

Jefferson Parish

YEARLY REVIEW

1939



1939

Jefferson Parish

YEARLY REVIEW

[*Official Publication of the Police Jury*]



DEDICATED
TO THE PEOPLE
OF
JEFFERSON PARISH



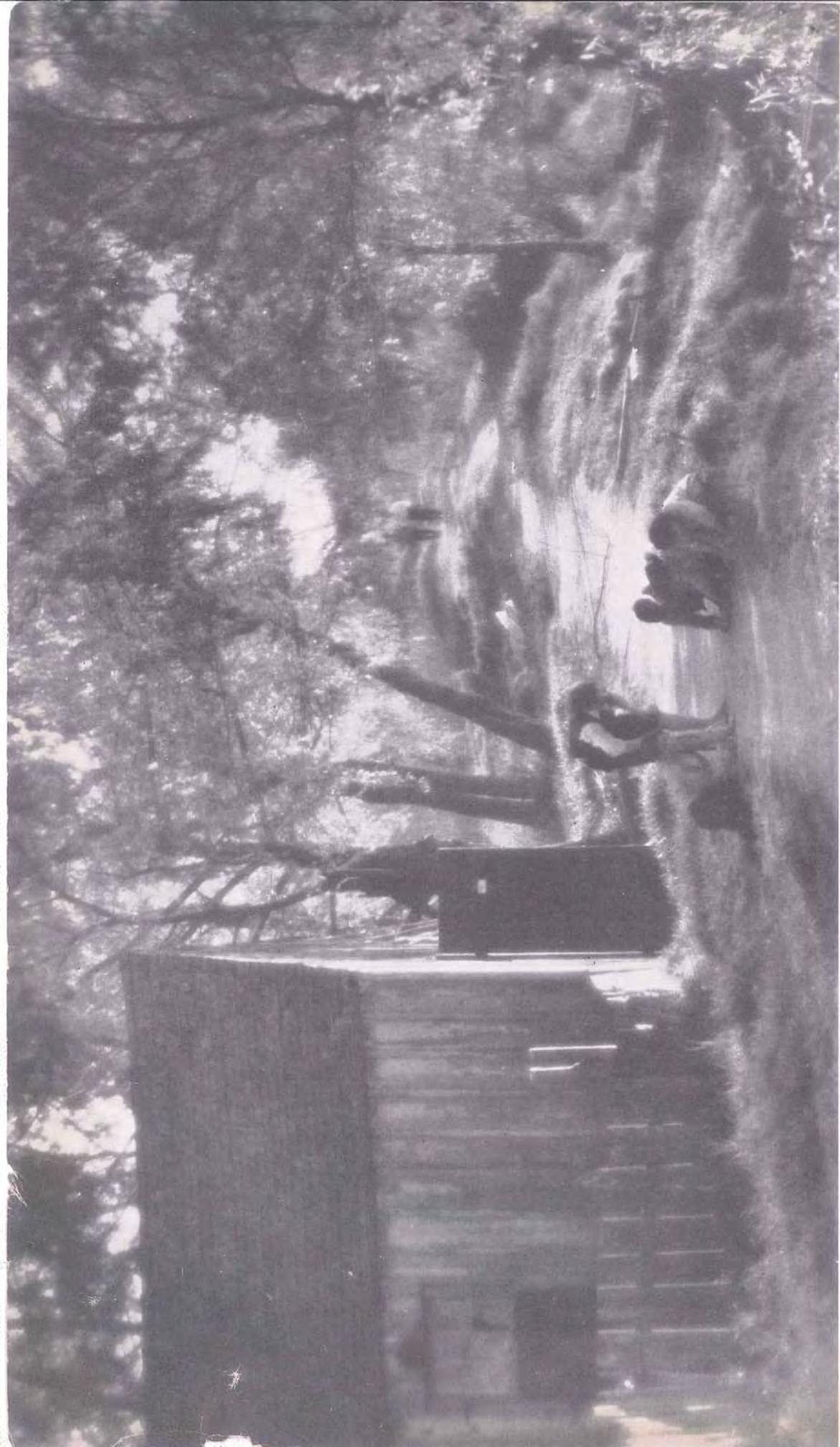
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The setting sun pours its warmth through the drowsy willows, and the peace and tranquility of evening comes to the bayou country. Freed from school day tasks, these lads play on the levee of Big Bayou Barataria at Lafitte.

Foreword

FOR THE fifth consecutive year, the Jefferson Parish Yearly Review greets you. Best wishes and a glad welcome from the Parish of Progress to the World!

We of Jefferson Parish in Louisiana have found that that part of the World which we are able to reach is interested in our message. In these yearly reviews, we are presenting our story, bit by bit. It is a story of endeavor and achievement unequalled by any other section. A story of the conquest of difficulties, of accomplishments in the face of a world distraught — a building-up in an era whose watchword seems to be tearing down — in short, a clean-cut picture of a year in Jefferson which earns it the right to be called the Parish of Progress.

World's Fair wonders are man-made miracles, but the miracles of Nature are still beyond approach by the works of man. In Jefferson Parish, Nature's bounty is prodigal. Jefferson Parish's natural resources, valued at hundreds of millions of dollars today are being directed into industrial channels of the nation by the intelligent use of Nature's benefits through the efforts of man.

The history of the Parish of Progress is a reflection of the history of the State of Louisiana. Events, as they happened, and the people they have concerned have written a colorful record in the annals of Jefferson Parish, and that record is a vital part of the happenings in State and Nation through the years.

Romance aplenty tints the history of Jefferson Parish. Patriotism and loyalty to American institutions and traditions have ever been paramount in the ideals of the citizenry of Jefferson Parish. Its people have carved its industrial destiny with willing hands. Their success is reflected by the wealth and standing of Jefferson Parish among the other parishes of the State today.

And withal, Jefferson Parish does not desire to keep to herself the good things contained within her borders. To one and all the word is "Welcome!" — welcome to the individual or the business — to the visitor or the new resident. A welcome that will share; as warm as the traditional hospitality of the Deep South.

Again the Yearly Review acknowledges with deep appreciation the steadfast support of every advertiser and contributor, which from year to year has made the Review possible, and has aided immeasurably in telling the story of Jefferson Parish to the world.

THE EDITOR.



JEFFERSON PARISH POLICE JURY—MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

Seated, left to right: Harold Heard, Ward 1, Gretna (McDonoghville); Clem Perrin, Ward 6, Lafitte; Wm. E. Strehle, Ward 2, Gretna; John E. Fleury, District Attorney and Legal Adviser; W. R. Toledano, President, Ward 9, Kenner; Clifford A. Dumestre, Assaistant Secretary; Wm. Hopling, Secretary; A. J. Cantrelle, President Pro-Tem., Ward 4, Marrero, and Joseph Petit, Ward 5, Waggaman.

Standing, left to right: Leon Gendron, Ward 3, Harvey; W. R. White, Ward 3, Gretna; J. J. Holtgreve, Ward 8, Metairie; Ed. E. Fettel, Ward 4, Harvey; D. H. Roussel, West Bank Road Superintendent; Russel Ledoux, East Bank Road Superintendent; C. V. Bourgeois, Parish Treasurer; Alvin E. Hotard, Parish Engineer; Vernon W. Dupepe, Gasoline Tax Supervisor; Hirsch Meyer, Ward 4, Marrero; Ernest Riviere, Ward 8, Metairie; E. M. Gordon, Ward 4, Westwego, and Robert Ottermann, Ward 7, Southport.

Police Jury Finances

W. R. TOLEDANO

President, Jefferson Parish Police Jury

The Police Jury of Jefferson Parish, in its capacity as governing body, has always endeavored to keep Jefferson in the front line of progressive parishes of the state, and at the same time to operate as economically as possible.

Following this policy, we were quick to take advantage of W. P. A. projects for paving sidewalks, constructing concrete curbs and gutter-bottoms, building new roads and resurfacing existing roads, and cleaning and excavating ditches. This, however, entailed additional expenses, which the Police Jury met itself, taking from its regular revenues approximately \$170,000, without asking the taxpayers to vote additional taxes. The foregoing figure does not include cost of materials secured from other sources.

Under this program, concrete sidewalks were constructed and adjoining ditches excavated to grade as follows:

Place	No. Miles	Police Jury Expenditures	U. S. Gov't.
Gretna and McDonoghville.....	11.2	\$16,800.00	\$43,270.00
Lower Harvey.....	8.7	13,100.00	38,120.00
From Harvey Canal to Barataria Boulevard	8.2	12,300.00	40,470.00
Above Barataria Boulevard.....	4.2	6,300.00	18,530.00
Seventh Ward	10.8	16,200.00	52,565.00
Eighth Ward.....	20.8	31,200.00	102,800.00
Village of Harahan.....	4.2	6,300.00	21,800.00
Town of Kenner.....	14.5	21,750.00	68,435.00
Totals	82.6	\$123,950.00	\$385,990.00

Concrete curbs and gutter-bottoms constructed:

Place	No. Miles	Police Jury Expenditures	U. S. Gov't.
Metairie	6.3	\$10,080.00	\$41,800.00
Village of Harahan.....	4.9	7,840.00	35,615.00
Totals	11.2	\$17,920.00	\$77,415.00

In Gretna, Westwego, Harvey, Marrero and Harahan, approximately 18 miles of new streets were constructed, 90 miles of existing streets and roads were resurfaced and repaired and 100 miles of ditches cleaned and excavated to proper grade.



REASON ENOUGH

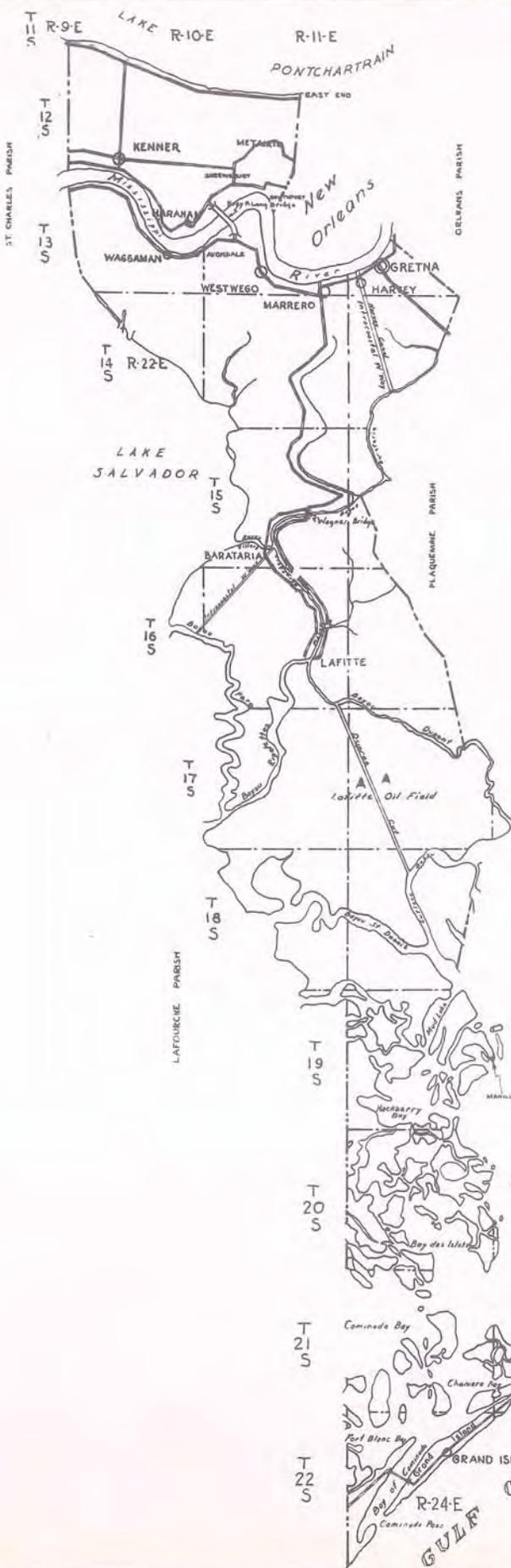
Jefferson parish is but one of the 64 reasons for Louisiana's growing importance in the sisterhood of states. The other 63 reasons are to be found in the remaining parishes of Louisiana.

Keeping pace with the rest of the state, Jefferson has benefited greatly from the industrial expansion, the welfare and other programs of social betterment which have been inaugurated. These programs have brought to the state more than \$70,000,000 of new industry; provided employment for 25,000 additional people; resulted in the building of a new Charity hospital at New Orleans, regional hospitals at Lafayette, Independence, Alexandria and Monroe with free beds available in hospitals in every section of the state.

Through this program also has come free ambulance service, free dental trailers, extended library service, security for the aged, assistance to the blind and infirm and aid to the needy mothers and dependent children of Louisiana.

These blessings, added to her natural advantages, makes Jefferson an ideal place in which to work and to live. My congratulations to Jefferson—a good neighbor—and an important cog in the machinery of Louisiana's success.

RICHARD W. LECHE,
Governor of Louisiana.



MAP of JEFFERSON PARISH LOUISIANA

showing
MAIN ROADS & WATERWAYS
CITIES & TOWNS



THE AMERICAN PRINTING COMPANY, LTD.

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Manufacturers of

THE JEFFERSON PARISH YEARLY REVIEW

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RAYMOND 0806

NEW ORLEANS

In addition to furnishing office and warehouse space, heat, light, water, telephone, drayage, etc., to the Commodity Distribution Project, which distributes food commodities and clothing to the needy of the parish, the Police Jury contributed approximately \$350.00 per month to the sewing project.

In providing concrete sidewalks, drainage improvements, concrete curbs and gutter-bottoms in residential sections of the parish, many small projects were submitted, in each case confined to a small area. To facilitate such operations in the future, a parish-wide project was drawn up and ultimately approved by the federal government. This project will consist of the construction of concrete sidewalks; concrete, gravel and dirt streets; surface and sub-surface drainage; concrete curbs and gutter-bottoms; including clearing, excavation, fill, grading, concrete and gravel surfacing and paving; concrete pipe, manholes, catchbasins; and incidental and appurtenant work throughout the entire parish. The total cost of this project will be approximately \$526,500.00, of which the Police Jury will provide \$128,000.00 as their pro-rata. The prosecution of this project will greatly improve living conditions in all sections of the parish, as well as materially increase property values.

Previous to its participation in W. P. A. work, it was customary for the Police Jury to close down its maintenance department during the summer months. However, notwithstanding the losses in revenue caused by the depression, the maintenance department has operated the full twelve months in every depression year. This was necessitated by the W. P. A. projects, which required the services of the parish road crew in hauling material and conveying the workers to and from the various projects throughout the parish.

During this administration, it was also necessary to purchase some \$30,000.00 worth of additional road equipment, trucks, tractors, graders, concrete mixers, etc., all necessary to carry on extensive W. P. A. programs and road maintenance work.

When the village of Lafitte was flooded and the health of the residents was in imminent danger the Police Jury was forced by circumstances to erect a levee at a cost of \$6,000.00 to protect these residents of Jefferson Parish.

This drainage project has been completed by the digging of ditches and clearing of canals by the W. P. A.

The Police Jury now maintains an electric drainage plant which eliminates any possibility of floods in the village of Lafitte.

Aside from these additional expenses, the Police Jury has met all bonded indebtedness as it fell due and has maintained its high credit rating.



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Left top—Hon. Richard Webster Leche of Jefferson Parish, Governor of the State of Louisiana. Right top—Hon. John H. Overton, United States Senator. Center—Hon. Earl K. Long, Lieut. Governor, State of Louisiana. Lower left—Hon. Allen Ellender, United States Senator. Lower right—Hon. Paul H. Maloney, Member of Congress.

TO THE GOOD PEOPLE OF

Jefferson Parish

Greetings

AND

CONGRATULATIONS TO YOU

AND YOUR VERY

PROGRESSIVE

POLICE JURY

ON YOUR RAPID PROGRESS



HOTEL HEIDELBERG

BATON ROUGE

Jefferson Parish—Industrial Bright Spot

DON S. ELLIOTT, C. E.

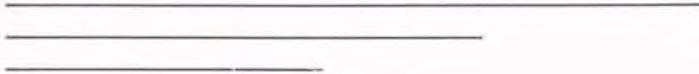
In Collaboration with E. S. Pennebaker,
Manager TP-MP Terminal RR of New Orleans

There has been a great deal in the press recently, emanating principally from our friends north of the Mason-Dixon line, to the effect that the South is the nation's "Economic Problem Number One". Some of the broadcasts have been so plausible and convincing that at times we have almost been persuaded to believe that perhaps we were, until we recalled and began to add up the advantages of Jefferson Parish, which we think make it eligible for the designation of "Industrial Bright Spot Number One" in Louisiana, and one of the few industrial bright spots of the South just now.

Here in Jefferson Parish are domiciled millions of dollars worth of thriving industries, some of them unique, and many of them also national and world leaders in their particular fields. Here are also the homes of thousands of happy and contented Louisianians, proud of the South and glad of the opportunity to enjoy Louisiana's year-round healthful climate.

Part of Jefferson Parish's industrial center on the west bank of the Mississippi. The manufacturing plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. is in the center of the picture, that of Blue Plate Foods, Inc., to the left. In the upper right hand corner may be seen part of the Gulf Refining Company's plant.





SOUTHERN
SHELL FISH
COMPANY

Incorporated



HARVEY

Uptown 2500



The Jefferson Parish climate is semi-tropical, and rarely is extreme heat or cold experienced. For not more than five days in the so-called winter season will the mercury drop as low as 32 degrees F., and the average number of days with temperatures as high as 95 degrees F. is also five. Such a climate allows twelve-month outdoor industrial activities with practically no discomfort to the worker and minimum damage to raw materials used for manufacture.

Jefferson Parish is in contact with all of North America via seven trunk line railroads, the Mississippi River, the Intracoastal Canal and Federal and State highways. Its commercial contact with every nation in the world is gained through the Port of New Orleans, which handles imports from and exports to all important world trade centers. The Port of New Orleans, which includes the industrial districts of Jefferson, ranks second only to New York as this nation's leading port in point of dollar value of imports and exports.

Jefferson's largest and oldest industrial district is located on the West Bank of the Mississippi, extending from the Orleans-Jefferson Parish line to the community of Avondale, a distance along the river front of some fourteen miles. Along this expanse of river front are located the wharves of the Texas Pacific-Missouri Pacific Terminal Railroad; Southern Pacific Railroad; Swift & Company; Penick and Ford, Ltd., Inc.; Southern Cotton Oil Company; Southport Petroleum Co.; U. S. Industrial Chemicals; Commercial Solvents Corp.; Douglas Public Service Corp.; The Texas Company and Gulf Refining Company. This district is directly across the river from New Orleans.

Easy access to the city is afforded by the Huey P. Long Bridge and ferries plying from the West Bank communities of Westwego, Marrero, Harvey and Gretna to New Orleans.

While not as large in number of industries as the West Bank district, Jefferson's East Bank industrial section is nevertheless impressive. Here, near and on the river just above New Orleans, is a fast growing district, which is only twenty minutes by automobile from New Orleans' famous Canal Street. It is also just across the river from West Bank Jefferson, easily accessible via the Walnut Street ferry or Huey P. Long Bridge.

The "baby" of Jefferson's industrial family is the district on the West Bank lying along the Intracoastal Canal, extending south several miles from the confluence of the canal and river at Harvey. In 1933 new locks were installed and the canal widened and deepened, providing easy access for commercial vessels from the river to industries along the canal. As a result of the recent discovery and development of oil fields in Jefferson Parish, many oil well supply houses and material warehouses have been established in this district.

Railroad trackage for prompt and adequate service is maintained throughout Jefferson's three industrial areas. Switching is so scheduled as to afford the optimum in delivery and receipt of freight. Prompt connections are made between the seven trunk line railways by direct interchange and by means of terminal and belt railroads.

Mississippi River transportation needs no introduction to the people of the United States. The Port of New Orleans is the terminal for river-borne freight

WHEN IN

Metairie

VISIT

...

Louis E. Gruber



Boats at dock opposite Gretna. More than fifty-five per cent of all goods manufactured in and shipped from the Port of New Orleans is manufactured on the west bank of the Mississippi River in Jefferson Parish.

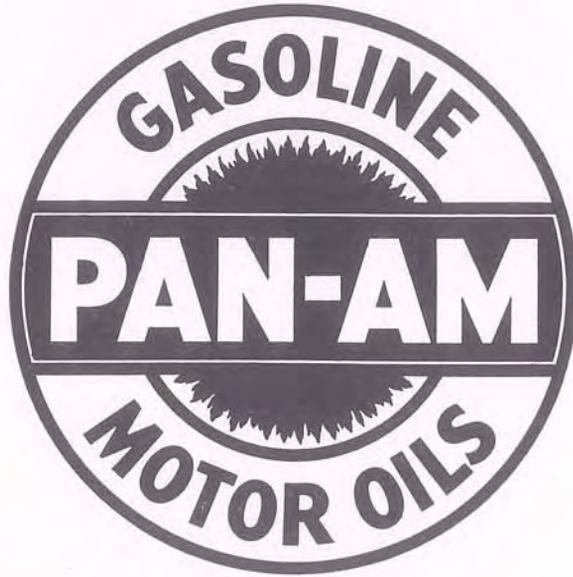
from as far north as the Great Lakes, from the entire Mississippi Valley, and from the valleys of its tributaries. The Mississippi is capable of accommodating ocean-going vessels as far upstream as Baton Rouge, some 120 miles above the Port of New Orleans.

Jefferson Parish is adequately served by State and Federal Highways. Typical of these are U. S. Highway 90, which extends from Jacksonville, Florida, to San Diego, California; U. S. 51 from New Orleans to Madison, Wisconsin; and U. S. 61 from New Orleans to the Canadian shores of Lake Superior.

The Intracoastal Canal is in operation from the Mississippi River to 30 miles past Galveston Bay in Texas, a total of approximately 365 miles, with its ultimate terminus scheduled to be Corpus Christi, Texas.

Of interest to industry is the abundant supply of water available in Jefferson. There is an infallible source, the Mississippi; and the water resulting from the filtration and treatment through Jefferson's four water plants—City of Gretna, Town of Westwego, East Jefferson Waterworks District No. 1 and Jefferson Parish Waterworks District No. 2, is adequate for all domestic and industrial demands. Thorough drainage of Jefferson is accomplished by the Lafourche Basin Levee District, the Jefferson and Plaquemines, Second Jefferson, Fourth Jefferson, Sixth Jefferson and Lafitte Drainage Districts. Modern sewerage systems are being extended throughout the parish.

Labor is plentiful and can be secured reasonably in Jefferson Parish. Laboring groups are not exploited as "cheap labor" here. It is true that wages are lower here than in the northern and eastern states, but that is because the cost of living is lower. The warm climate makes few heavy clothes necessary;



CHARLEY SPAHR

AGENT



HARVEY, LOUISIANA

the fuel demand for heating dwellings is low; fresh fruits and vegetables are available practically the year around at reasonable prices; and rents and staple foodstuffs are equitably priced. Labor in this parish is as yet generally unspoiled by the infusion of alien agitation; and Jefferson, with very few labor disputes, has an enviable record in comparison with the rest of the nation.

Natural gas and electrical energy to meet any demand are available through an established power company whose reliability of service has never been questioned. The annual production of about 50 million barrels of petroleum in Louisiana and proximity to foreign fields in Mexico, Central and South America, make available an abundant supply of fuel for both industrial and domestic use. Bituminous coal is available from many sources, most of the supply coming from the fields of Alabama and Kentucky, by reason of the lower transportation rates by rail and water.

Many industries have seen the advantages of plant location in Jefferson Parish, and a brief description of their activities will follow, the West Bank plants being discussed in order of their geographical occurrence along the West Bank of the river, starting at Gretna and continuing upstream to Avondale.



