years a United States license as a first-class pilot, being, it is said, the only lawyer in America holding such licenses. Mr. Grace had a fixed purpose in mind while seeking a practical knowledge of the construction and operation of water craft of every description. It was to better qualify himself for the practice of admiralty and maritime law, for it was his purpose to become a lawyer, and one especially competent in this great system of law. He studied law in New Orleans, and was admitted to the bar in 1887, since which time he has been in the active practice of law in New Orleans. While his practice has been general, he has given particular attention to admiralty and maritime law, in which he has won exceptional distinction. Mr. Grace lectures on admiralty and maritime law in Tulane university, and has done so during the past 3 years. When United States District Judge Eugene D. Sammers was on the bench of the United States District Court he appointed Mr. Grace as one of a committee of 4 to formulate the rules of practice in that court, which was done by the 4 appointees in a very satisfactory manner. On the occasion of the laying of the cornerstone of the new postoffice building in New Orleans, Mr. Grace was one of the two speakers at the time, his subject being "The Federal Constitution." In politics Mr. Grace is a republican, but he has never sought political honors, preferring to devote his time and attention to his constantly increasing law practice. In church faith he is a Catholic. In 1889 was celebrated the marriage of John D. Grace and Miss Virginia Elizabeth Huye. Mrs. Grace was born in New Orleans, a daughter of George and Sarah Huye. Unto their union have been born 10 children. Mr. Grace is descended from Irish stock, and in his veins also mingles English blood. His father was John Morris Grace, who was born in Pendleton county, Ky., 1818, and was a son of Dr. Alexander and Mary (Morris) Grace. Dr. Grace was born in Ireland, and was a graduate physician. He located in Arkansas and thereafter in Kentucky, where he married Mary Morris, who was born in Kentucky and came of one of the oldest families of the Old Dominion state. She was of English lineage, and her parents, who came from Virginia, were pioneer settlers of Kentucky. John Morris Grace became a steamboat engineer when a young man; later a steamboat pilot and master, and then, as owner, he operated some of the best and most noted river craft out of New Orleans, in which city he died in 1872. In this city he married Eliza Hutchinson, who was born near Carlow, Queen's county, Ireland, and when a girl came with her parents to the United States, the family locating in New Orleans, where the parents died of yellow fever not long after their coming. Unto John Morris Grace and Eliza (Hutchinson) Grace were born 4 sons and 5 daughters. Three of the daughters died

early in life, and 2 of them married Kentuckians, lived in Kentucky, and one is now deceased. The eldest son, Matthew D. Grace, was a lawyer and died in New Orleans more than 25 years ago. The second son, John D., is the subject of this sketch. The other sons are Robert F., and William D. Grace, prominent printers and manufacturers, of New Orleans. The mother survived her husband many years, dying in 1912, at the age of 76 years.

Quintero, Lamar C., New Orleans, La., born Sept. 7, 1862: son of Joseph A. and Eliza F. (Bournos) Quintero, the former of whom was born in Cuba, July 6, 1831, and died at New Orleans, Sept. 7, 1885. The mother was born at New Orleans, and was a daughter of Joseph Bournos, a native of Bourdeaux, France, and proprietor and director of an institute for young ladies at New Orleans. He became a prominent figure among Southern educators and died about 1861. Joseph A. Quintero, the father, came to America about 1851. He practiced law in Texas, with Gen. M. B. Lamar, and also published a paper in the Spanish language at San Antonio, Tex. During the Civil war he represented the Confederate government at Matamoras, Mexico. After the close of the war the family located at New Orleans, where the son, Lamar C. Quintero, received his education at the Jesuit college. In 1881 he became a member of the staff of the New Orleans Picayune, and has continued his connection with that paper since that time. In that association his principal work has been in the courts and in the capacity of operative and dramatic critic. Upon the death of Maj. Nathaniel Burbank, the eminent dramatic editor of the Picayune, Mr. Quintero was promoted to his place, and has since held that important commission. He graduated from the law department of Tulane university in 1890, and a few years afterward became associated with Judge John Clegg, under the firm name of Clegg & Quintero. Upon the death of Judge Clegg, in 1908, he formed a partnership with Donelson Caffery and his brother John Marshall Quintero. In 1883 Mr. Quintero was appointed vice-consul for the Republic of Costa Rica at New Orleans and in 1891 was made consul-general of that republic for all the Southern states, with headquarters at the city of New Orleans. Mr. Quintero has enjoyed a close association with Central American affairs and has done much toward promoting the development of trade between New Orleans and those republics. Some years ago Mr. Quintero was tendered an appointment as associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, by the late lamented Pres. McKinley, but the commission was declined. In 1910 he was appointed by Pres. Taft as one of the delegates of the United States to the fourth international conference of American states, held at Buenos Aires, and also a special representative of the United States at the centennial of the Republic of Chile. He affiliates with the democratic party. In 1895 Mr. Quintero was married to Miss Emma Peniston, a daughter of Fergus, and Emma (Alain) Peniston, of New Orleans. Mrs. Quintero's mother was a daughter of Sostenes Alain, a prominent Louisiana planter.

Barkley, John, of New Orleans, retired sugar merchant, native of Belfast, Ireland, came to New Orleans at under 20 years of age, and secured employment with his uncle, Adam Thomson, promi-

nent sugar refiner and merchant, whose partner he became, until the firm of John Barkley & Co. was formed in the early seventies. Mr. Barkley was president of the old Planters' Sugar Refinery, which was eventually absorbed by the American Sugar Refinery; was one of the organizers of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange, being at that time one of the leading merchants in the sugar and molasses trade. He was a stockholder to a large extent in many of the banks of New Orleans, and for years was a sugar planter of much influence. Until ill health compelled comparative retirement, he was a man prominent in the social as well as business world in New Orleans; a promoter and advocate of civic improvements and philanthropic works, and even up to the time of his death was deeply interested in all progressive movements in this city; his name standing now as ever a very synonym of truth and honor, upon which never stigma nor slur has been cast. He was an officer and active member in his church, the First Presbyterian church of New Orleans. His wife, née Josephine Henderson, of Memphis, Tenn., is still living. There are 3 children: Elvira, wife of J. T. Witherspoon of New Orleans; Wm. J. Barkley, and Henderson Barkley, all born in New Orleans. His sons were educated in private schools and graduated at Princeton university. Upon leaving college, they went into business with their father and were associated with him in the firm until his much regretted death, which occurred June 27, 1914.

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