The AMERICAN MOLASSES COMPANY since 1929 has had a barreling plant in Gretna, where molasses is received in tank car lots, barreled and shipped by water to Boston and New York.

The CHICKASAW WOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY, established in 1882, manufactures and exports shooks (knocked-down barrels). This company operates a barreling plant which handles petroleum products, corn syrup and Louisiana molasses for export and domestic shipment.

The plant of the AMERICAN DISTILLING COMPANY, established in 1927, produces rum from molasses and commercial alcohol from molasses and grain. Its products are nationally distributed.

DAVISON-PICK FERTILIZERS DIVISION of Davison Chemical Corporation has manufactured various grades of commercial fertilizers in Jefferson Parish since about 1900. These fertilizers, made up from potash obtained in the United States and Germany plus phosphates and nitrogenous materials from the United States, are shipped to points throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas. The Davison Chemical Corporation, parent company, is the world's largest producer of super-phosphate.

Insecticides and sanitary supplies are products which JOHN STUMPF'S SON of Gretna has been distributing since 1876. Products of this concern include tape for destruction of ants; roach powder, powder for exterminating vermin and insect spray. These products are shipped to such remote places as Japan, Palestine, South Africa and Turkey.

THE GULF REFINING COMPANY established a distributing terminal in 1904. Petroleum products are received here in bulk by ship from Port Arthur, Texas, and are distributed throughout five southern states.

The SOUTHERN COTTON OIL COMPANY and BLUE PLATE FOODS, INC., are operating corporations of the Wesson Oil and Snowdrift Company,

*Drink Louisiana
Made Beers . . .*



- DIXIE
 - 4-X
 - OLD UNION
 - FALSTAFF
 - JAX
 - REGAL
 - WIRTHBRU



NEW ORLEANS BREWERS'
ASSOCIATION

Inc. The former, established in 1887, is one of the world's largest cotton seed oil processors, producing vegetable shortening and cooking oil for domestic and export consumption. Blue Plate Foods, Inc., established in 1929, produces a general line of salad dressings and sauces, for distribution over the southern, southeastern and southwestern states.

SEABOARD REFINING COMPANY, LTD., has operated continuously in Jefferson Parish since 1902. Cotton seed oil is received by tank car from the cotton-producing states of the south, chiefly Louisiana and Texas. Delivery is made by the two railroads serving the plant. The refined cotton seed oil is distributed nationally.

The SWIFT AND COMPANY REFINERY has been located in Jefferson Parish since 1911. This plant manufactures Jewel Shortening and cooking oil, refines cotton seed oil, and processes pure lard and salad oil. Most of the raw products for manufacturing and refining come from Louisiana and Mississippi. The greater part of the pure lard is exported to Latin American countries, with occasional shipments to England and Germany. Shortening, cooking oil and salad oil are distributed from this plant to the territory which includes Louisiana, Mississippi, southern Alabama and western Florida.

SWIFT & COMPANY FERTILIZER WORKS began manufacturing commercial fertilizer at their Harvey plant in 1912. Since then operations have been expanded to include the manufacture of sulphuric acid, bulk superphosphate and Vigoro plant food.

A variety of raw materials goes into the products of this plant; and they are procured from a number of sources, phosphate rock from Florida, sulphur

Two important plants in Jefferson Parish's west bank industrial center, that of Continental Can Company to the right, that of Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., to the left.





TRY A
TEXACO
DEALER
NEXT TIME



====The====
Texas Company

from Louisiana and Texas, nitrogenous materials from all over the United States and from foreign countries, and potash from California and Europe. Swift's fertilizers are used throughout the Southwest.

The COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION is engaged mainly in the production of ethyl alcohol from molasses obtained in Louisiana, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Honduras, Java, Philippine Islands, Hawaii and Formosa. Molasses is also handled through this plant for shipment to Peoria, Illinois, where butyl alcohol, acetone and miscellaneous solvents are produced. The raw molasses comes to the plant by steamer. The finished products, pure alcohol, denatured alcohol and solvents, are distributed through the United States east of the Rockies. This company does considerable export business through the Port of New Orleans to points throughout the world.

PENICK & FORD, LTD., INC., established their plant in Jefferson Parish in 1910. This company is the world's largest canner of cane syrup, and its Brer Rabbit brand is well-known throughout the nation. It also handles first, second and third grade molasses and blends corn syrup with cane syrup.

Louisiana is the source of most of the molasses and cane syrup for table use. This plant warehouses and distributes Penick and Ford's own brand of Vermont maple syrup. One of the facilities of the plant is a wharf for the importation of molasses from Cuba for use in the manufacture of cattle feed and also for distilling purposes. A three-million gallon cold storage plant is maintained for syrup and molasses. Penick & Ford products are distributed nationally and exported to Canada.

CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY occupies a three-story plant situated on an eleven-acre tract near Harvey. This plant, established in 1932 and served by two railroads, produces 80 to 100 million cans annually, varying in diameter from 2-1/8 inches to 6-3/16 inches. All of the tin plate for can manufacture comes from Birmingham, Ala. Cans are made for various packers and syrup, sea food and vegetable canners throughout Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. This plant is equipped to serve the needs of the entire South.

THE TEXAS COMPANY operates a petroleum terminal at Marrero and an oil field at Lafitte.

A centrally located tank storage terminal is operated by DOUGLAS PUBLIC SERVICE at Marrero. This plant, established in 1924, stores all varieties of bulk liquids, vegetable oils and petroleum products. Exports and imports are handled over its wharves and domestic distribution is handled by rail.

JOHNS-MANVILLE PRODUCTS CORPORATION, established in Marrero in 1936, manufactures asbestos cement shingles, asphalt shingles and roofing and roof cements and putties. The plant, aggregating approximately 130,000 sq. ft. of floor space, represents an investment of more than \$750,000, and provides employment for some 300 persons.

HERCULES POWDER COMPANY, PAPER MAKERS CHEMICAL DIVISION, established its plant in Jefferson Parish in 1927. Its operations are manufacturing and warehousing. From its two chief raw products of resin, which is obtained in Mississippi, and bauxite, which comes from all over the



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GRETNA, LA.



The Huey P. Long railroad and vehicular bridge. This is the only bridge across the Mississippi below Vicksburg. Both approaches are in Jefferson Parish.

South, are made job chemicals for the paper manufacturing industry and general industrial chemicals. Distribution is usually carried on in the southern states, and at times throughout the nation. Some exports are made to Central and South America. Products obtainable through this plant include acids, alcohols, alkalis, alums, cleansers, casein, wax emulsions, sulphonated oils and oil emulsions, soap powders, resins and pitches.

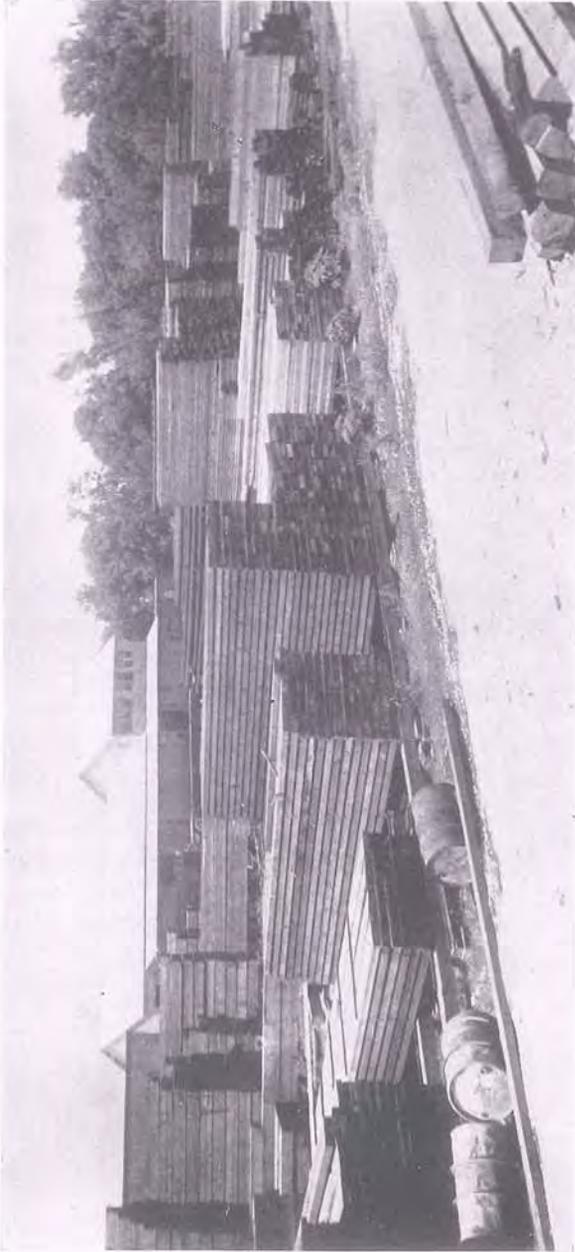
Sugar cane nowadays gives to the world more than just sweetening for breakfast cereal and coffee. Any one who does not believe this should pay a visit to THE CELOTEX CORPORATION at Marrero.

Here, from bagasse, the once worthless fiber of sugar cane, are made products which play an important part in many industries, ranging from the building of homes to the making of radios, automobile bodies and electric refrigerators.

Celotex products include building board, lath, roof insulation, sheathing, insulation for refrigerators, acoustical board, linoleum base and expansion joint material for concrete roads. This plant is now consuming approximately 24 carloads of fiber per day, and about 10,000 gallons of water per minute. One year's shipment from the Marrero mill would encircle the globe at the equator with a walk-way three feet wide.

In seventeen years the plant has grown from one board-making machine with an annual capacity of 18 million square feet to a position as the world's largest manufacturer of structural insulation. Seven board machines now give the plant a total daily production capacity of 1,500,000 square feet of Celotex. These products are shipped all over the world.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS plant is used as a molasses terminal for the purpose of storing and distributing imported and domestic molasses.



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Fir and Yellow Pine Lumber

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On Intracoastal Canal

Uptown 4010

Harvey, Louisiana

This molasses, imported by boat and distributed by tank car, is used mainly in the manufacture of cattle feed. The plant has been in operation since 1914.

LOUISIANA TERMINAL COMPANY, a division of the Aluminum Corporation of America, established its plant at Westwego in 1929. This company handles bauxite imports by steamer from Dutch and British Guiana, and forwards the shipments by rail to East St. Louis to be used in the manufacture of aluminum and aluminum paints.

GENERAL AMERICAN TANK STORAGE TERMINAL'S plant has been in operation since 1933. This plant is equipped for barreling, and handles light and crude petroleum products, lubricating oils, benzol products and special liquid commodities. Coastwise and export business is handled by this terminal.

The SINCLAIR REFINING COMPANY, Westwego Terminal, has handled light oils, gasoline and kerosene since 1925. These products arrive by tanker from Houston, Texas, and are distributed by rail through the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky.

The NORTH AMERICAN TRADING & IMPORT COMPANY imports molasses from Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Java by ship. Louisiana molasses arrives by tank car. Both imported and domestic molasses are widely distributed by tank car, the former being used in the mixing of cattle feed. This plant was established in 1931.

The AVONDALE MARINE WAYS, INC., established early in 1938, is engaged in the building, cleaning, painting, testing and repairing of tugs, tow boats, dredges, barges, lighters and other craft. The dry-dock facilities are capable of handling craft weighing 1000 tons, and at zero river gauge, boats having drafts up to 9 feet can be handled.

The Avondale Terminals of the SOUTHPORT PETROLEUM COMPANY were established in July, 1936. This company handles and distributes a complete line of petroleum products, which come to the Terminal wharves from Texas City by rail and by barge through the Intracoastal Canal. Barge traffic is carried on by the Southport Transit Company, a Texas corporation. Products are distributed throughout the southeastern territory to the Atlantic Seaboard.

This company has recently organized HIOTANE SALES, INC., a Louisiana corporation, for the purpose of constructing and operating service stations. The management expects to establish a blending plant at Avondale in the near future. In operation less than three years, the Southport Petroleum Company has already created employment for 250 families.

An interesting West Bank industry is that of moss ginning. The raw Spanish moss is obtained from trees in the swamps, is thoroughly dried in the sunshine, then crushed to break up any twigs that might have been included in the gathering process. Next it is combed to remove foreign substances, then shaken for further cleaning, and finally compressed into bales weighing approximately 150 pounds. This moss goes to furniture manufacturers the country over for use in upholstering. It has been found to excel other material for

HOW CELOTEX HAS RE-SHAPED THE BUILDING STANDARDS OF THE WORLD!

One Man's Vision Transformed Waste to Wealth, and Gave America a New and Basic Construction Material

Until the close of the World War, the search for a more efficient and more economical insulation material was one which claimed the energies and imagination of scores of chemists, scientific researchers, and engineers.

Among the searchers was B. G. DAHLBERG, whose interest in the subject was commercial as well as scientific, because of his long background as an executive of the paper and pulp industries.

Wood, cornstalks, flax, cereal, straws, hemp and various other fibres were tested and found wanting.

Then the search came to a happy end in the sugar mills of Louisiana. In sugar cane *bagasse* Dahlberg found his answer. Bagasse is the fibre of the sugar cane left after the extraction of sugar.

To the sugar industry, bagasse was a problem. *They knew, at that time, of no use for the material.* And because of its imperishable qualities, its resistance to decay, the disposition of

bagasse was a matter of concern to the sugar interests.

It was this very permanence that led Dahlberg and his associates to a keenly analytical investigation of bagasse. *The fruits of their research are apparent today in Celotex products.*

Celotex products are known and used the world over. Because of them, *building construction is a different and a better thing.* Homes, office buildings, industrial plants, and all types of institutions are today better places in which to live or work because of Dahlberg's discovery.

And that same pioneering spirit which led Dahlberg and his fellow-workers *through maze after maze of investigation still prompts the thoughts and the deeds of The Celotex Corporation*—evidenced, for example, by the expansion into the asphalt roofing field last year. It is a progressive spirit which leads to constant improvement and better products with each passing year!

CELOTEX

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The word Celotex is a brand name identifying a group of products marketed by The Celotex Corporation and is protected as a trade mark shown elsewhere in this advertisement.

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION

Marrero, La.

Chicago, Ill.

this purpose, as cotton lumps when used in this manner and palm fibre invites insects. The moss ginners of Jefferson include DAVE MEYER, DAN ROBIN, WESTWEGO MOSS CO., and CRESCENT MOSS CO.

Shrimp packers in the vicinity of Westwego include CUTCHER CANNING CO., ED MARTIN SEAFOOD CO., DUNBAR-DUKATE CO., and ROBINSON CANNING CO.

Another of Jefferson Parish's unique industries is operated deep in the Barataria country, where the FISHER SHRIMP CO. and the QUONG SUN COMPANY sun dries shrimp for bulk export to the Pacific Coast, Cuba, South America, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands. This business has been carried on since 1873.

The industrial district along the Intracoastal Canal boasts the largest shrimp canning plant in the United States. It is that of the SOUTHERN SHELL FISH COMPANY, INC., established in 1915. The shrimp come from the waters between Morgan City, La., and the Mississippi Sound. Many come from Lake Salvador, Grand Lake and Little Lake. At this plant the shrimp are canned and distributed throughout the United States. Exports are made to England, Australia and Africa.

Also included in this district are CHAS. PERRIN, TRUCKING & WAREHOUSE CO., J. RAY McDERMOTT & CO., AMERICAN IRON & MACHINE WORKS, CO., A. G. THOMAS CO., HARVEY LUMBER & SUPPLY CO., and the HARVEY CANAL SHIPYARD AND MACHINE SHOP. Fueling stations for boats on the canal are maintained by the GULF REFINING COMPANY,

General American Tank Storage Terminals at Westwego, in Jefferson's west bank industrial center. To the left of the picture may be seen the yards of the Texas Pacific-Missouri Pacific Terminal Railroad.





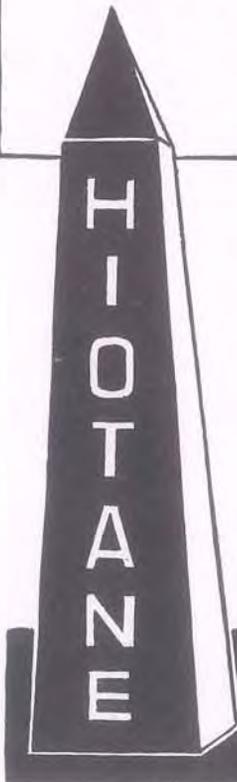
the 1939 GASOLINE

HIOTANE gives more power...
more mileage...superior perform-
ance...longer motor life.

HIOTANE is refined by the
SOUTHPORT PETROLEUM CO.,
one of the largest independent re-
finers in the South...

HIOTANE IS AVAILABLE IN
YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD.

at No Increase in Price



HIOTANE

"As New As Tomorrow"

TEXAS COMPANY, STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF LOUISIANA, and the PAN AMERICAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION.

The industries located on the East Bank of the Mississippi are listed below:

THE GREAT SOUTHERN BOX COMPANY, INC. established a wire-bound wooden box plant in 1926, and in 1935 added a plant for the manufacture of corrugated paper board boxes.

Veneer for the wire-bound boxes comes from Mississippi; and the corrugated material, which is pure Kraft board, is obtained from Arkansas, Florida and South Carolina. The wire-bound plant, one of the largest in the South, produces boxes for distribution over the middle West, and citrus crates are made for packers in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Corrugated boxes are distributed over Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

The CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY, INC., a branch of Jahncke Service, Inc., since 1930, has been engaged in the manufacture of machine made and poured concrete pipe. This pipe is made of Louisiana materials and is distributed over the state, most of it being used in Jefferson Parish and the New Orleans area.

ARMOUR & COMPANY FERTILIZER WORKS, established at Shrewsbury about 1900, manufactures commercial fertilizer and bone black.

The fertilizer is made up of animal bones from Armour packing houses throughout the United States, potash from Germany and the United States, and various other products obtained in the southern states. This product is distributed in Louisiana and Mississippi. Bone black is nationally distributed, and is sold to sugar refiners and syrup manufacturers. This plant does some export business to South American countries.

The LOUISIANA BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY was established in Kenner in 1886. This plant specializes in the manufacture of wooden boxes, egg cases, vegetable crates, oars, canoe paddles and handles. Raw material is obtained from Louisiana and Mississippi. About 80% of its products are distributed over the United States, and the remaining 20% exported to all parts of the world.

Pickles and mustard are packed, distributed over the United States and exported to Cuba by SQUIRE DINGEE COMPANY, established in 1930. Raw materials are obtained from Louisiana and Mississippi.

The MANCUSO BARREL & BOX COMPANY was established in Kenner about 20 years ago. From lumber obtained in the southern states, this plant manufactures tongue and groove barrels and boxes to accommodate shipments of vegetables, bottles, bread, fish, oils and paints. Products are distributed over the state of Louisiana.

FREIBERG MAHOGANY COMPANY, established in 1916 at Harahan, deals exclusively in foreign hardwoods, chiefly mahogany from Central America. Two plants are operated—a saw mill and a veneer plant, the woods having previously been cured by dry kiln and air drying. Products of this plant are distributed over the United States and to the United Kingdom. Ma-



The Southern Cotton Oil Co.

Manufacturers of

WESSON OIL

SNOWDRIFT SHORTENING

GRETNA, LOUISIANA





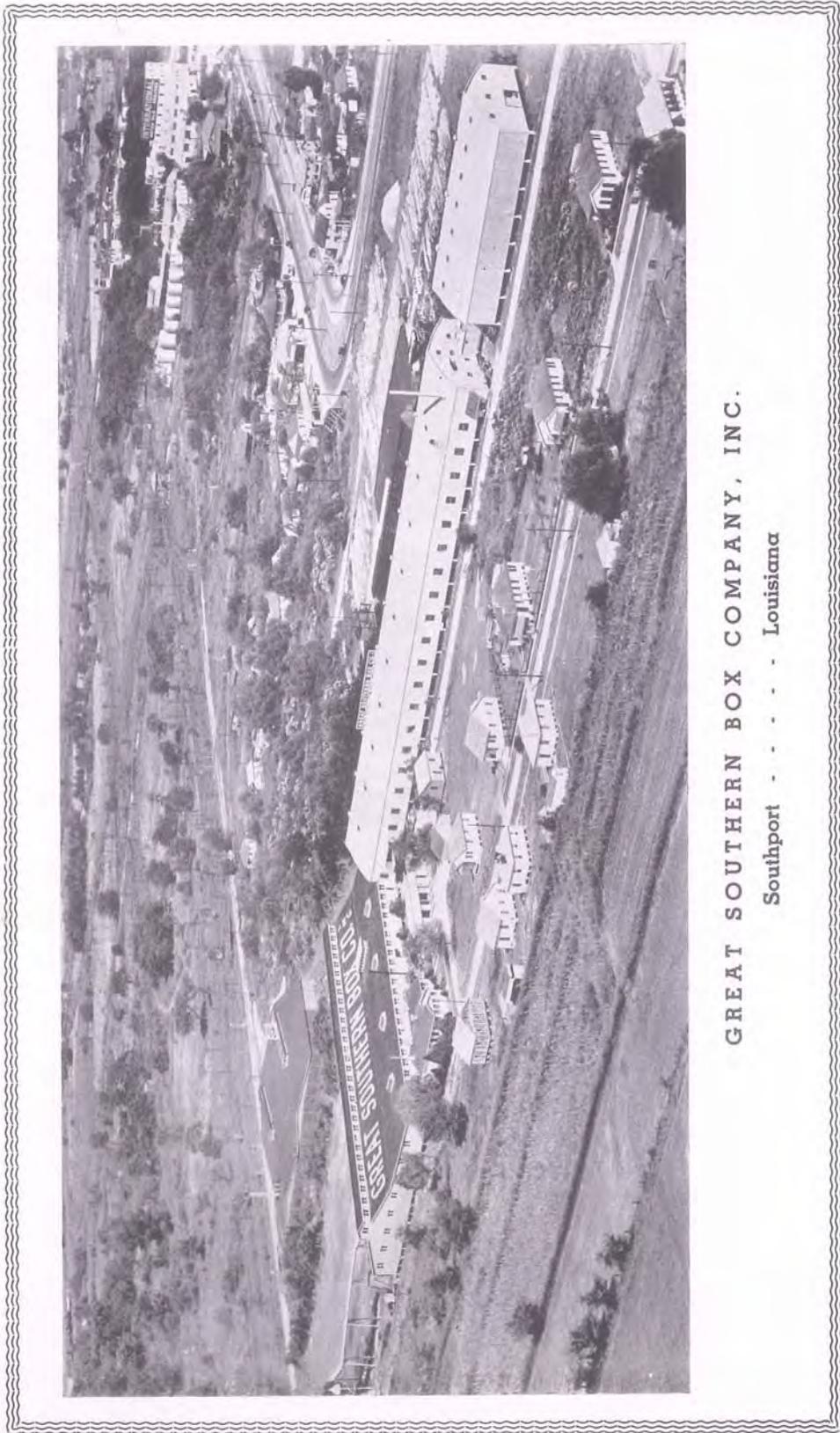
Ship at dock in Marrero. As part of the Port of New Orleans, Jefferson offers excellent shipping facilities.

hogany is used in the manufacture of furniture, pianos, radios, airplane propellers, caskets, boat building, novelties and interior decoration of homes and buildings. Another important use of mahogany, which the public seldom sees, is in pattern-making. Foundries and automobile manufacturers are the chief consumers of mahogany for this usage. Mahogany is preferred because of its ease in working and its fidelity to fashioned form.

Another prominent East Bank Jefferson plant is that of the INTERNATIONAL LUBRICANT CORP., established in 1929. Chiefly supplied by the Mid-Continent and Texas oil fields, this plant manufactures all types and kinds of greases for industrial and automotive use. All types of industrial and automotive oils are blended here. This plant also manufactures aluminum stearate, used chiefly in the manufacture of high grade greases and waterproofing materials. A barreling plant, handling all sizes of containers ranging in size from small cans to standard barrels, is operated for domestic distribution of the products to Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, the Eastern Seaboard, Middle-west and California. Products are also exported to most of the Latin-American nations.

The East Bank District includes two companies which are engaged in compressing and warehousing cotton. These are the NEW ORLEANS COMPRESS COMPANY, INC., and the SHIPPERS COMPRESS AND WAREHOUSE, INC.

Timber from Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama is treated in the Jefferson Parish plant of the AMERICAN CREOSOTE WORKS, INC. Timbers treated are principally of pine, but some cypress, oak and gum is used. There are two methods of treatment used at this plant, creosoting and Wolmanizing—both for the purpose of making timbers less susceptible to the



GREAT SOUTHERN BOX COMPANY, INC.

Southport Louisiana

ravages of water, weather and termites. This plant is one of the largest in the country, and boasts two of the largest cylinders in existence, both being nine feet in diameter and 172 feet in length. Two wharves are operated at the plant—one for the import of oil, and the other for outbound material for export or coast-wise business. The treated timbers are distributed throughout Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Tennessee. Exports are made to the West Indies, Central and South America. Shipments are also made coast-wise to New York, and occasionally are made to California, via Panama Canal.

The only mechanical wheel foundry in the South is that of the PULLMAN STANDARD CAR MANUFACTURING CO., New Orleans Car Wheel Plant, established near Southport in Jefferson Parish in 1927. This company manufacturers chilled tread cast iron wheels for freight cars and street cars, and small wheels for industrial service. Most modern production methods are used at this plant, all moulding and foundry work being done by machine. The plant has a capacity of 300 wheels per day, and the wheels are distributed by rail within a radius of about 200 miles of the plant. Exports are shipped to Cuba, Central and South America.

We have touched on the industrial advantages of Jefferson Parish and the activities of the industries themselves. These plants, engaged as they are in their many and varied pursuits, would seem to bear out our contention that Jefferson has the requisite features which industry seeks. There are yet available on both banks of the river and along the Intracoastal Canal very attractive sites which can be secured at reasonable prices. Jefferson Parish claims one of the lowest tax assessment rates in the country, and moreover, offers ten-year tax exemption to all new industries. So we think the term "Industrial Bright Spot" is well deserved, and we look forward to a time when Jefferson Parish will be recognized as one of America's most outstanding industrial centers.



18 PERCENT OF AMERICA'S HOMES ARE IN THE AREA SERVED



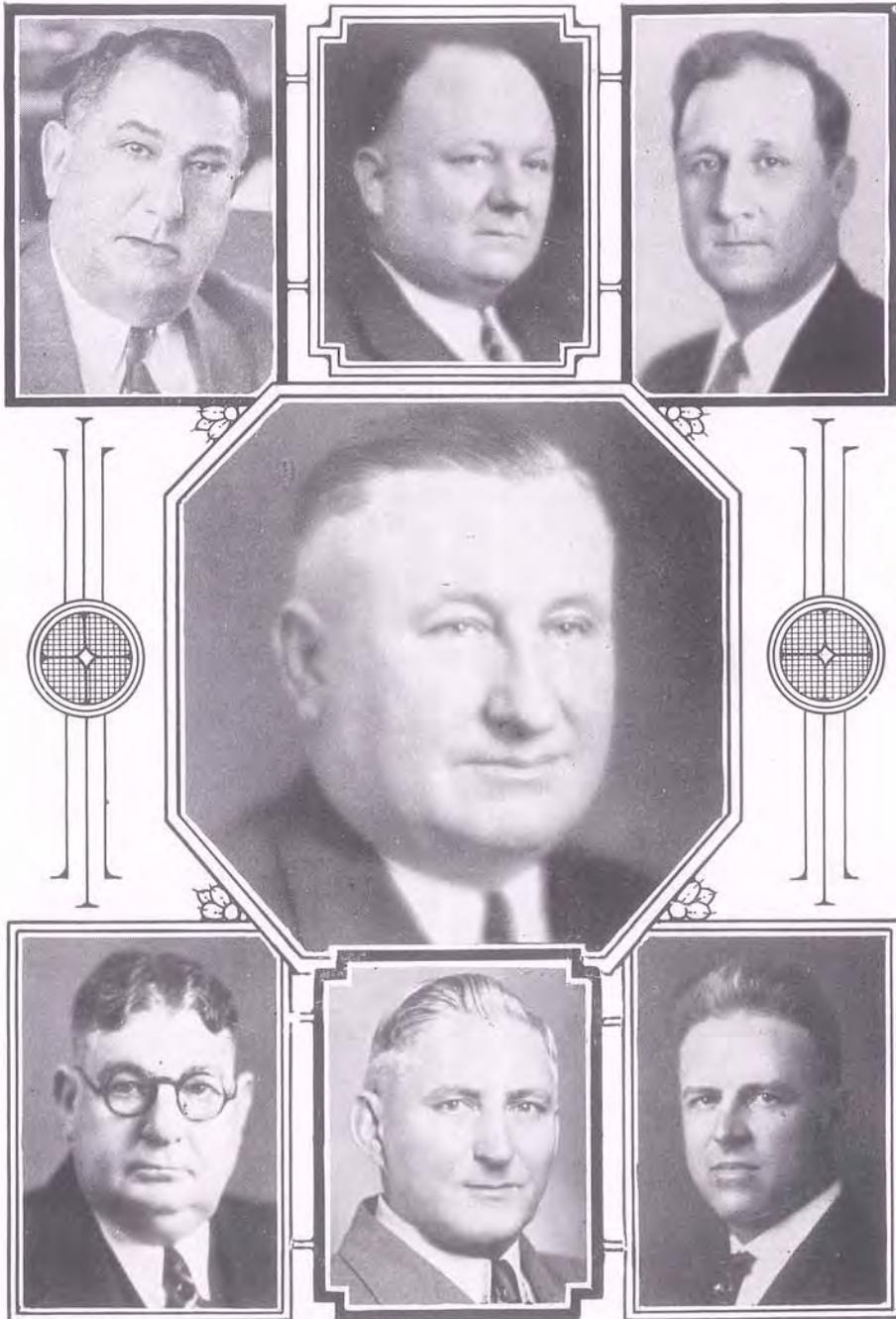
BY THIS
 PLANT AT
 MARRERO, LOUISIANA



Johns-Manville's Marrero plant serves the southeastern and southwestern part of the United States, as well as parts of Central America, with asbestos-cement shingles, asphalt roofing and shingles, roof cements and putties.

The plant provides employment for approximately 300 people, most of whom are heads of families. It sends thousands of dollars out into the Jefferson Parish community each year in the form of Johns-Manville payrolls, taxes and local purchases of factory necessities.

As in other locations where Johns-Manville does business, the Marrero factory tries to contribute to the welfare of the community and, like a citizen of this town, to perform its rightful civic duties.



Left top—Hon. Jules G. Fisher, State Senator. Center top—Hon. George Heebe, Jr., Assessor. Right top—Hon. Alvin T. Stumpf, State Representative. Center—Hon. Frank J. Clancy, Sheriff and Tax Collector. Lower left—Hon. Weaver R. Toledano, President, Police Jury. Lower center—Hon. Albert Cantrelle, President Pro. Tem., Police Jury. Lower right—Dr. M. M. Odom, Coroner.



Barataria Tavern

AT LAFITTE

SEA FOODS OUR SPECIALTY



PRIVATE DINING ROOMS



TOURIST CABINS IN CONNECTION

BOATS FOR HIRE



L. J. MAUS

L. D. GOOSE BAYOU 5221



Left top—Hon. John E. Fleury, District Attorney. Right top—Hon. L. Robert Rivarde, Judge, 24th Judicial District Court. Center—Hon. A. T. Higgins, of Jefferson Parish, Judge of the Louisiana Supreme Court. Lower left—Hon. E. Howard McCaleb, of Jefferson Parish, Judge of the Court of Appeals. Lower center—Hon. Vic A. Pitre, Clerk of Court. Lower right—Hon. Ernest M. Conzelmann, Assistant District Attorney.

...more than
3000 Neighbors

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YOUR DEPENDABLE NATURAL GAS SERVICE

■ Look around you there probably are United Gas employes in your neighborhood. These employes are good neighbors. A majority of them own their own homes. All of them are good citizens, willing and proud to contribute their share in building the communities in which they live.

■ It takes more than a Gas well and a pipe line to serve Natural Gas to our customers. The daily efforts of more than 3,000 persons are necessary to keep a never-failing supply of Natural Gas flowing into homes and industry twenty-four hours a day.

■ In the dead of winter nights, at blistering noontides in summer, employes of this Company are on the job to make sure that Natural Gas service does not fail. Their sense of responsibility in maintaining a high standard of service is reflected in the record they have established. It is a record for dependability of which any Company might be proud.

DEPENDABLE NATURAL GAS SERVICE DOESN'T JUST HAPPEN

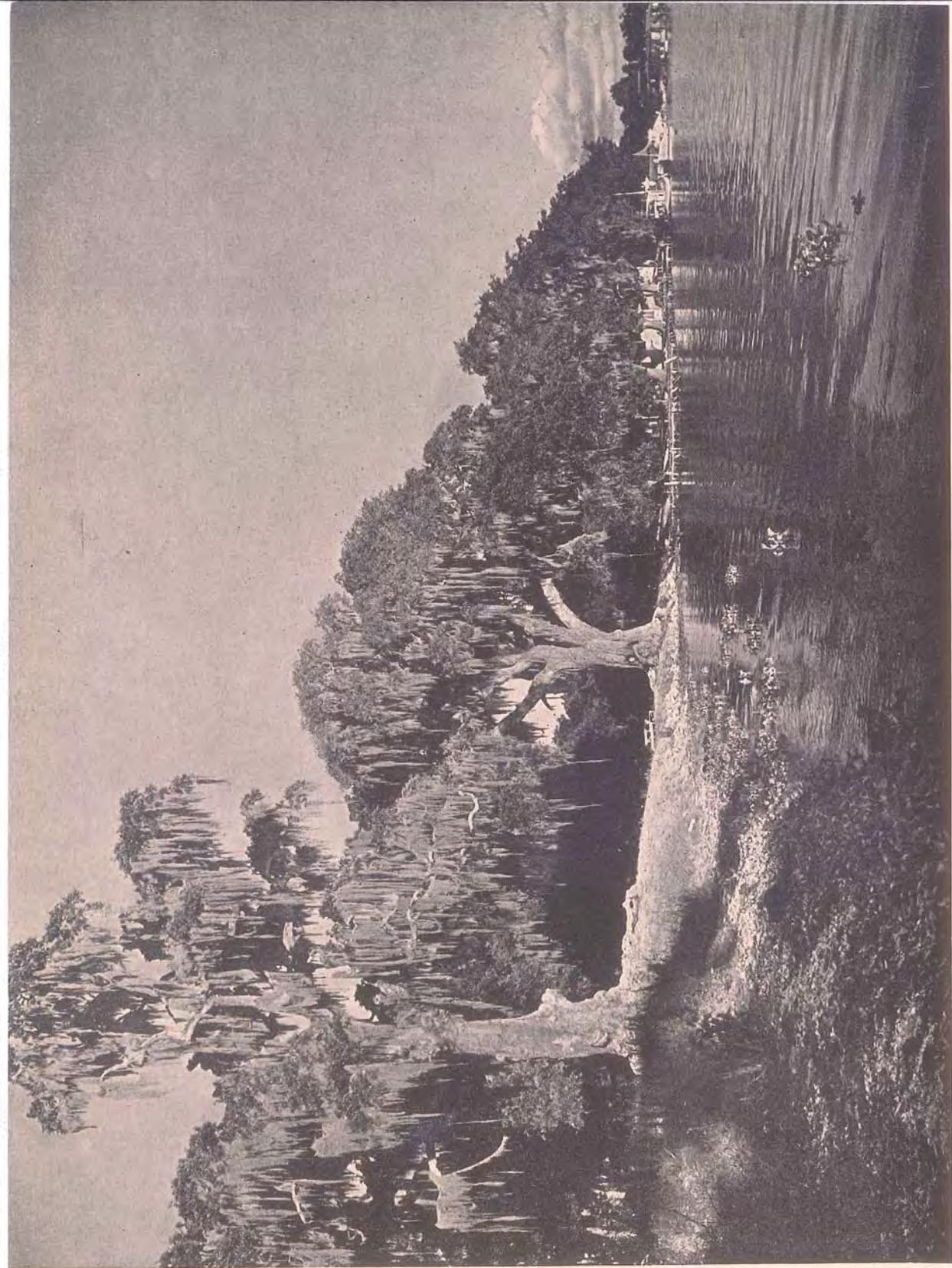
UNITED GAS
PIPE LINE COMPANY

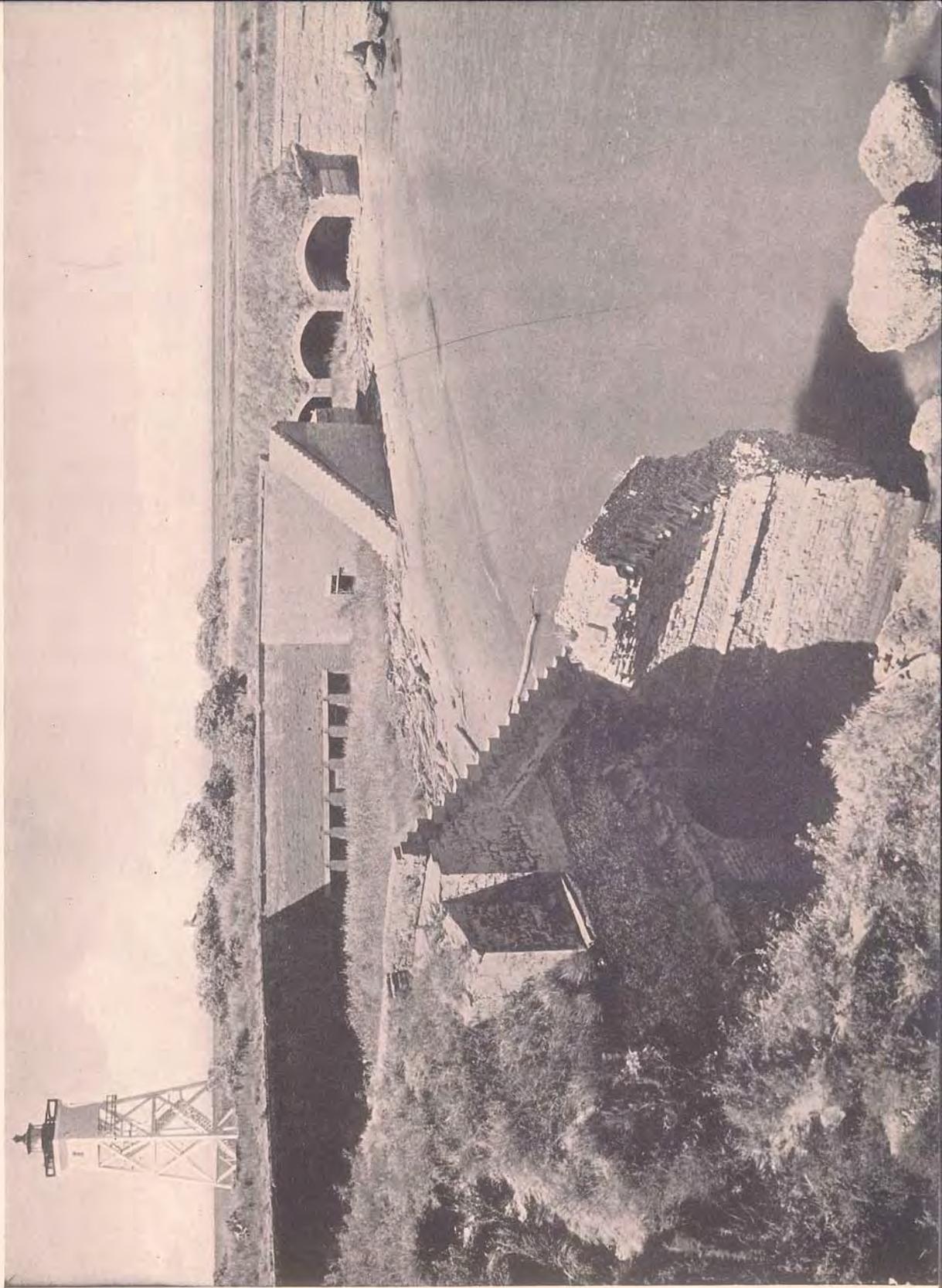
Pictorial Section

*T*HE Jefferson Parish Yearly Review for 1939 presents a series of remarkable photographs of Jefferson Parish scenes. Six of these pictures were taken by William Vandivert, of Chicago and New York, internationally known photographer, while on a recent vacation in Jefferson Parish. Mr. Vandivert is a staff photographer of LIFE, weekly picture magazine with international circulation, published in the Time-Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York. All six photographs are copyrighted by Mr. Vandivert. Reproduction is forbidden.

Towering oaks, centuries old, bearded with Spanish moss, grow out of a great shell-mound, site of prehistoric Indian village, and brood through the years upon the waters of Berthoud's Cove where three bayous meet and water hyacinths form floating patterns of beauty. Fleming Plantation waterfront in foreground and Felix Favadora's Fleming Canal Store and moored bayou luggers in right background.

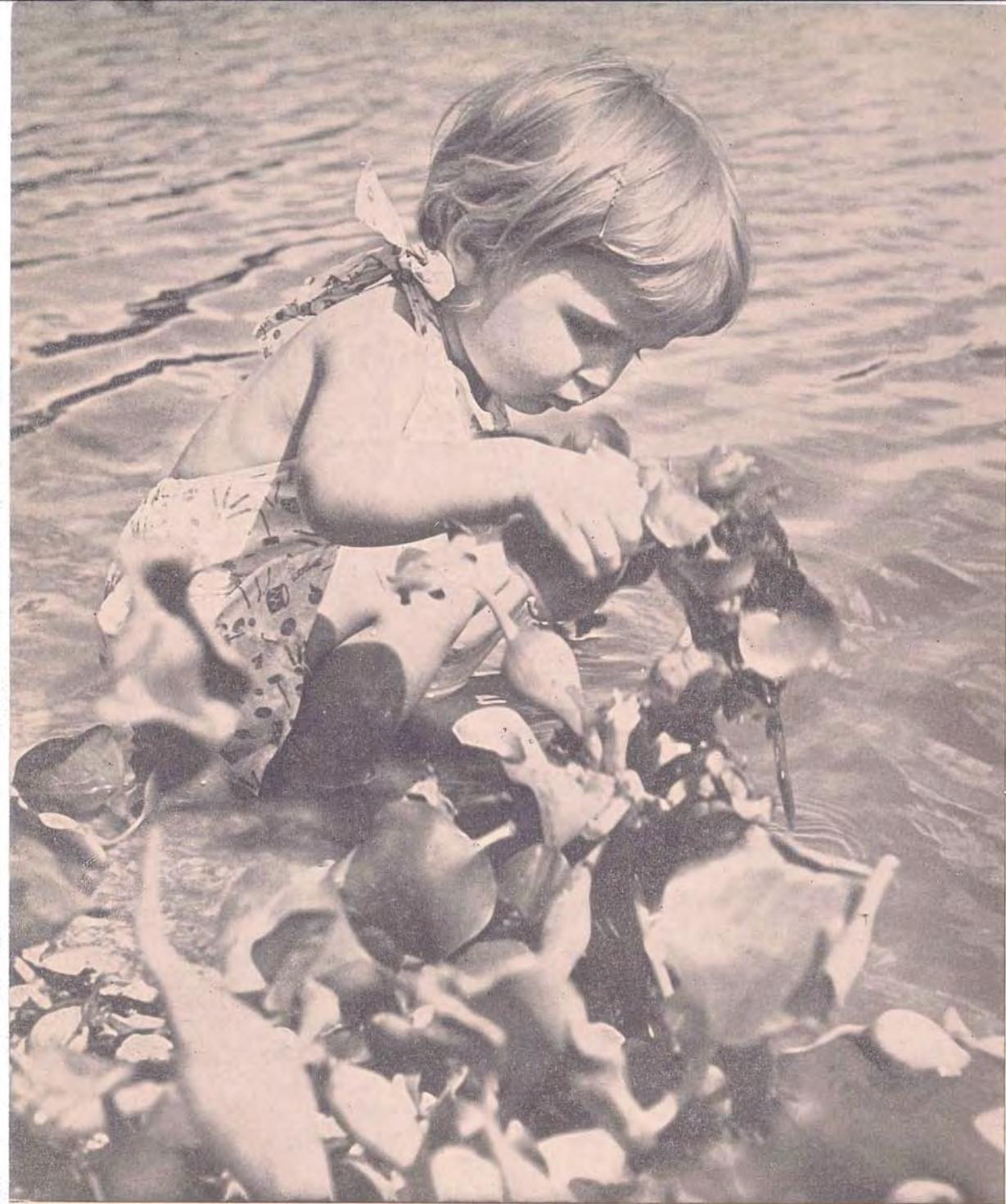
—Photo by
William Vandivert.
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View through storm-breached south wall of Fort Livingston, Grande Terre, showing shattered brick and masonry, stairs of Massachusetts granite, and openings for quarters of garrison in the walls. So thick are these walls that hundreds of men could be housed within them.

—Photo by
William Vandivert.
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Little AVIS LOU FLEMING, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Reed Fleming of Fleming Plantation in the Barataria section of Jefferson Parish, wades into Berthoud's Cove to study the floating hyacinths, with their jade-green leaves and delicate lilac blossoms.

—Photo by William Vandivert.
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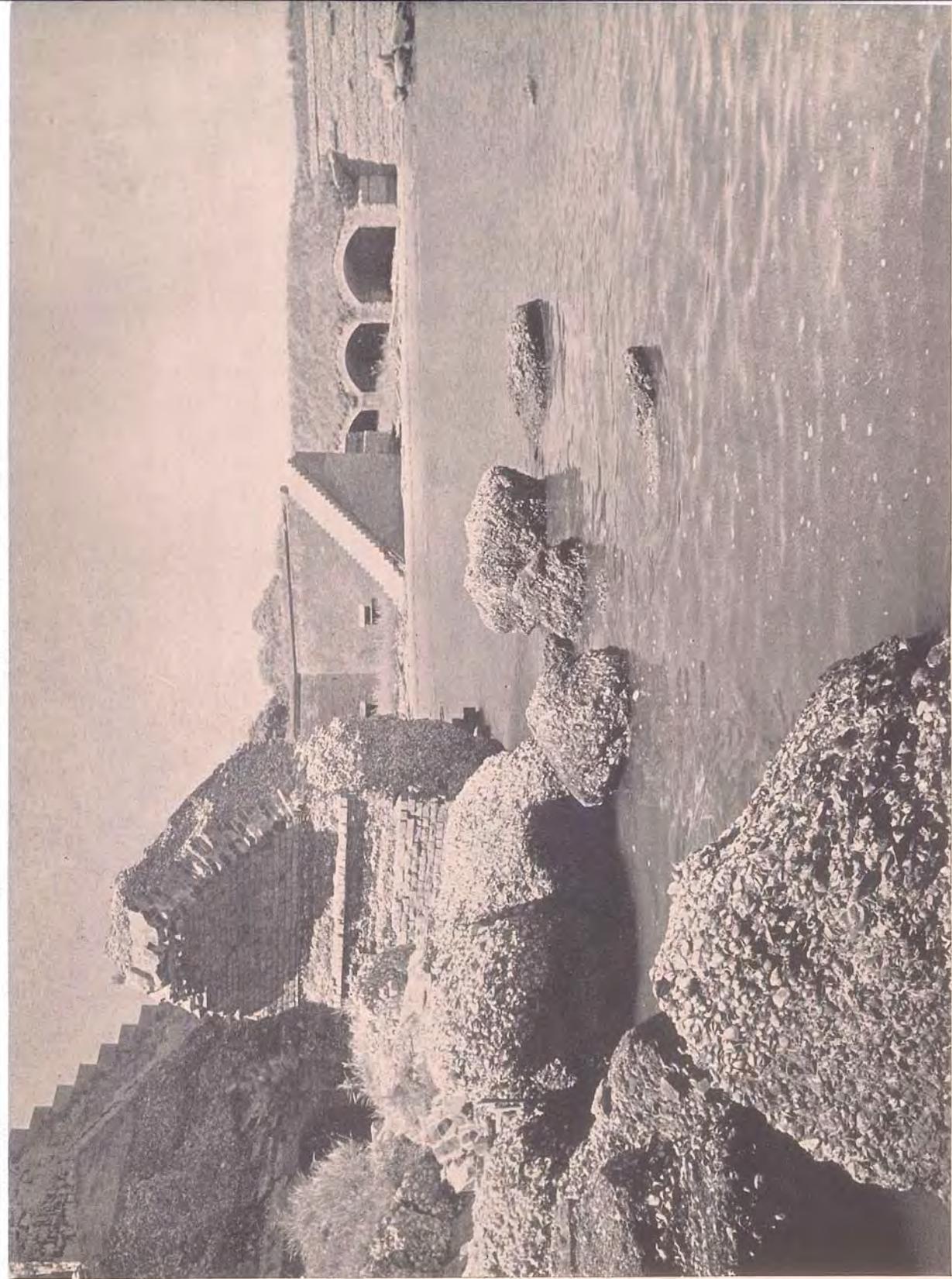


Vista of sheer beauty framed by ancient arching oak draped with silvery-green Spanish moss, looking out from park of Fleming Plantation, in the Barataria section of Jefferson Parish, where Big Barataria Bayou flows out of Berthoud's Cove to reach the Gulf of Mexico miles below.

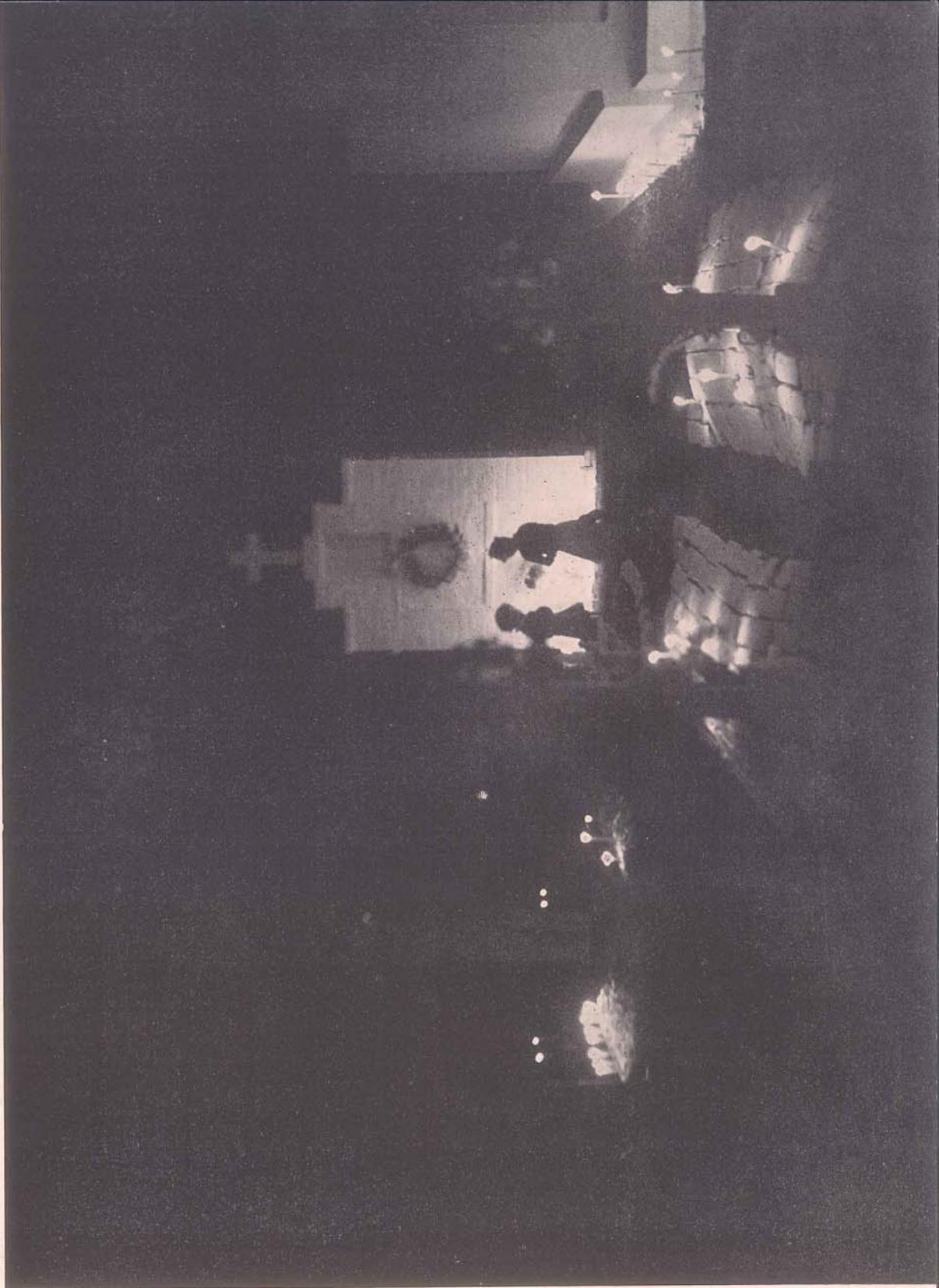
—Photo by William Vandivert.
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Peace broods now where the 1915 hurricane shattered the ramparts of historic Fort Livingston, long-abandoned United States coastal defense fortification, on western end of Grande Terre, Jefferson Parish sea island, once the site of the fort, slave barracks, warehouses, privateer-pirate and slave-raider of Baratania, and his swashbuckling crew, who later fought under Andrew Jackson at the Battle of New Orleans.

—Photo by
William Vandivert.
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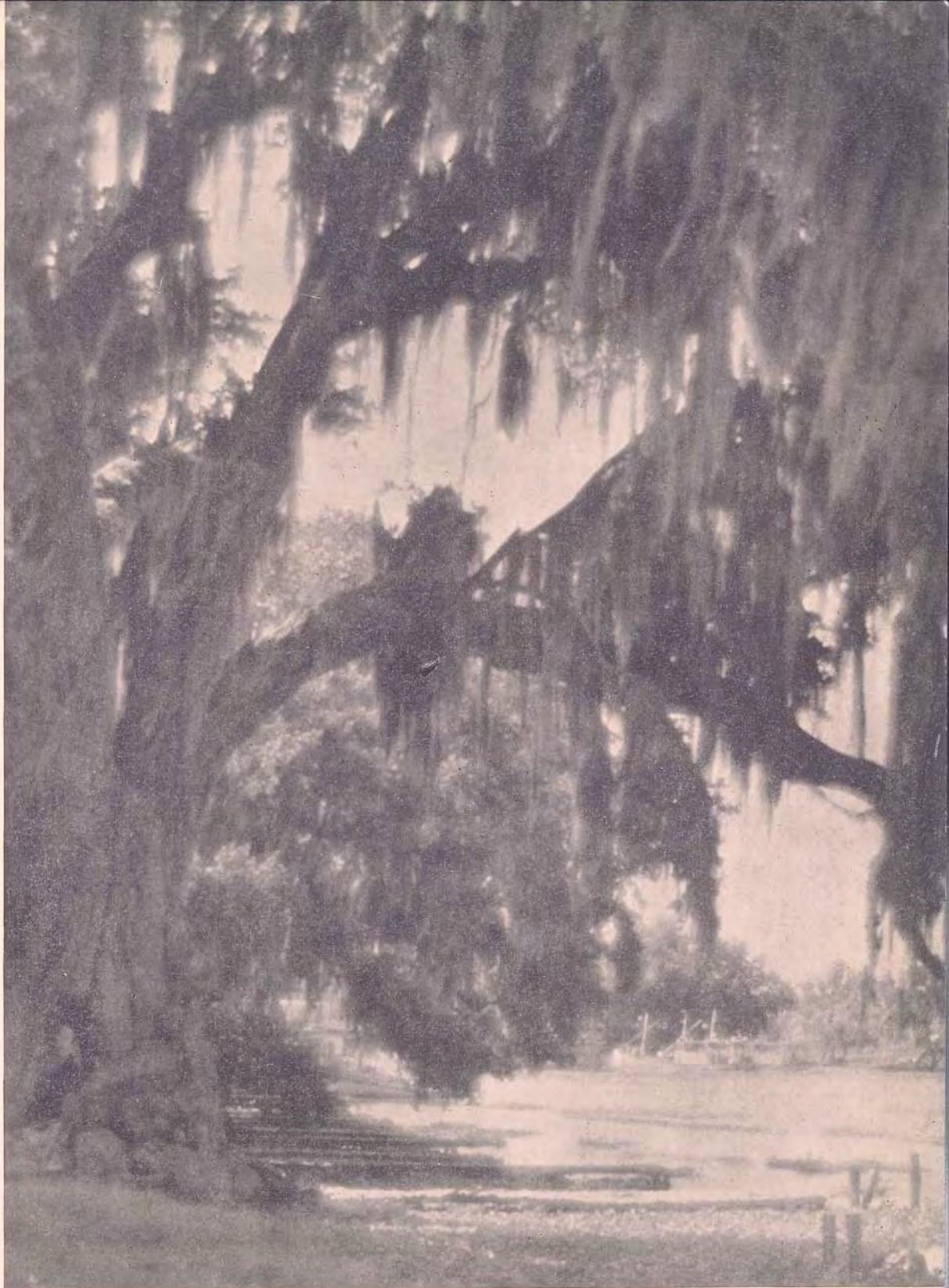
Candles flicker beneath the ancient oaks of the Lafitte Cemetery in this generations-old observance of All Saints' night. The graveyard holds no terrors for these people, as they meet to burn candles and pray for their dead.





PRISCILLA MOON FLEMING, VALERIE MADELINE FLEMING and MEIGS FROST FLEMING, children of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Reed Fleming of Fleming Plantation in the Barataria section of Jefferson Parish, wade out amid the floating hyacinths in Berthoud's Cove seeking the legendary Old King Crab, ruler of the bayou waters.

—Photo by William Vandivert.
Copyright by William Vandivert.
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The luggers at Fleming Park find shelter beneath the overhanging oaks.

—Photo by Delcroix.

An aerial view of the surf at Grand Isle, showing only a tip of the island's eight miles of perfect beach. The surf bathing at Grand Isle is unequalled in few places.

—Photo by Winans.

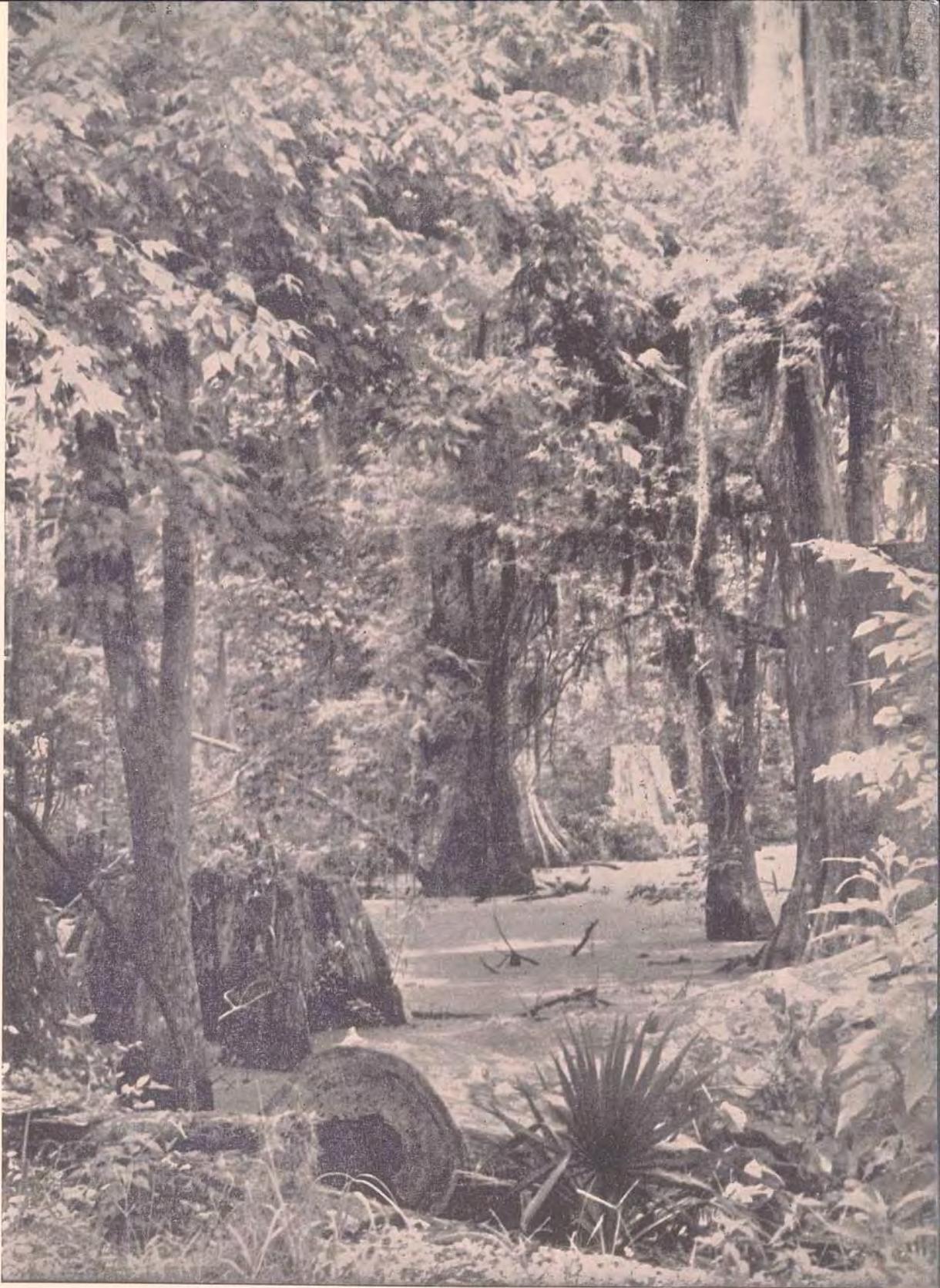


Grand Coquille, on the shores of Lake Salvador, deep in the coastal marshes of Jefferson. The magnificent live oaks so typical of this region grow only on ridges, or "chenieres", which take their name from the French "chene", or oak.



On the river batture at Shrewsbury. Through the willows may be seen the Mississippi, at this point almost a mile wide.

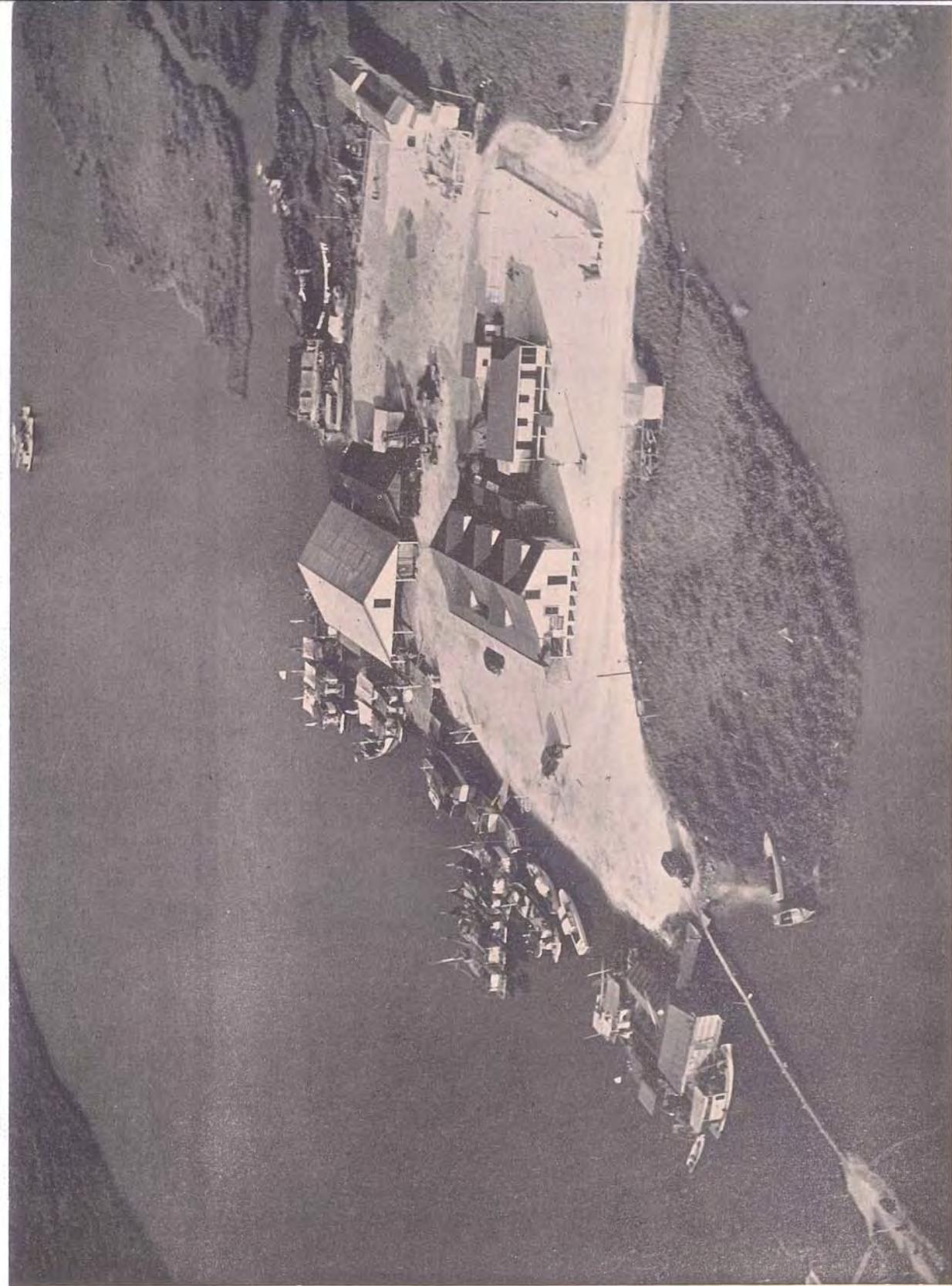
—Photo by Delcroix.



The fearsome beauty of the cypress swamp is here enlivened by the swamp maple, which in spring and fall blazes with scarlet leaves.

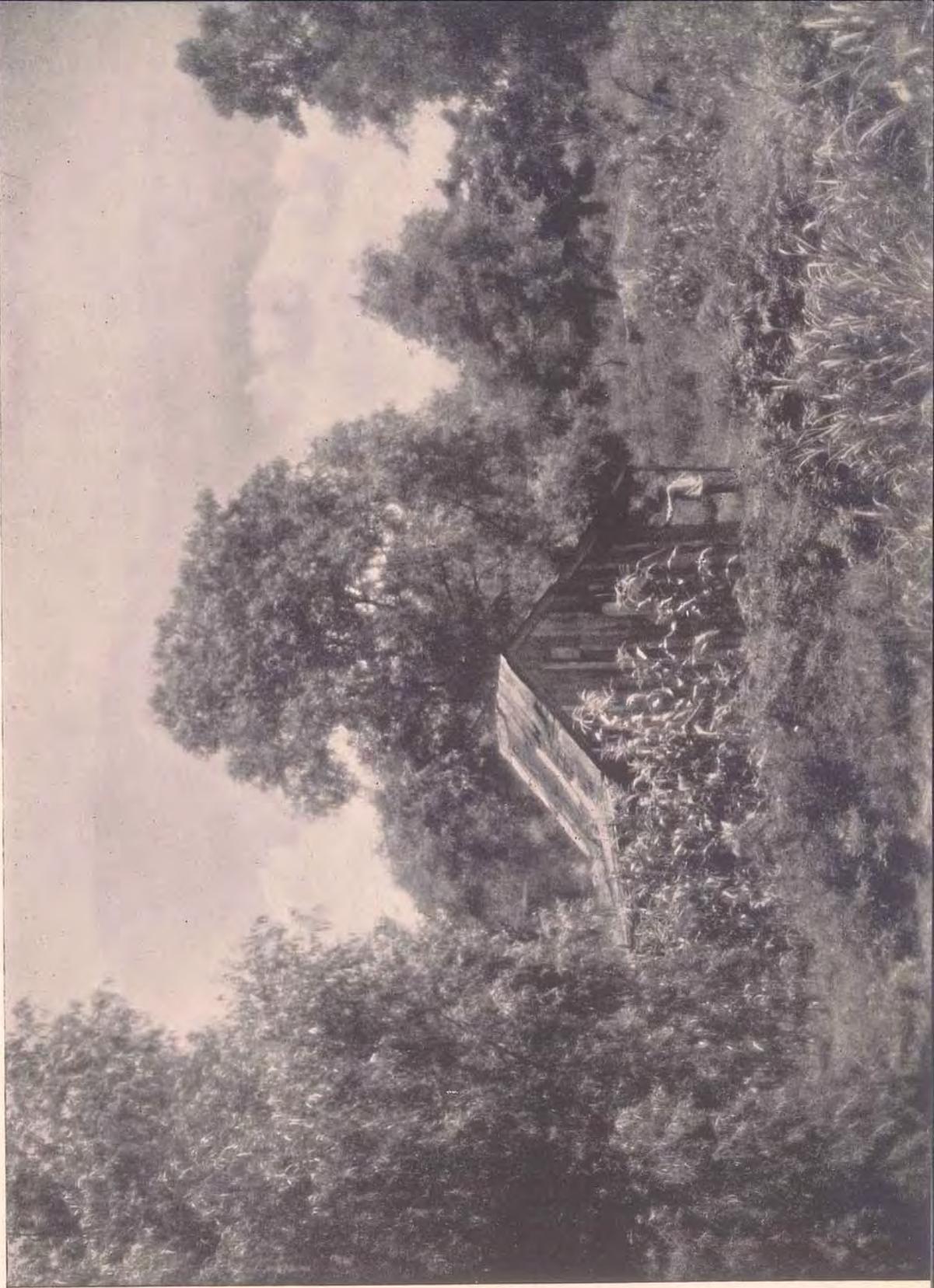
—Photo by Martin.

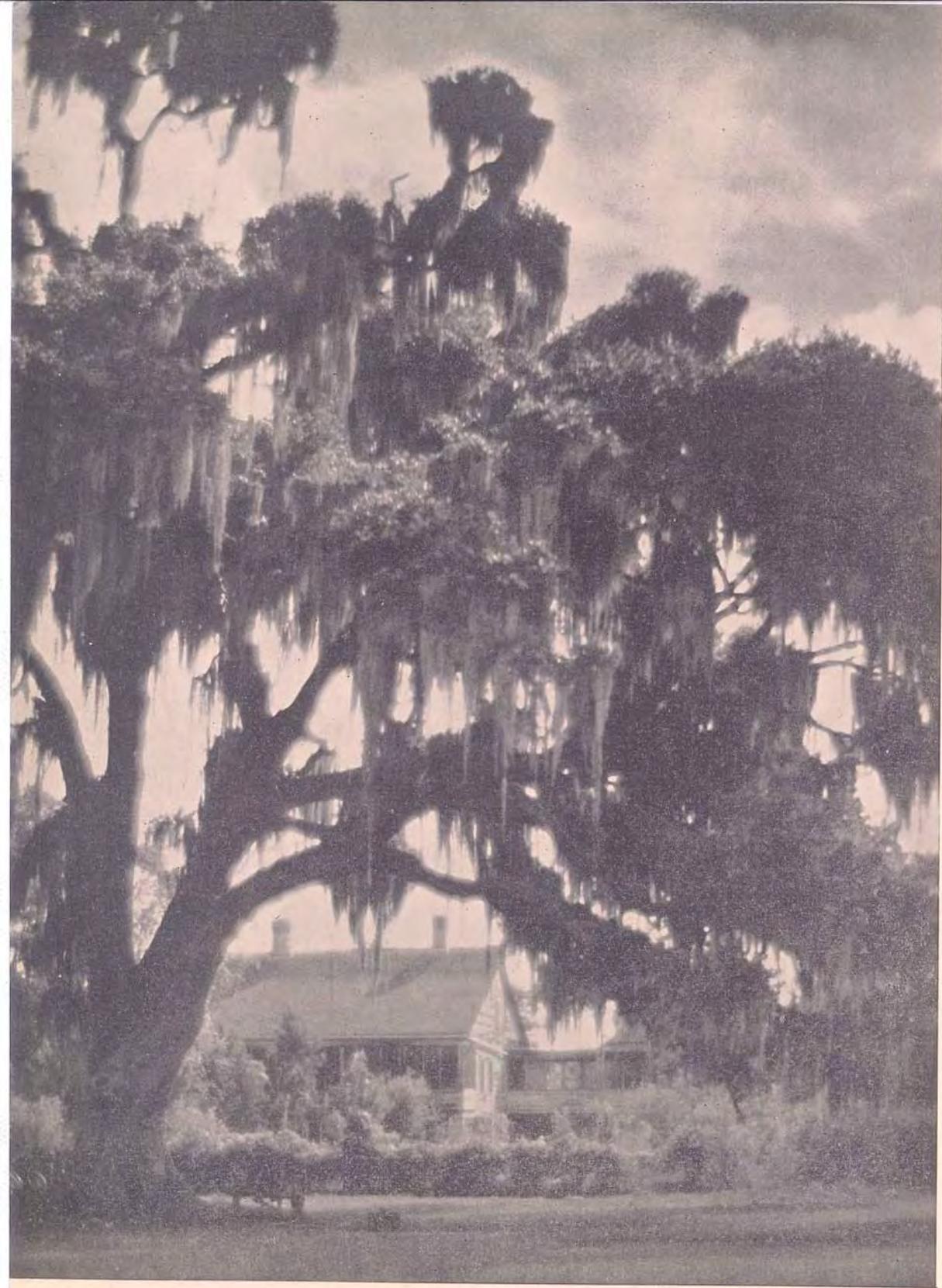
An aerial view of Forrest Millet's landing on Bayou Rigaud, Grand Isle. Bayou Rigaud forms a safe and convenient yachting harbor for sportsmen who come to Grand Isle to enjoy its year-round hunting and fishing.



—Photo by Winans.

A negro cabin behind Shrewsbury, on the east bank of the Mississippi. While greatly different from the dreamy bayou country, this scene is typical of Jefferson Parish.





The old plantation home at Berthoud's. This home has passed from the Berthoud family, and is now occupied by the two elder Fleming brothers and Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Reed Fleming and their children.

—Photo by Delcroix

Tropical Trappers' Fur Frontier

Jefferson Parish, on the rim of the Gulf of Mexico, yearly sends hundreds of thousands of pelts of rich fur into the world's markets.

MEIGS O. FROST

International Writer

Names in all languages are familiar in the everyday life of Jefferson Parish, Louisiana. English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Middle European, even Filipino and Malay names, are no novelty there. For more than two hundred years, those who have sailed into the port of New Orleans on ships from all over the world have crossed the West Bank levee, and many of them have stayed. But if you paged one of the most valuable residents of Jefferson Parish by his real name, you'd draw a blank look on thousands of Jefferson Parish faces.

"Call for Mr. Fiber Zibethicus Muridae!"

From Gretna, the parish seat, to Grand Isle, that would get you nowhere. But just you holler, "Muskrat!" and folks know what you're talking about. For the muskrat, whose name in the text-books of science is Fiber Zibethicus Muridae, means hundreds of thousands of dollars to Jefferson Parish folk every year the fur market isn't shot to pieces.

When the fur market booms, there's no telling how much the muskrat means to the trappers and their families. I know of a family that one season when pelt prices soared sat down at the end of some three months of trapping

A typical trappers' village on Harvey Canal No. 2 in Jefferson Parish.





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PURE-BRED GUERNSEYS

Grade A Raw Milk

Pasteurized Milk

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Cream



Marrero, Louisiana



Marsh where rats are caught. The shallow canal in which the pirogue rests is made by the trapper, who rakes the mud to each side.

in the marshes and counted \$7500.00 in their bank account. This past season it was routine for a family to get around \$1000.00 for those three months of trapping which end each February. No accurate, detailed figures ever have been compiled to show how many dollars those furry little muskrats have brought into the pockets of Jefferson Parish families, but the total runs high.

In the Fur and Wildlife Division of the Department of Conservation of the State of Louisiana, Armand P. Daspit, the director, appraises the whole Louisiana muskrat-trapping picture as normally bringing in \$6,000,000 a year to some 20,000 native Louisiana trappers, and furnishing a living for some 100,000 human beings connected directly or indirectly with the Louisiana fur-trapping industry. This has been going on for generations, rising at times to totals that seem unbelievable. For the muskrat is the God-given crop men harvest over more than 7,000,000 acres of Louisiana coastal marshland. Nature does the planting. Man need only harvest. And Jefferson Parish is in the front line of the Louisiana coastal parishes in any tabulation of muskrat statistics, with a large share of that natural wealth, and the men who know how to get it.

This is a strange situation to the popular mind, outside Louisiana. For when you say "fur-trapper" men think of Alaska and Canada; of trap-lines laid amid snowy forests; of trappers on webbed snow-shoes and teams of husky dogs "mushing" over the Arctic trails—and Louisiana is sub-tropical. Yet in the markets of the fur-dealing world, Louisiana sells more fur pelts than all Alaska and Canada combined! And that sterling Louisiana citizen, Mr. Fiber Zibethicus Muridae, alias "The Muskrat", alias "The Musquash", leads the list of fur-bearing animals men trap to sell.

The latest available statistics from the Louisiana Department of Conservation tells the story very simply in a few figures. For the 1937-1938 trapping



O'SHAUGHNESSY SERVICE, INC.

GEO. BERTSCH, Mgr. Station No. 2—Cedar 2346

ALPHONSE LOWE, Mgr. Station No. 1—Cedar 1760

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A. O'SHAUGHNESSY
President

"BOB" OTTERMAN
Vice-President

M. TURFITT
Secretary-Treasurer



A trapper with traps and poles. Where an amateur finds it almost impossible to even sit in a pirogue without capsizing, the trapper can stand, sit or kneel, paddle or pole, with perfect ease.



Four trappers setting out from their village to bring in the day's catch. In the three-month season each year, Louisiana trappers bring in an average of 3,000,000 pelts.



F. E. THIBODO, Owner

L. H. McINTIRE, Superintendent

DRAINAGE CONSTRUCTION CO.

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

Now Constructing Jefferson Parish's Million
Dollar Sewerage System



Two young trappers taking their catch. The traps are not baited but are in the narrow water-trails the muskrat makes for himself.



Resting on rat house. Made of woven marsh grasses and mud, these houses sometimes rise as high as four or five feet.



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LESON CHEVROLET

PETER LESON, Proprietor

Algiers 1530

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Gretna



season in Louisiana, these are the number of pelts trapped: Muskrats, 3,110,540. Opossums, 131,000. Raccoons, 87,300. Minks, 82,480. Otters, 920. Skunks, 48,500. Miscellaneous pelts, 2,700.

That's a total trapping season catch of 3,463,440 pelts, and that spells serious money in any language. Though the total has not been broken down into separate parishes, Jefferson Parish got a large, large share of that. Jefferson Parish, Lafourche Parish, Terrebonne Parish, St. Mary Parish, Calcasieu Parish, these are the front rank of the fur-trapping army.

The trapper isn't a tramp. He is a business man with an investment in plant and equipment. He has to have a steady-going, well-built gasoline boat of the lugger type so familiar on the endless miles of winding bayous, the wide



Home at the end of the day. The day's catch may be seen in the bow of the boat.



JEFFERSON DEMOCRAT

Official Journal of the

PARISH of JEFFERSON

SINCE 1896

GRETNA

LOUISIANA



lakes, the bayous that indent the coastal marshes. He has to have pirogues, those narrow, needle-pointed craft in which the natives balance with the seeming ease of a trick bicycle-rider or a tight-rope walker, and out of which the amateur tumbles continually until he catches that trick of balance; the boats that are propelled by pole or paddle, and have so shallow a draft that trappers tell you with a grin: "Man, a good pirogue, she'll navigate in a heavy dew." He has to have several hundred traps, for he is allowed by law to lay 250 of them on his trap-lines, and there are losses and replacements. He has to have hundreds of wire "stretchers," that look like the letter "U" and springily stretch the natural night shirt of the muskrat, after it has been skinned off in one piece, to look like a big furry mitten without a thumb. He has to have



In skinning a rat, the pelts are removed in one piece, the entire operation taking a skilled man only 30 seconds.

Fisher Shrimp Co., Inc.

Plants

CABINASH, LA.

GRAND ISLE, LA.



PACKERS OF SUN-DRIED SHRIMP



Postoffice: Cabinash, La.

New Orleans Office: 822 Perdido St.

boat equipment and skinning knives and, strangely, he has to have a wash-tub and a clothes-wringer, just like the washerwoman. For after the pelt has been peeled off the muskrat, little fragments of raw muskrat meat cling to the inner side. It used to be a slow job to scrape them off with a dull blade, just as the Indians did with a stone knife before the white man came. Then some unknown genius discovered that if you run the wet pelt through a clothes-wringer, just the way the washerwoman runs a shirt through it, the rubber rollers squeeze out all the little particles of raw flesh and leave the pelt clean for drying and baling. Then, too, the trapper has to have a shack or cabin in which to live down in the coastal marshes while he is following his trap-lines. That, of course, means cooking stove and bed and food supplies



After the pelt is removed, tiny fragments of raw flesh still cling to the skin. Where once these were scraped by hand with a dull knife, they are now run through a clothes wringer, which performs the operation much more simply and quickly.

John Stumpf's Son

Established 1876



Awarded World's Medal



Manufacturer of

MAGIC HOODOO PRODUCTS and SANITARY SUPPLIES



Look for the Stump on Every Package



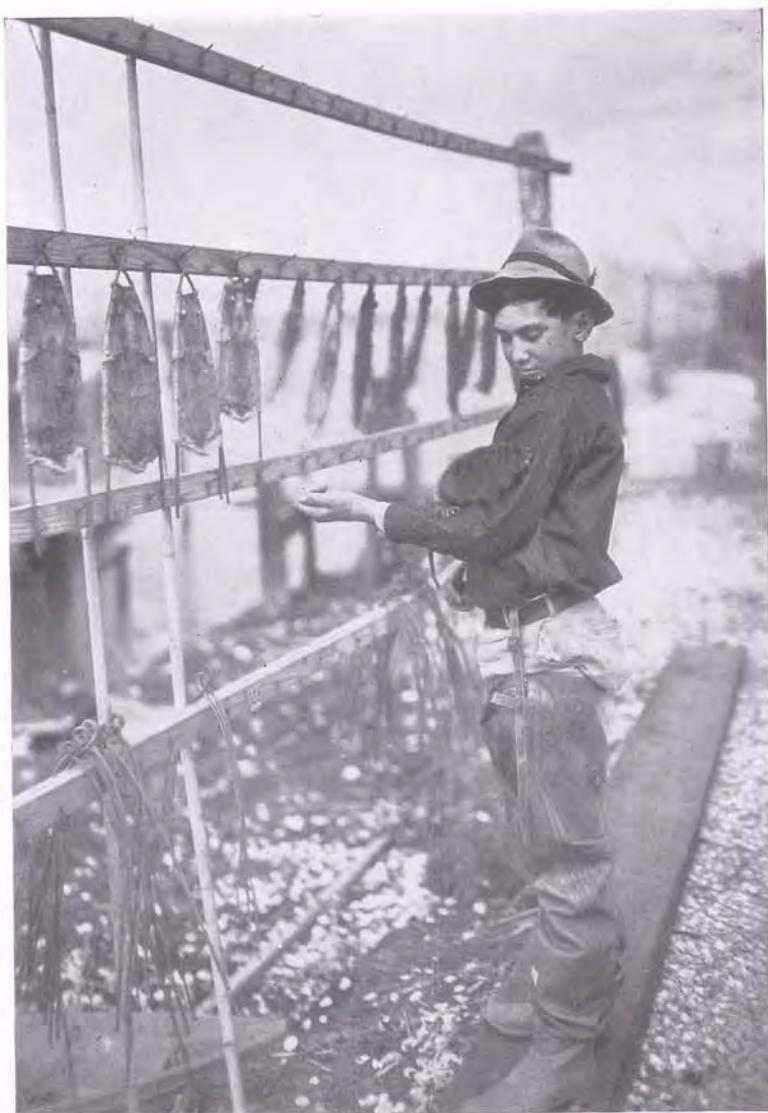
P. O. BOX 38

ALgiers 2103

Gretna, La.

and the normal household equipment of a hardy, hard-working outdoor man. So the trapper has an investment of somewhere between \$1200.00 and \$1500.00 in his business. Some have a great deal more.

Down in the Jefferson Parish marshes below Barataria, I have visited in trappers "shacks" that were comfortable, weather-tight homes, with modern household equipment. Modern roofing made them completely rainproof. Board-and-batten walls made them weatherproof. Copper screening made them mosquito-proof. Modern linoleum was on the floors. Kerosene-burning kitchen ranges prepared the food in aluminum kitchen utensils. Comfortable beds with modern mattresses and springs gave the weary trapper restful sleep at night. The outside world was there with him, by the magic of modern



The trappers' children sometimes catch and raise young muskrats as pets. "Jacko", on the arm of Carl Zar, is two months old.

In looking forward to the future growth of Jefferson Parish, our efforts are being put forth to building a greater friendship among its people in offering our services for their security and happiness.

Roy J. Martin.....Pres.
 H. F. Owsley.....Vice-Pres.
 H. F. Owsley, Jr.....Secty.
 Geo. E. Martin.....Treas.

MARTIN-OWSLEY, Inc.

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Kenner, Jefferson Parish
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with **Martin-Owsley, Inc.**

BALTER BUILDING, NEW ORLEANS



A trapper's cabin on the edge of the marsh. On the rack to the right may be seen muskrat pelts, hanging out to dry.



A rack of muskrat hides, drying in the sun. This is a typical backyard scene at a trapper's cabin.



River Parishes Lumber Co.

Kenner, La.

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L. D. LACOUR

CEdar 1016

Kenner 243

Lumber—Building Materials

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Life in a trapper's cabin is quite comfortable. These cabins are only temporary homes, used during the three-month trapping season.

radio. Canned foods supplemented the diet of fresh meat and fish caught in marsh and bayou and lake. Tobacco and jugs of California wines gave a touch of luxury and sociability, and there was always coffee, fresh-dripped, "black as sin, hot as the hinges of hell, strong as revival religion". And these trappers were not the silent, grim trappers of fiction, for their wives and children lived on the trap-lines with them. There at the wharf was the sturdy gasoline lugger. But often there were as well speedy cabin cruisers, for swift runs up the bayous and visits back to civilization in village and settlement.

There are much worse lives than those of Jefferson Parish trappers.

Some of them own the marshlands they trap. Others work with the land-owners, individuals or corporations, on a 50-50 basis, or sometimes, when fur is scarce, on a 65-35 basis, the trapper getting the big end.

Trapping is not their only resource. During other parts of the year they use their luggers as oystermen, shrimpers or commercial fishermen. They farm the waters and the marshes all around the calendar and all around the clock. And their adventures with wind and weather, storm and calm, stand in marked contrast with the prosaic lives of those who farm the inland acres, those who work at routine jobs.

Their children grow up steeped in trapping lore. They help on the trap-lines. They skin the pelts and wring them clean and stretch them and hang them up to dry. Many of them leave their bayou schools while the trapping season is on, and "catch back" at later sessions. In those bayou schools they prove how much they know of their fathers' business. Their "compositions" in English classes are masterpieces of juvenile knowledge of the sort of work

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that an adventurous boy loves. They tell all about the fur-trapping industry, like the little experts they are. They write about costs and prices, trapping technique, adventures in the marshes, storms they have weathered. They ornament these compositions with amazingly accurate drawings of luggers, pirogues, muskrat houses, trappers' shacks, drying racks, and muskrats themselves. Some of them catch and raise baby muskrats as pets, the way an inland child would raise a kitten or a puppy. They know their furs too.

They can explain to you, and do, if you get to be friends with them, how never a piece of a muskrat pelt is wasted, how it is divided into three parts; the back a dark brownish black, the sides a reddish or golden tint, the bellies silver whitish; and how the trimmings are used to help make felt hats.

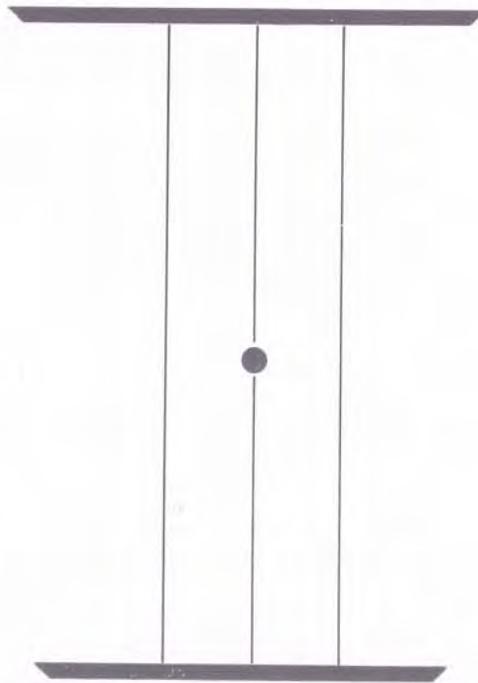
They become expert pirogue paddlers and "marsh walkers" very young. Marsh-walking is an art in itself. A stranger starting out across the marsh would be waist-deep to neck-deep in anything from thick, black mud to thin, semi-fluid, gray slime in a few steps. But the marsh walker strides lithely from grass-tuft to grass-tuft, sure-footed as a mountain goat, even with a heavy load of trapped muskrats strung from his shoulders.

There is a sense of vastness in those marshes. There is a beauty all their own. The horizons are far, like the steppes in Siberia. In the dim and mist-wreathed dawn, the door of the trapper's shack opens and out he strides. There by the bank of a narrow, shallow canal he has dug with his own hands, hoeing out the wet earth, rests his slim pirogue. Casually he picks it up and shoves it into the water. He balances in it, standing, as unconsciously as you

As the trapper's children compare pets, "Jacko", the muskrat, and "Tommy", the cat, seem not at all conscious of their ancient enmity.



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—and—

OAK STREET



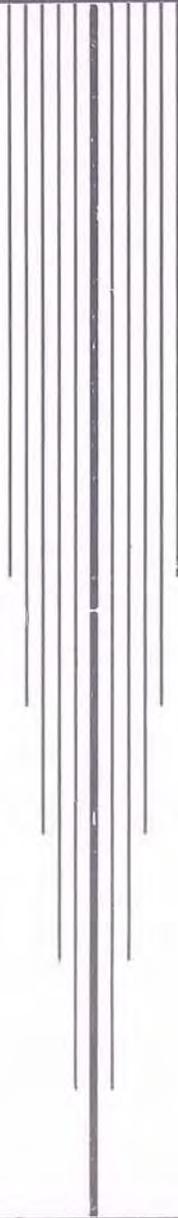
Fur buyers grading hides. The hides are bought at trapping posts and sorted out according to species and grades.



Fisher's general store at Lafitte, on Bayou Barataria. This is the type of store at which Jefferson Parish trappers trade.



Jefferson Inn



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The hides are regraded when they reach the wholesale dealers in New Orleans.



After grading, the hides are stored in bins until ready to be put in cold storage or baled.



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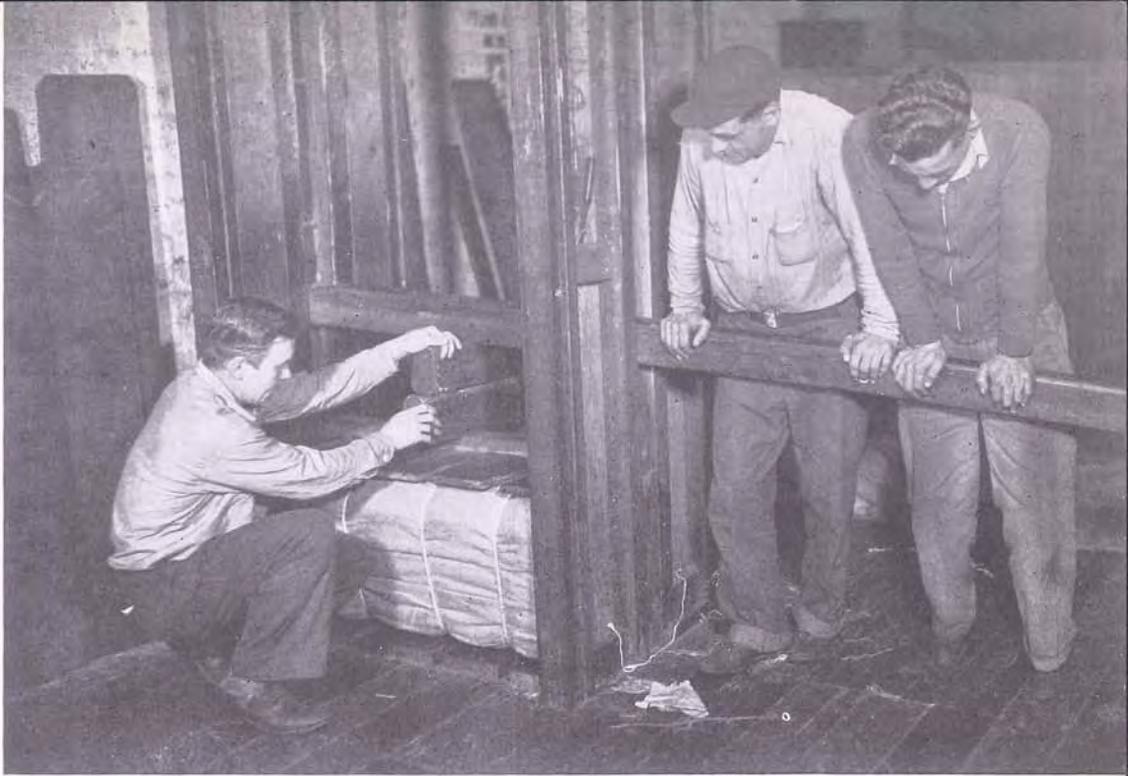
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Baling hides at Mirandona Bros., New Orleans. While New Orleans is better known for its cotton bales, these muskrat bales are not to be despised, since they bring in \$6,000,000 a year and furnish a living to some 100,000 persons.



The muskrat pelts, graded and baled, are on their way to coat makers, to reappear later as muskrat, or perhaps as "Hudson Bay seal".



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St. Bernard Parish

The regal lines and lustrous sheen of this muskrat coat worn by Callista Clancy, daughter of Sheriff and Mrs. Frank J. Clancy, of Kenner, would make it a fashion favorite for well-dressed women anywhere.



balance when you stand on a floor. Pole in hand, he shoves off, a lone figure growing tinier and tinier as he glides deep into those endless marshes.

His traps are not baited. They are set just below the surface of the water in the shallow, narrow water-trails the muskrat makes for himself, and that the trapper imitates in his tiny pirogue canal. The muskrat, with his flat hairless tail, his partly-webbed hind feet, "swims like a fish". Though muskrats are seen in the open marsh by daylight, in the main they are nocturnal. On their journeyings down their water-trails, they touch the steel release-plate of the strong-sprung steel trap, and, well—there is one more pelt for the drying rack of a Jefferson Parish trapper.

Muskrats probably are the cleanest wild animals in the world. They build their own houses in the marsh, and those houses are marvels of architectural adaption of environment to need. Woven of tough marsh grasses, plastered with mud, they rise sometimes as high as four or five feet above the

Grandfather Could Have

but he didn't have a chance. He didn't have the chance to study better methods or to learn how to make home living better and happier. And Grandmother didn't know what it was to study the science of homemaking as you do today. Today is better, despite the glamorous tales that legend and tradition weave about the "good old days."

At your own doorstep, the Louisiana State University of today, with a faculty of high rank, excellent facilities, and expenses to suit the moderate income, offers more advantages than ever before in its history. Not only is there opportunity for undergraduate and graduate study at the University itself, a number of scholarships and fellowships are available to high-ranking graduates for graduate study at other institutions also, both in the United States and abroad—all providing advantages that Grandfather and Grandmother longed for but didn't have.

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This silver muskrat coat worn by Rita Mae Gegenheimer, of Gretna, (Miss New Orleans 1937), is only one of the many styles possible in muskrat fur, a fur that is not only smart, but remarkably serviceable.



marsh, and have been found ten to twelve feet in diameter at the base, trappers tell you. They have no windows, and no visible doors. Their entrance is submarine. Water-filled tunnels lead to the house from a point fifteen to twenty feet away. Heading home, a muskrat swims along his private water-trail, then suddenly dives and vanishes. He swims through the tunnel, and comes up in his water-filled cellar. Then he climbs up to the apartments, like little rooms, that he has built above the water level. There he lives with his wives and children; the muskrat is polygamous. And the house is amazingly clean. Trappers who have spent years in the marshes tell you that no muskrat ever befouls his own home. Some twenty feet away from his house, he clears a little space in the marsh, cuts a little trail to the spot, and that is his lavatory. No other wild animal known is that sanitary.

His diet is clean, too; mostly the tender roots of the marsh growth. There are many who hold that when the musk-glands are cut out of a trapped musk-



MR. AND MRS. LOUIS BROUSSARD, heads of the New Orleans Academy of Beauty Culture, 312 Royal St., where hundreds of girls and women every year are taught the secrets of making women more beautiful, recently returned from an extensive trip through Texas, and other points, where they inspected schools of beauty. They returned enthusiastic about their own school, realizing that New Orleans has many advantages that the other cities lack. The New Orleans Academy of Beauty Culture is located in the heart of the historic Vieux Carre and offers a comprehensive course in beauty treatments over a period of six months. Mr. Broussard has been a

leader in the field of beauty culture education since 1921. Mrs. Broussard is actively associated with him in the operation of the school, which is recognized as being one of the best in the South. There is a large staff of instructresses. Mrs. Mae Frisch is general manager. Complete details may be obtained by writing to or calling at 312 Royal Street.

Freeport Sulphur Company



NEW ORLEANS

PORT SULPHUR

▲

In making this ombre muskrat coat, which Malvina Sandras, of Westwego, wears, all parts of the muskrat pelts are used. The collar and first row of pelts adjoining are of silver muskrat, from the bellies; the second row also is silver, but from darker bellies; the third row is golden, from the sides, and the two bottom rows are brown, from the backs.

▼



rat, his flesh makes delicious eating, very similar in taste to a squirrel when broiled or sautéed with bacon. Tons of them have been shipped north and sold as "marsh rabbit" and the dark, rich, gamey meat has been disguised as terrapin, old-timers tell you, and say that only an epicure can tell the difference. I cannot testify, since I haven't tried it yet. But it sounds reasonable, at that.

However, tons of muskrat carcasses, once the pelt has been stripped off, are dumped into the lower bayous, and the crabs and fish feast on them, and those crabs and fish certainly are delicious.

Fur-trapping is a business on a cash basis. Fur buyers use New Orleans as a base. They go down the bayous and across the lakes of the lower coast in gasoline cruisers. They buy the furs from the trappers at the trapping posts, sort them out according to species and grades, and bale them either for prompt

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NEW ORLEANS

▲
—
This coat, worn by Josephine Wachsmann, of Cabinash, made from the backs of the muskrat pelts, a dark, rich brown, offers slender lines plus real warmth.
—
▼



sale or cold storage until summer starts the demand for winter garments to be made against the forthcoming season of cold weather.

For those who think of these weathered-faced trappers as rough and dangerous men living lawlessly in wide marshes where "never a law of God or man" holds, here is another thought.

Every year, for generations, cash-paying fur-buyers have travelled the lower bayous and marshes. They carry thousands of dollars with them, in packets of banknotes of small denomination; in sacks of silver. Never yet has the robbery or murder of one of these fur-buyers been reported; never has it been even rumored. Armored trucks may deliver payrolls in city streets. Fur-buyers do not even carry weapons into Jefferson Parish, unless it be a sporting shotgun in the hope of knocking down a low-flying wild duck or a Canada wild goose some dawn.

(Continued on Page 204)

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One of Mr. Saxon's works is "Lafitte the Pirate" from which the motion picture "The Buccaneer" was made. The setting for both the book and picture was Jefferson Parish.

Jefferson Parish, stretching from Lake Pontchartrain south to the Mexican Gulf, is probably the most varied parish in Louisiana. Certainly it is one of the most colorful. Part of it lies on the east bank of the Mississippi, and within this section lies beautiful Metairie. Here the visitor finds many fine houses and gardens, and beyond, country estates. This is a modern part of Jefferson, the familiar part; but beyond the Mississippi there is another world.

The French-speaking Barataria region of Jefferson is a section where many unusual and interesting customs persist. A motorist may leave New

Two bayou children offer their prayers
at the family tomb on All Saints' night
in Lafitte Cemetery on Bayou des Oies.



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Graves in Berthoud's Cemetery, Barataria. Originally a plantation cemetery, it is located on an old Indian shell mound.

Orleans and within half an hour find himself in this primitive land which the Indians and pirates knew. For here, just at the door of New Orleans, and now easily accessible by automobile, is a strange and beautiful country, a land threaded by countless slow-moving streams, a land of water and waving marsh grasses. Here men live close to the earth and the sea, and earn their daily bread as their ancestors did, by fishing and trapping. The people of the bayous have clung to the customs of their ancestors and to the tales handed down by their forefathers.

An example of this may be seen in their cemeteries. Here an old Indian custom, the placing of trinkets beloved of the dead in shadow-boxes on their graves, combines with the generations-old ceremonies of the Catholic Church.

Members of the Federal Writers' Project, compiling a history of Jefferson and planning a tour for motorists, were impressed by the old customs and beliefs. From some of their notes this article is written.

In Berthoud Cemetery, once used for plantation interments, but now for many years public, the graves have been dug in an Indian shell mound, from which arrowheads, broken pottery, a spoon and even an ancient Spanish perfume bottle have been taken. The cemetery itself is believed to be more than a hundred years old, and is unusual in the bayou region. Placed on the high-ground encampment of the early redskins, it is the only cemetery in which all burials have been underground, rather than in tombs erected on the surface. Those who can afford it pay small fees for the privilege of burying their dead here. Those who cannot pay inter them free.

"Old James Berthoud", the former owner of the plantation, is buried on the top of the hill, with his brother, William. The Berthoud brothers' graves are marked with marble headpieces and enclosed by rusty iron fences. A small grave at the foot of the hill bears a small marble slab which reads, "Here lies little Oscar beneath the sod, stricken by the hand

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of Almighty God. Oct. 21, 1873. Age 9." The little fellow, long since dead, is called "Old Oscar" now by the caretaker of the cemetery. Some of the graves are marked by wooden crosses and small marble slabs. Others are not marked at all. Negroes have a special place in the cemetery, along the fence, near the water's edge.

Most interesting, however, are the shadow-boxes in which trinkets are placed and the artificial flowers adorning the cemetery. The boxes are wooden, with glass fronts through which the offerings may be seen. Many of them hold statues of saints. One, on the grave of John Trosclair, who died in 1938, contains a wreath of pink and white paper flowers, tied with purple ribbon, his half-filled medicine bottle (with label from a Gretna pharmacy), a deep saucer filled with oil, a purse mirror and a small white elephant charm. By his side, the grave of Adelate Trosclair, "May 1909", shows a similar wreath and several glass objects—an old-fashioned cocktail glass, a "jigger" and two water tumblers, all turned down, a vase and a vinegar cruet.

Some of the plots have bead wreaths in which the artificial flowers are placed. Occasionally imitation snow brightens the scentless blooms. Real larkspurs are planted on top of concrete-boxed graves.

At many of the burials in Berthoud, near-by dwellers will tell you, each mourner throws a handful of shells into the grave.

"Oh yes," they say, "there are still funerals by water. It's the only means of transportation some people can use. The coffin is placed in the stern of the first boat, with the pallbearers, the family and the priest, if there

The blessing of the shrimp fleet, Barataria. Each year, at the opening of the shrimping season, the boats are blessed by the pastor of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church.





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This composite picture of the annual pirogue race at Barataria shows: Top: lining up for the start. Center: the winner, Adam Vincent Billiot, who has won three out of the four races held. Bottom: Part of the crowd waiting for the finish of the race.

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is room, and other boats follow in slow procession until they have reached the water's edge by the cemetery."

Albert Fleming tells also of people who declare they have seen the ghosts of Lafitte and Dominique You haunting the graveyard and that there was once a tunnel dug under the mound in search of gold. "People are always digging for buried treasure," he explains, "but I've never found a trace of any tunnel."

Nevertheless, there is also a story that Lafitte himself dumped the shells there, and when they were overgrown, buried gold. The pirate's hideout, some forefathers have told their children, was on nearby Bayou Coquille.

One of the most beautiful and unusual customs of the bayou is observed on All Saints' Day, when the cemeteries, ordinarily silent and empty, save for the colorful reminders of persons now gone, bloom with flickering candles.

A description of the procedure at Berthoud Cemetery has been given by a former school teacher, now residing in Gretna.

"At dusk," she says, "the inhabitants of the section go to church, where there is a sermon and prayers for the dead. Each person carries one or more blessed candles, which are lighted at the close of the services. Holding the lighted candles, the people march in a procession to the cemetery about a mile from the church, wending along the road and into the graveyard. Each member of the group stops at the family place to set his candles around it. Sometimes the people remain until the candles have burned out; sometimes they leave them flaming. But always there is a family reunion and a gathering of friends in the cemetery. It is an unusual and ghostly

All Saints' night in Lafitte Cemetery on Bayou des Oies. Beneath the moss-draped oaks, the bayou people meet at dusk to burn candles for their dead.





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sight to see the painted crosses lit up by the flickering candles. Even after one leaves the place, the tapers can still be seen burning in the night."

Baratarians are in general serious, hard-working people. All are trappers and fisherman, some working on shares for boat-owners.

The shrimp fleet is blessed each year before it goes out, in an impressive celebration. The shrimpers stay out two or three weeks at a time, selling their catch every day to the ice boats that go out to them.

A big event on the bayou is the annual pirogue race, on a designated Sunday in May, for which months of preparation are spent in the hewing of special boats, twenty or twenty-two feet long and "as narrow as a cricket", to skim through bayou waters. Some of them make more than nine miles an hour. The first prize is \$200, the second, \$100, and the third, \$50. Contestants come not only from Jefferson, but from the surrounding parishes.

In Jefferson, the Feast of St. Joseph, as it is observed by the Italians, is more solemn than the mid-Lenten day known in other sections of the state. In Marrero, it is a tremendous occasion but is observed not during Lent but on the third Sunday after Easter. On that day, Italian communicants of the Catholic Church walk from St. Rosalie's at Harvey to the three-miles-distant St. Joseph's edifice in Amesville, singing and praying as they go. The procession starts at 2:30 P. M., and picking up groups along the way, reaches the Amesville church for benediction some two hours later. Some walk the entire distance barefooted, having promised to do so in return for prayers granted sometime during the year.

The procession is led by children dressed as "angels", behind whom walks the priest. A statue of St. Joseph is borne after him, followed by bands of music and the worshippers. Those unable to walk follow the line of march in decorated automobiles. During the slow-moving, chanting and praying parade, pilgrims walk up to the statue from time to time and pin be-ribboned money around St. Joseph's neck, falling back to their places in line after the present is given. In former years, when money was plentiful, parishioners say that the statue was covered by money contributions by the time its bearers reached the church. Now the gifts are not so numerous. Along the route, tubs of cool water, lemonade, and occasionally, root beer, are served by sympathetic householders to the dusty throng. Truckloads of Italians from Kenner participate in the celebration.

A fair on the church grounds follows the solemn benediction and is climaxed late at night by elaborate fireworks. Effigies of St. Joseph and replicas of the American flag are fashioned of the combustibles and touched off during the spectacular display, which men, women and tired children "wait up" to see.

A strange story of the bayous is that of the **feu follet**. The **feu follet**, or marsh fire, has varying significances, according to the natives, who tell many stories about their encounters with it in the swamps. Some say a person who can track it down will invariably find treasure in its lair. Others say it is the omen of death and disaster.

(Continued on Page 202)

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Progress In Education

LEM HIGGINS, B. A., M. A.
Assistant Superintendent of Schools

In Collaboration with Edward M. Comiskey,
President of the School Board.

The past year has witnessed many changes and improvements in the administration and activities of the Jefferson Parish public schools; changes indicative of the progress made by our schools since their inception in 1842.

Notably, the passage of a \$1,600,000 bond issue has instituted a tremendous and very much needed building program which projects the erection of ten new schools besides many additions to present school buildings in the way of new class-rooms, auditoriums, gymnasiums, etc. This program will take advantage of W. P. A. grants to the amount of \$720,000.00. The sites for two athletic stadia, one on each side of the river, have already been purchased. Each of these sites contains thirty acres, and athletic fields and grandstands will be erected in the near future.

For the first time in the history of the parish, monthly meetings of principals and supervisors are held under the supervision of our superintendent. These meetings are held for the purpose of discussing the newest trends and techniques in the field of education, and on two occasions trips were made to observe the new practices in action. One of these trips was made to Hahnville, the other to Hammond. To aid in the functioning of this study group, and to make available to all teachers information concerning the new developments in education, a central professional library has been organized at the school board office in the Courthouse at Gretna. Here may be found all of the important books and publications dealing with modern pedagogy, and it is expected that the library will be invaluable to the teachers of the parish in helping them keep abreast of the times.

Another new administrative feature worthy of mention is the establishment of kindergarten classes in primary schools throughout the parish, wherever needed. It is believed that this service will be greatly appreciated by parents of children too young to enter the primary grades.

The music department has continued to advance. There is now an excellent and complete band in each of the six high schools, and the Jefferson Parish school band, which represents the parish in state and national contests, is made up of the best instrumentalists in each of the high school bands. Classes in the various music subjects are offered in all high schools, and in the elementary schools there is a vocal music program.

A health department has been created this year, functioning under the direction of the school board. The parish doctor examines the children in all the schools, and with the assistance of the nurse, innoculates them against small-pox, diphtheria and typhoid. The health department also has the services of two dentists, who examine all children for teeth defects. Accurate,



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Seated, left to right: Evett R. Schieffler, Ward 6, Lafitte; Patrick Clancy, Office Clerk; Mrs. Marion B. Odom, Ward 3, Harvey; Edward M. Comiskey, President, Ward 7, Suburban Acres; Mrs. A. C. Alexander, Vice-President, Ward 9, Kenner; Mrs. Julia Reynaud, Office Secretary; Julius F. Hotard, Ward 2, Gretna, and Leon Du-four, Ward 4, Marrero.

Standing, left to right: C. J. Coulon, Ward 4, Westwego; Ursin Roux, Ward 5, Waggaman; John C. Brunning, Ward 8, East End; Louis E. Breaux, Ward 8, Metairie; J. C. Ellis, Superintendent of Schools; Frank De Salvo, Ward 4, Harvey; Robert Farrington, Ward 4, Marrero; Lem Higgins, Assistant Superintendent of Schools; Alvin F. Higgins, Ward 1, Gretna (McDonoghville), and J. B. Geiger, Ward 3, Gretna.



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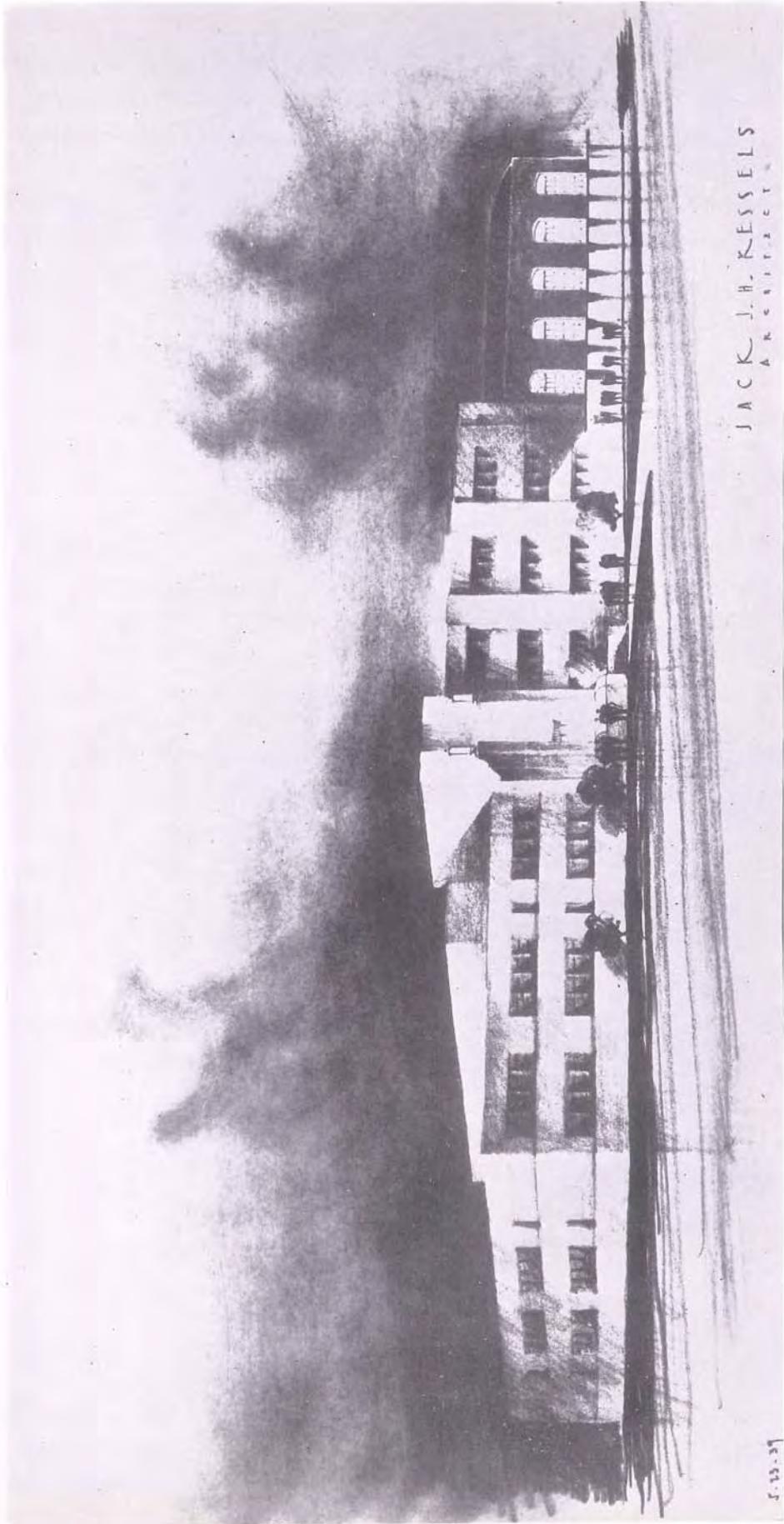
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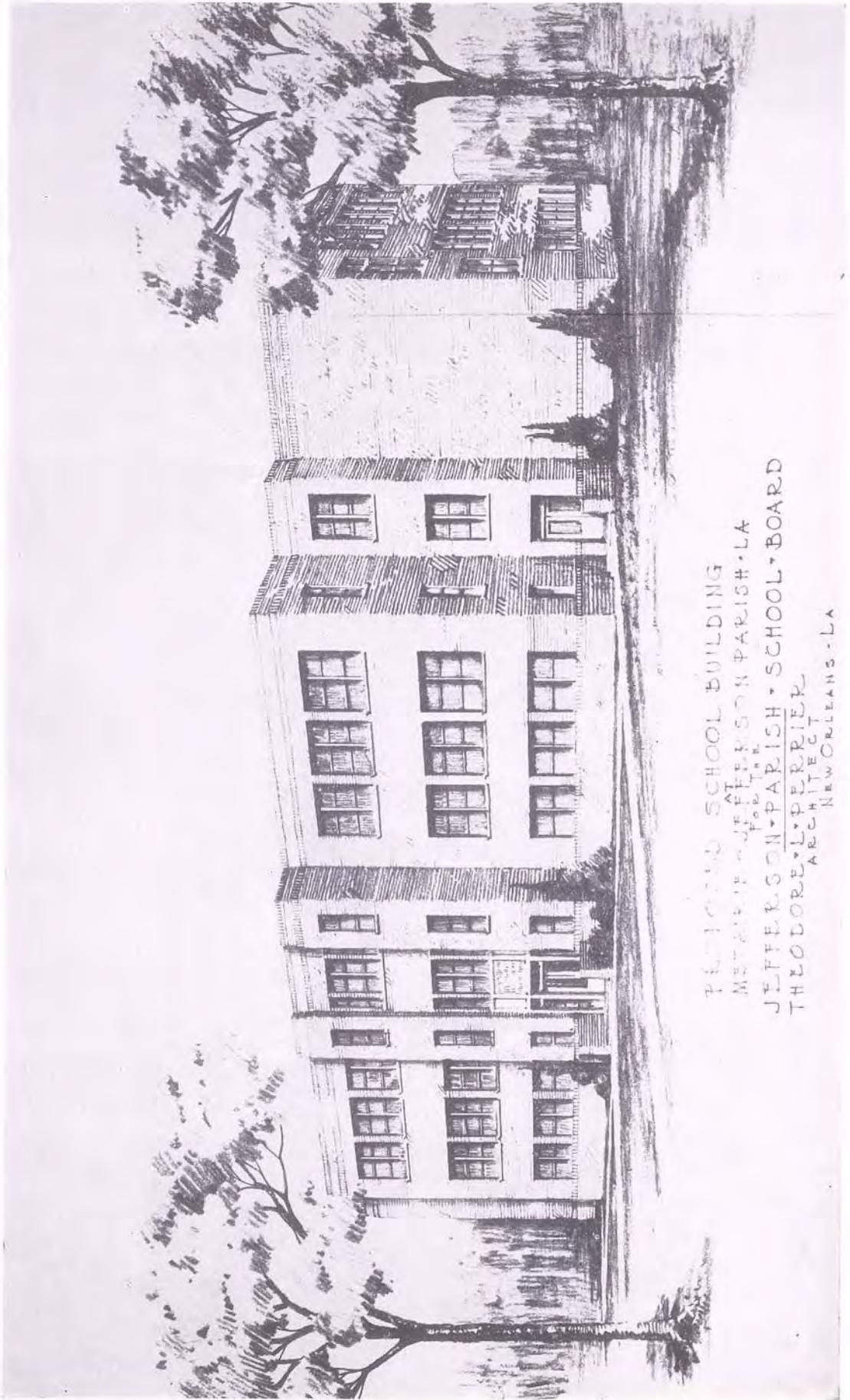


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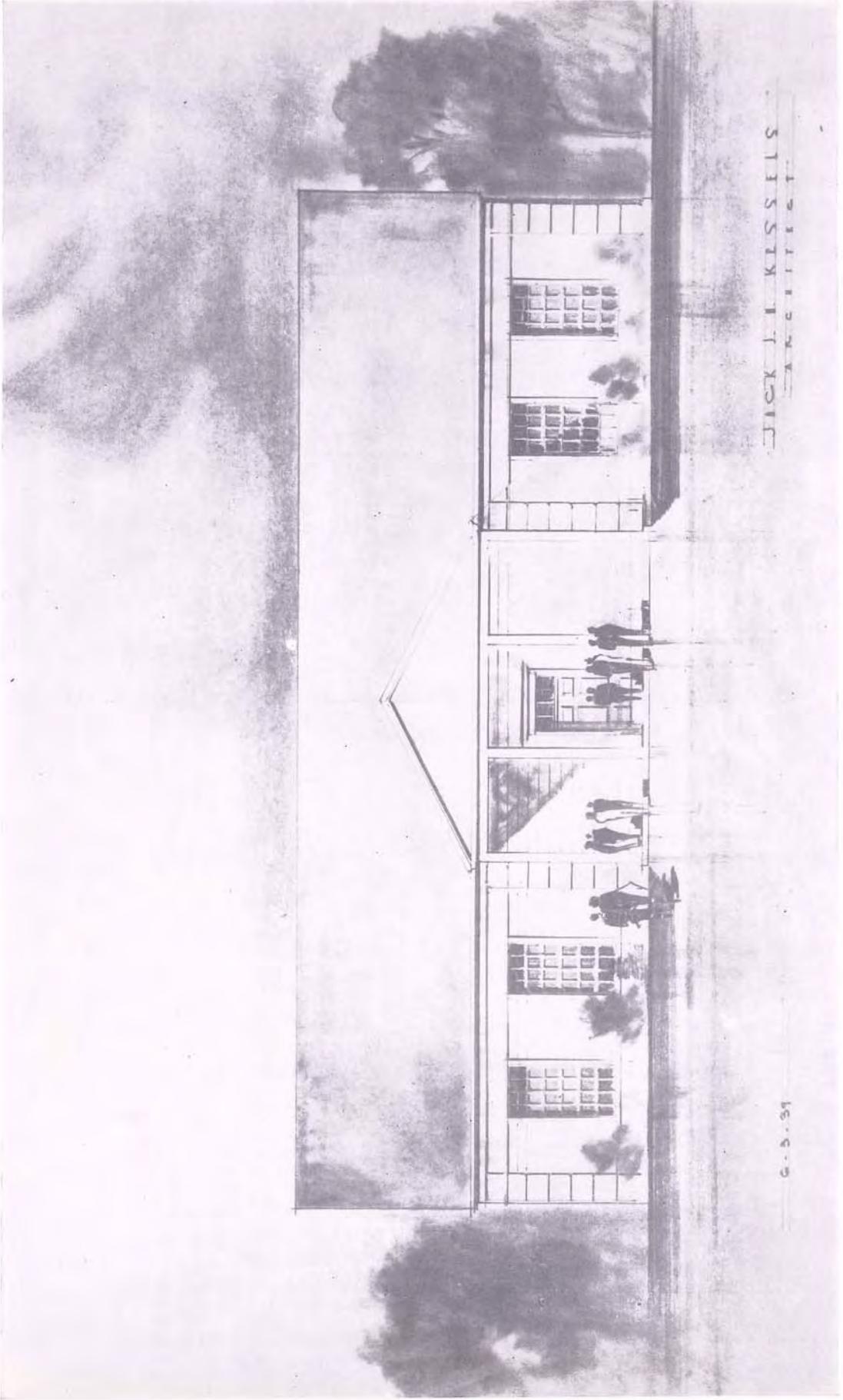
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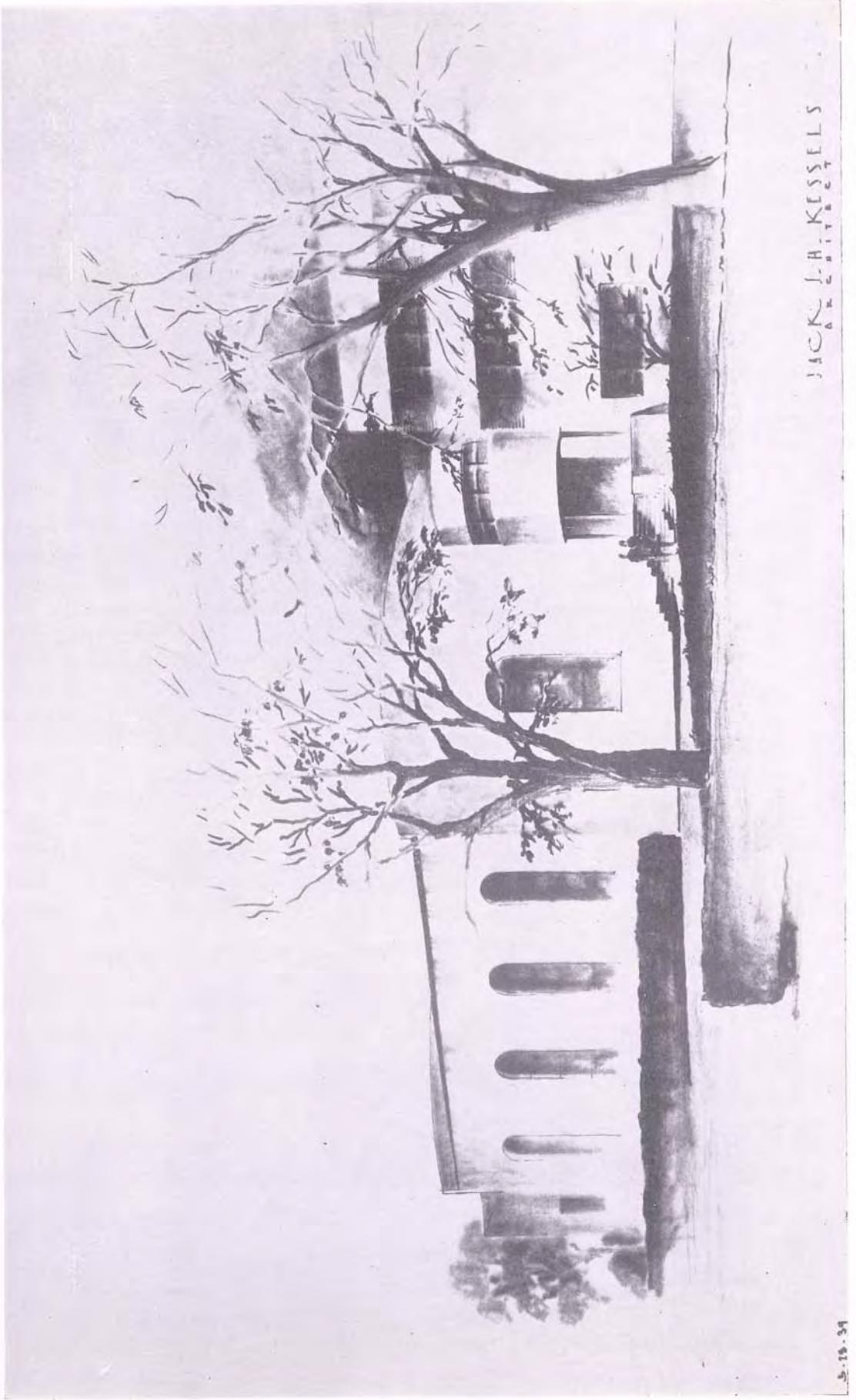
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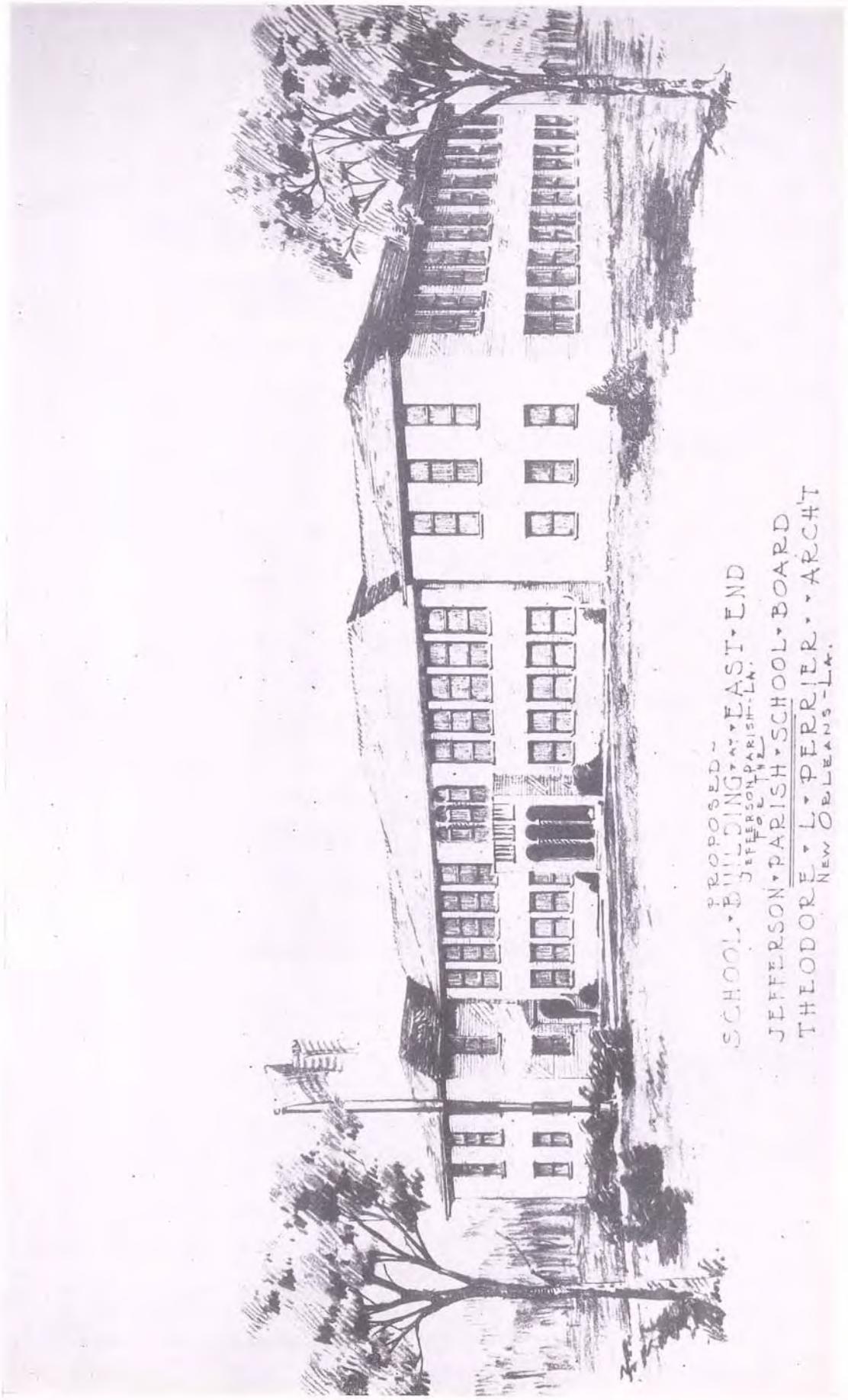
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written records are kept of the health statistics for each child, and in any case where there is a serious condition, reports are sent home to the parents.

Under the health department are two very important services, the sight-saving and opportunity classes. These classes are taught by a special teacher, and have proved most successful in aiding those children who because of some physical handicap are unable to pursue their school work in regular classes.

Such courses as speech training, debating, dramatics, etc., have been offered this year as a part of the regular curriculum. These courses are taught by specially trained and qualified teachers, specializing in this work.

Another feature has been added to the industrial arts department. The teacher of industrial arts at the Gretna High School has been appointed industrial co-ordinator. His duties in this connection are to provide part-time jobs in industry, so that our students may learn a trade along with their academic work and thus better prepare themselves for the future.

The physical education department is functioning as efficiently as in the past. Intramural sports have been completely organized in all schools, and a program of physical education is going forward. This year a series of health lectures, offered in conjunction with the health department, have been given to the school children throughout the parish by outstanding doctors and health authorities.

The athletic activities of our high schools, all of which entered teams in every major athletic event, were of the same high standard as in the past, and the crowning feature of the physical education department's program, Achievement Day, held this year on May 11 and 12, was an outstanding event.

The safety of the children in our schools has not been neglected. Every bus now used in the transportation of children to and from school is of all-steel construction, and in addition to this safeguard, our safety director has organized safety patrols to aid children in avoiding dangerous traffic hazards in the vicinity of schools. These patrols operate in every school, and are important factors in protecting the children.

The enrollment of negro students has increased to such an extent that there are now ten negro elementary schools and two negro high schools operating in the parish.

Much credit for the interest in advanced methods in education throughout Louisiana must be given to the guidance and leadership of the State Department of Education. In line with the suggestions of the State Department directors and supervisors, Jefferson Parish schools have organized extensive project work. Also, a planning committee has been set up to organize the work and to develop units for the following year.

All in all, Jefferson Parish schools are well satisfied with their progress during the year 1939, and hope that they will continue to merit the support and co-operation of the public which they earnestly strive to serve to the best of their capacities. With the generous aid and encouragement of the people of the parish, there can be no doubt that the schools will maintain their enviable position among those of our sister parishes throughout the State of Louisiana.

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Left top—J. C. Ellis, Superintendent of Schools. Top center—Mrs. A. C. Alexander, Vice-President of the School Board. Top right—Lem Higgins, Asst. Superintendent of Schools. Center—Edward M. Comiskey, President of the School Board. Lower left—Dr. A. J. K. Genella, Parish Health Officer. Lower center—Hon. Leon Dufour, Chairman Finance Committee, School Board. Lower right—Elias B. Fisher, Registrar of Voters.

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For many years, the Lafitte section of Jefferson Parish was known only for the furs and seafood its marshes and coastal waters produced, and for the legends of the brothers Lafitte, the piratical smugglers of New Orleans, whose headquarters were here.

Then, in the latter part of 1933, geophysical crews of The Texas Company, working in this area over lands held under lease by that company, found evidence of a deep-seated structure or dome. Carrying their operations further during 1934, they finally recommended that a well be drilled on the Louisiana Land & Exploration Company's property at a point in the southeast part of Section 19 Township 17 South, Range 24 East. In November, 1934, a location was made, and operations started for the drilling of a well.

In drilling this first well, The Texas Company encountered many difficulties, not only because of the depth to which this well was sunk, but because it was necessary to construct large mat foundations, on which to place the derrick and equipment necessary for drilling.

Actual drilling on the well was begun in January, 1935, and on May of the same year, at a depth of a little over 9500 feet, oil sand (now known as St. Denis sand) was encountered, and the first well was completed with an initial production of over 1000 barrels per day.

At this time, The Texas Company developed and patented an all-steel barge on which their drilling equipment was mounted, thereby eliminating the great hazard of faulty foundations. Now, when a well is to be drilled, a canal is dug and the barges floated in and sunk to provide safe and faultless foundation.

To date, The Texas Company has completed twenty-eight producing wells, varying in depth from 8,000 to 10,200 feet. One well was drilled to a depth of 12,115 feet, but was finally completed at a lesser depth. Only one dry hole has been drilled so far, namely, School Board-Lafitte Well No. 1, located in the southeast part of Section 16 Township 17 South, Range 24 East. There are at present two wells drilling and one rig reworking one of the earlier wells drilled, for the purpose of reducing the gas-oil ratio. These ratios are kept as low as practical in order to conserve the natural energy in producing the wells.

Also located in Lafitte is The Texas Company's modern high-pressure gasoline plant, producing between 5,000 and 6,000 gallons of gasoline per day.

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A Brief History of Jefferson Parish

THE HISTORICAL RECORDS SURVEY¹

Jefferson Parish is located in southeastern Louisiana. It extends from Lake Pontchartrain to the Gulf of Mexico, and touches the parishes of Orleans and Plaquemines on the east, and St. Charles and Lafourche on the west. The Mississippi River flows through the northern corner, dividing the parish into two sections, the left bank, between the river and the lake, and the right bank, from the river to the gulf. Jefferson was created in 1825 from the Parish of Orleans,² and named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. At that time the parish included the greater portion of present uptown New Orleans beyond Felicity Street. As the city expanded, the Jefferson line was pushed back bit by bit until today it lies approximately along Monticello Avenue and the old protection levee to the lake.

From north to south, the parish affords a striking contrast. That part on the left bank adjoining New Orleans, consisting of 28,000 acres of fertile land, is a thickly populated suburb. Here is located Metairie, with its beautiful homes and gardens; Harahan and Kenner, busy incorporated towns; while along the new four-lane highway to Baton Rouge stretches an almost

Sailboat on Lake Pontchartrain. The lake is the northern boundary of Jefferson Parish.



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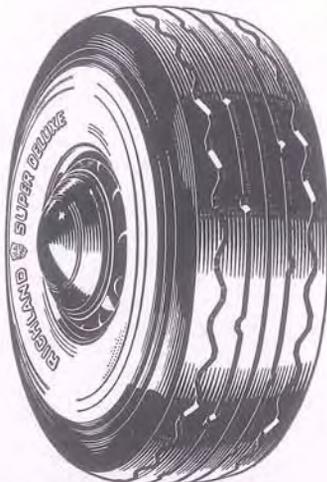
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A full moon silvers the waters of the Gulf of Mexico at Grand Isle, on the southernmost tip of Jefferson Parish.

▼



continuous line of farms, dairies and homes. Connecting this section with the west bank of the Mississippi is the new Huey P. Long Bridge, its lofty arches visible for many miles. This is the only trans-Mississippi bridge south of Vicksburg, although one is presently under construction near Baton Rouge. Across the river, Gretna, Marrero, Harvey and Westwego are manufacturing and shipping centers for nationally known products. From here, however, the picture changes. As the road turns southward toward the Gulf, it passes through the lovely Barataria country, with its spreading oaks and winding bayous, its busy little communities of shrimping and fishing folk. Finally, at the southern end of the parish, the long miles of coastal marshes end. Here only trappers and fishermen are found. Beyond the mainland, Grand Isle, eight miles long by one mile wide, offers fishing and surf bathing equalled in few places.

To understand Jefferson Parish as it is today it is necessary to go back nearly three hundred years to April 9, 1682. For two months, Robert Cavelier de La Salle had been struggling with the dangerous and uncharted currents of the Mississippi River, intent on one idea, to traverse the entire course of the mighty river from source to mouth. Indians, famine and sickness had pursued his little band. Now at last, on this day in April, he came to the end of his voyage, where the river merged into the Gulf, "limitless, voiceless and lonely, without a sign of life". There he erected a cross and buried a

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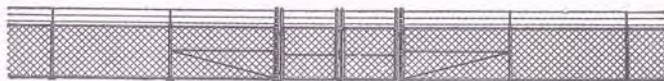
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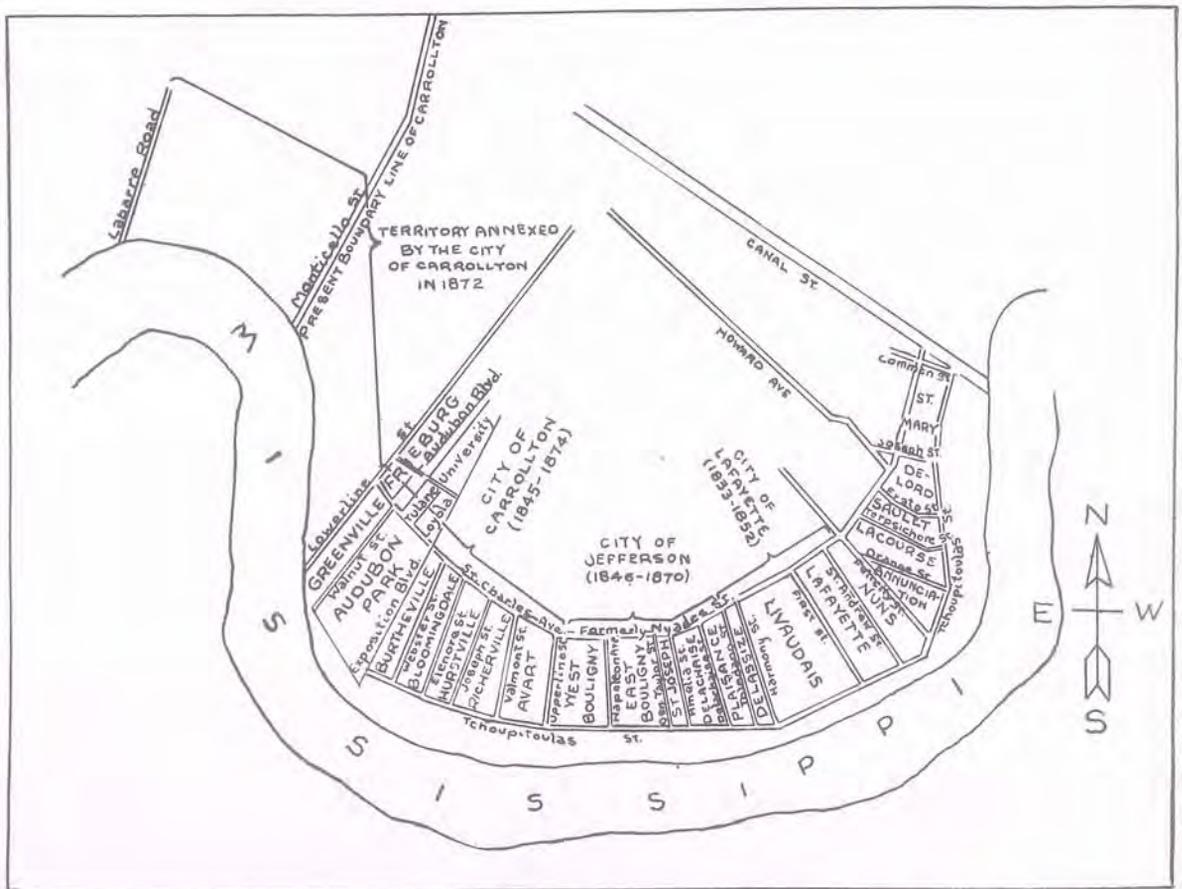
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leadern plate, claiming, in the name of Louis the Grand, King of France, all the country drained by the Mississippi from the headwaters in Illinois to the Gulf of Mexico. La Salle was killed five years later, by one of his own men, but he left as an heritage the French claims to the colony of Louisiana.³

Others followed the trails he had blazed. Bienville, Iberville, and St. Denis explored the rivers seeking places for trading posts. Biloxi was settled by Bienville in 1699, Natchitoches by St. Denis in 1714. New Orleans was established by Bienville in 1718, and in 1723 became the capital of Louisiana. France lost Louisiana to Spain in 1763. In 1800, by a secret treaty, Spain gave Louisiana back to France, and in 1803 Napoleon sold it to the United States for \$15,000,000.⁴

Orleans, the first county created after the Louisiana Purchase, comprised all that portion of Louisiana lying on both sides of the Mississippi River from the Balize (at the mouth of the river), to the Parish of St. Charles.⁵ Thus, Orleans County incorporated all the territory included in the present parishes of Orleans, Jefferson, St. Bernard and Plaquemines. On March 31, 1807, the Orleans Territorial Legislature revoked the original twelve counties, and created instead nineteen parishes, retaining the term county only for purposes



Map showing the Faubourgs included in the City of Lafayette, City of Jefferson and City of Carrollton. This land, originally a part of Jefferson Parish, was annexed by the City of New Orleans.

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of representation and taxation until 1845.⁶ Two of these new parishes, St. Bernard and Plaquemines, were taken from Orleans. All of the remaining territory of Orleans County became Orleans Parish.⁷ By a provision of the Constitution of 1812, the City of New Orleans, extending from the Canal des Pecheurs to the Nuns' Plantation (Felicity Street), constituted the second senatorial district. The remainder of Orleans Parish, extending from the Nuns' Plantation to St. Charles Parish and Lake Pontchartrain on the left bank of the Mississippi River, and on the right bank from the river to the Gulf of Mexico, formed the third senatorial district.⁸ It was this part of Orleans Parish which in 1825 became Jefferson Parish.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS

Many of the present population of the parish are descendants of the French colonists who came to Louisiana during the eighteenth century. The earliest land grants in the section go back to 1719. In that year the Western Company, to whom King Louis XIV had leased the province for purposes of trade and colonization, granted to Bienville an immense tract of land above New Orleans, from Bienville Street to the "Tchoupitoulas", and another tract on the opposite side of the river. Following the royal decree prohibiting the officers of the company from holding land other than "vegetable gardens", Bienville let out in concessions all of his land except a "garden" on the right bank, and one between Bienville and the present Felicity streets. These concessions and subsequent sales of property to settlers formed the basis of the plantations which grew up along the river.⁹

Twelve miles above New Orleans was the tract known as the Tchoupitoulas Plantation, the site of a Tchoupitoulas Indian village. The first grant of this land was to Nicholas de Boisclair before 1743. Parts of it passed by sale to Pierre Picquery, Jean Arnault, Bernard Marigny, and in 1808 was purchased by Joseph Soniat du Fossat. Today there are about one hundred and sixteen acres still in the possession of Meloncy C. Soniat. The rest of the plantation is occupied by the Harahan School, the Sugar Planters Association, two dairies, the Colonial Realty Company, and the Colonial Golf and Country Club. Parts have been subdivided into Markham Heights, Soniat Place, Roseland Park, Riverside Park and River Front Farms.¹⁰

The old colonial home of the Soniat family was built over a hundred years ago by Joseph Soniat du Fossat. The house was situated in the middle of the plantation, and about six hundred feet from the river. It was a two-story brick building with large galleries entirely surrounding the house, these galleries being supported by large brick pillars. The bricks used in the construction of the house were made on the place, for du Fossat had his own brick-yard. The timber and the lumber were cut from his cypress swamp; the wooden rafters and beams were hewn on the place and are held together by wooden pegs. Today, this building still stands, and is the home of the Colonial Golf and Country Club. The club bought two hundred acres of the plantation and remodeled the mansion by adding a wing at each end of the colonnaded veranda and installing locker rooms and a grill.¹¹

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FAUBOURGS

Following the line of the river, these plantations developed first into faubourgs (suburbs), usually taking the name of the former owner,¹² then into a series of incorporated towns, each destined to be absorbed by the growing

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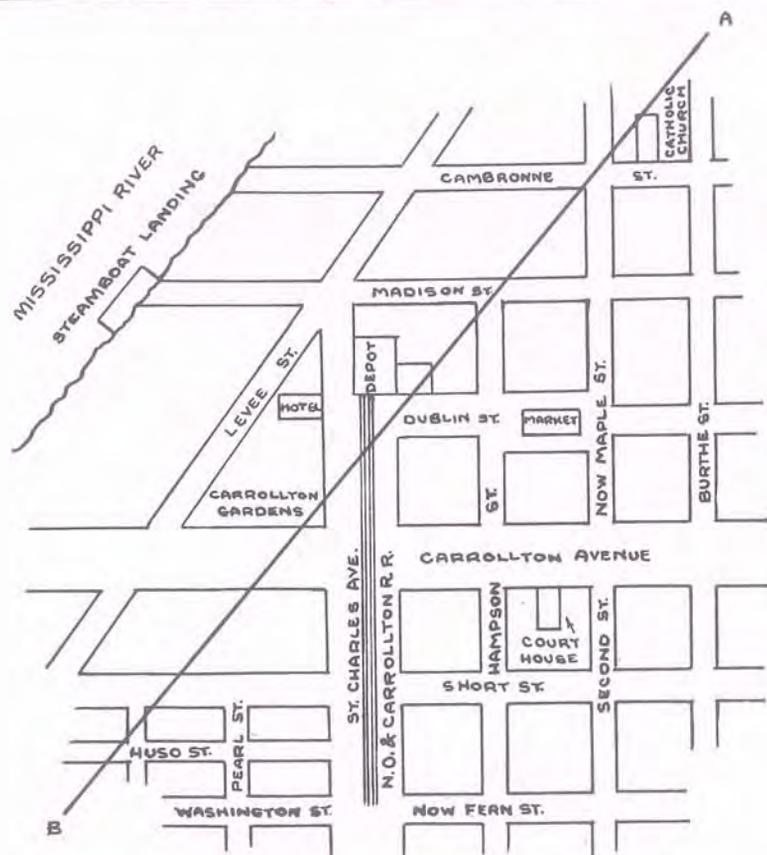
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NOTE.— A-B LINE OF PRESENT LEVEE.

Plat Taken From Map of Carrollton Made and Published by William H. Williams, Surveyor, in 1871.

City of New Orleans. By 1810 so many people desired homes in this section that the large land owners decided to divide their holdings into lots which could be sold to new settlers.

The first to develop was the Faubourg Nuns, located approximately between the present Felicity and St. Andrew Streets. This property was bought by the Ursuline Nuns in 1770 and 1780 from the Livaudais estate, and used by them as a farm until its subdivision in 1810.¹³ Above the Nuns' Plantation, and extending to the present First Street, was the Faubourg Lafayette, known as the Wiltz tract. This tract was divided into lots and opened for sale in 1813, but no specific name was assigned to the faubourg.¹⁴ In 1825 the Marquis de la Fayette visited New Orleans and made such a favorable impression that the new faubourg was called in his honor Faubourg Lafayette.¹⁵

The tide of expansion swept on past the Faubourg Lafayette. Just above lay the extensive plantation of the Livaudais family. The title to this plantation originated with Francois de Livaudais in 1736. When his grandson Jacques married Marie Celeste Marigny, the combined holdings comprised practically all of what is now "uptown" New Orleans. They were building a new mansion on their sugar plantation in the section now bounded by

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Washington, Tchoupitoulas, Sixth streets and the river, when the flood of 1816 inundated the section. The house was never completed, and remained for many years a place of mystery, pointed out as the "haunted house". The plantation, however, was greatly enhanced in value by a deposit of rich alluvial soil which raised the land several feet. In 1832 Mrs. Livaudais sold her land as far as Harmony Street to a group of speculators, who called their new suburb Faubourg Livaudais. About 1840 wealthy Americans began moving into the faubourg, where they built handsome homes surrounded by spacious gardens. This marked the beginning of a residential section which even today is famous as the "Garden District".¹⁶

CITY OF LAFAYETTE

On April 1, 1833, the faubourgs Nuns, Lafayette and Livaudais were incorporated as the City of Lafayette.¹⁷ Within ten years the government had progressed from a board and president, controlled by the police jury, to a council and mayor.¹⁸ In 1844 the faubourg Delassize was annexed to Lafayette, and in 1848 the limits of the city were extended to the present Toledano Street.¹⁹ But New Orleans also was expanding in the same direction, and in 1847, some of the lower portion of Lafayette was added to the city. Legally, however, the boundaries between Jefferson and Orleans were not changed, and the parts annexed were allowed to remain in Jefferson. Even in 1852, when the City of Lafayette was formally annexed to New Orleans, it continued to be the parish seat of Jefferson, until the constitution of 1852 extended the limits of the Parish of Orleans so as to include the City of Lafayette. The constitution also provided that until a new apportionment should be made according to the new census Lafayette should vote for senators as from the parish of Orleans, and should elect two out of the three representatives apportioned to Jefferson.²⁰

In 1850, Lafayette had a population of 14,190, of which about thirteen per cent were colored. The following year the city made two appropriations which greatly influenced the future development of the entire section; one, a warrant for \$166.70 as Lafayette's proportion of a proposed survey for the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, which has since become the southern end of the Illinois Central Lines; the other, a subscription of \$200 for the Algiers and Opelousas Railroad, which in turn became the New Orleans end of the Southern Pacific.²¹

The city proper, being a river town, was located near the water front, where the German and Irish settlers were in the majority. Even today that part of New Orleans between Thalia Street and Seventh Street, and from Magazine Street to the river, is locally called the "Irish Channel".

CITY OF JEFFERSON

Immediately beyond the City of Lafayette was situated the "Borough of Freeport", which was incorporated May 27, 1846. Its boundary ran through the area which at present lies between State and Webster Streets. In 1847 the line was extended to Joseph Street, the lower limits of the settlement of Hurtsville. On March 9, 1850, the "Borough of Freeport" was absorbed by the incorporation of the City of Jefferson, composing the following faubourgs: Plaisance, Delachaise, St. Joseph, East and West Bouigny.²² Twenty years later, on March 16, 1870, New Orleans annexed the City of Jefferson.²³

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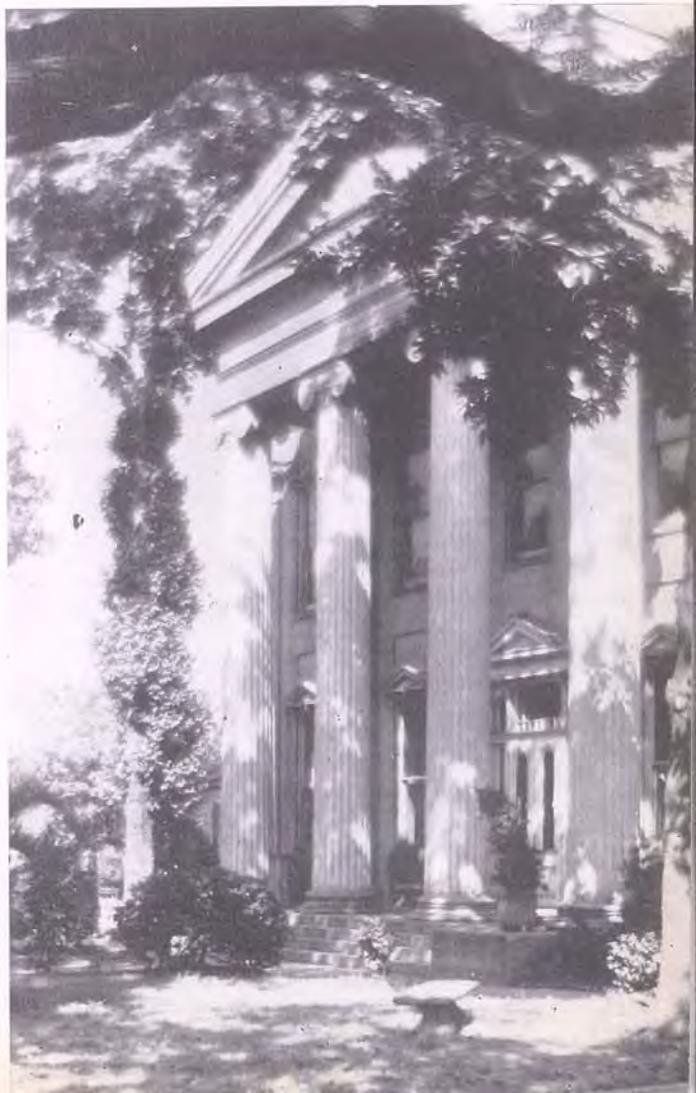
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Hurstville and the subdivisions Bloomingdale and Burtheville formed the greater portion of the plantation formerly owned by Jean Etienne de Bore, who in 1794 was the first person to succeed in crystallizing sugar in Louisiana. Audubon Park contains about two arpents of the land originally owned by de Bore. The remainder of the park was purchased by the City of New Orleans in 1871 from the Foucher estate. The rear of the Foucher property from St. Charles Avenue back is now occupied by Loyola University, Tulane University and Audubon Place.²⁴

CITY OF CARROLLTON

The most important of the towns above New Orleans was Carrollton. Before the Civil War it was regarded as a summer resort by the people of New Orleans. Its fine hotel and garden were situated on the river side of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company's station, and were bounded by St. Charles and Carrollton Avenues, Madison and Levee Streets. The depot surpassed any of those in the City of New Orleans. The hotel, depot and garden have long since disappeared owing to the encroachments of the river and the Public Belt Railroad. Incidentally, Carrollton is the only one of the early towns of Jefferson Parish which, as a part of New Orleans, has retained its former name.²⁵

▲
—
This school, McDonogh No. 23, on Carrollton Ave., was formerly the Jefferson Parish Court House, when the City of Carrollton was part of this parish.
▼



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The land on which Carrollton now stands was known as the Macarty sugar plantation. The previous history of the tract is so complicated and indefinite that historians disagree on many points of the succession. It was part of a grant made to Bienville in 1719, and was transferred by him to Nicholas Chauvin de la Freniere "at the quit-rent of six livres of rent per arpent, as also two capons and two days labor for each of the said arpents".²⁶ At the father's death, the plantation apparently passed to his son, Nicholas de la Freniere, Jr. Nicholas Chauvin de la Freniere was executed by O'Reilly for his part in the rebellion of 1768. The next owner was Louis Cesaire LeBreton, son-in-law of the elder la Freniere. Whether he inherited the property, or as another story goes, had received it in 1757 as a grant from the French government, appears unknown. It is equally uncertain just how it came into the Macarty family. According to one source, LeBreton sold it to Barthelemy Macarty on January 21, 1781. Another version claims that it passed to his son, and upon his murder, it became the property of Barthelemy Macarty, the tutor of the LeBreton children. The title to the lands, however, as confirmed by Congress in 1823, was based on a Spanish grant to Jean Baptiste Macarty, son of Barthelemy Macarty, in 1795.²⁷

The plantation, consisting of thirty-two arpents on the Mississippi River, and extending between the present limits of Upperline and Lowerline Streets, was in cultivation in 1808 by the Macarty family as a sugar plantation. In 1831 the entire tract was sold by the heirs to the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company, and Laurent Millaudon, John Slidell and Samuel Kohn. These parties, acting as an association, in 1833 employed Charles Zimple, a surveyor, to lay the plantation out in lots and squares. They named the embryo town after General William Carroll, who, with a large force of Tennessee militia, enroute to the Battle of New Orleans, had encamped in 1814 on the plantation. The town was incorporated on March 10, 1845, and became the City of Carrollton in 1850.²⁹ The city extended its limits in 1872 to take in all the territory between Lowerline Street and Labarre Road, in Jefferson Parish.³⁰

The first house in Carrollton was built by Samuel Short in 1834 or 1835. The first brick store was built in 1843 by Mr. Christian Winters, a German. The first newspaper, THE CARROLLTON STAR, was published in 1849 by P. Souliar. This paper was issued for only a short time and went out of existence, but was re-issued in 1851.³¹ In 1863 Mr. Souliar started publication of the CARROLLTON TIMES, which was published semi-weekly until 1868, when it was made a weekly. About 1871 or 1872 he ceased publication of the TIMES, but in 1873 issued THE CARROLLTON SENTINEL. On November 5, 1873, it was made the official journal of the City of Carrollton by the mayor and the city council. When Carrollton was added to New Orleans the offices of the paper were moved to Gretna and the name became THE JEFFERSON SENTINEL. The paper was usually non-partisan, but in the campaign of 1876, when Louisiana became the center of Congressional investigation, THE JEFFERSON SENTINEL strongly advocated Hayes and Wheeler in the national political field, and backed H. C. Warmoth for the Republican nomination for the governor of Louisiana.³²

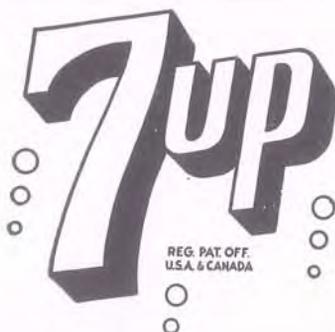
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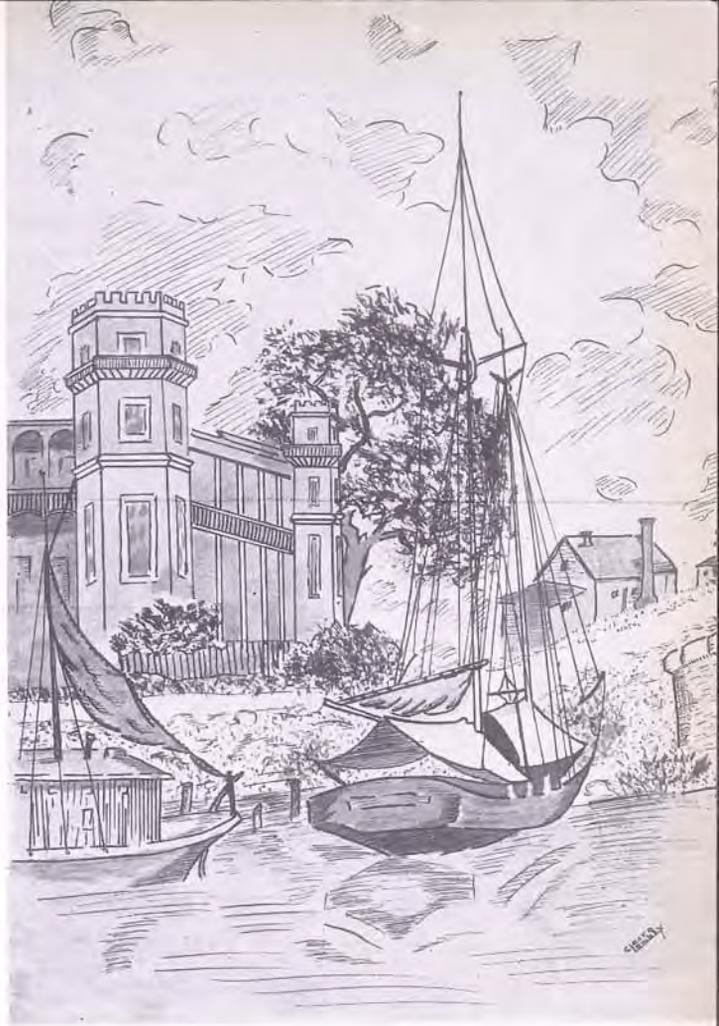
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Harvey's Castle which served
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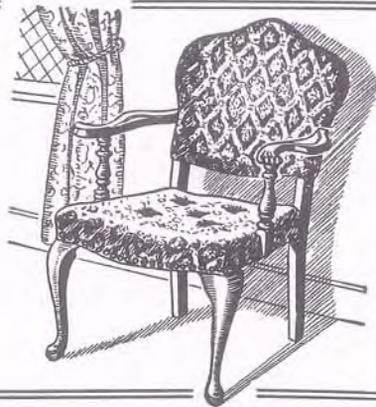


Pontchartrain Railroad. The railroad was chartered in 1833 and had the privilege of extending to Baton Rouge.³³ The line began at Lee Circle, then called Tivoli Circle, and ran out Noyades Street (now St. Charles Avenue), to First Street in Carrollton. Along the route were small railroad stations: City of Lafayette at Jackson Avenue, Jefferson City at Louisiana Avenue, Boulogny at Napoleon Avenue, Burtheville at Henry Clay Avenue and Greenville at Broadway. The City of Carrollton also had another railroad, called the Jefferson and Lake Pontchartrain Railroad Company, which was incorporated in 1840, by an act of the Legislature. This railroad operated only in Jefferson Parish, from Carrollton to Lake Pontchartrain; it ran along Levee Street to Protection Levee, thence to Lake Pontchartrain in the neighborhood of Buck Town (now East End), where the company had its wharves. There the steamers from across the lake and even those from Mobile would dock. This road was finally absorbed by the Carrollton Railroad.³⁴

The rapid growth of New Orleans made the annexation of Carrollton almost inevitable. When the bill was first introduced into the legislature in January, 1874, numerous protests came from the citizens, who feared that property would decrease in value, assessments would increase, and that depreciated Carrollton bonds would be used for speculation. Gradually the opposition died. THE CARROLLTON SENTINEL, which led the fight against annexation, changed sides on March 21, 1874 and came out strongly in favor of

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it. On March 26, the whole city delegation from New Orleans rode up to the Carrollton City Hall, where they received from Mr. Brice, ex-mayor, the archives and the property of the city. When Carrollton was annexed to New Orleans, the upper limits were dropped back to Monticello Street, where they remain today. Today, Carrollton is one of the most beautiful sections of New Orleans.³⁵

POLICE JURY

When Jefferson was created in 1825, twelve commissioners were appointed to divide the parish into twelve districts. These commissioners were Lucien LaBranche, La. Dussau, Jean Baptiste Le Breton, J. Holliday, F. B. de Labarre, L. Volant Labarre, Francois Dorville, D. Villars, L. Dussau de Lacroix, Joseph Verloin and Felix Delery.³⁶ On January 30, 1834, an act was approved to organize and define the authority, duties and functions of the Police Jury of the Parish of Jefferson, and "that the Police Jury of the Parish of Jefferson shall be constituted and composed of not less than eight, nor more than twelve members".³⁷ In 1938, the City of Lafayette was denied representation on the police jury, and the authority of the police jury could no longer be exercised within its limits. The president and board of council of Lafayette were empowered to exercise within the limits of the city all the powers heretofore vested in the police jury, in addition to the authority already granted.³⁸ As a consequence of this act, the Police Jury of Jefferson divided the parish into ten wards, each one of which was to elect one member to the jury in accordance with existing laws.³⁹

By an act of March 7, 1856, each village in the parish was authorized to elect three commissioners of public works to act within the respective limits of each village. These commissioners were to make annual statements to the police jury. In this same year the police jury was delegated to appoint a parish committee, "the basis of representation to be in the proportion of the state taxes assessed in the respective limits of each corporation. Each corporation entitled to at least one member in said committee." The duty of this committee was to determine and fix the pro rata of contribution of each corporation towards the expenditures which by law bear upon the whole parish, and to examine all bills or claims set up against the parish and report upon them to the several councils and police jury.⁴⁰ In 1857 the police jury was authorized to open roads through private property, but this act was repealed the following year.⁴¹

In 1858, because of differences which developed within the police jury, two police jury districts were created for the parish, divided as follows: "All that portion . . . lying on the right bank of the river Mississippi shall constitute one police jury district, to be known under the name and style of 'Police Jury of Jefferson, Right Bank' . . . all that portion of the parish . . . situated on the left bank of the river Mississippi, with the exception of the two corporations known as the 'City of Jefferson' and 'Town of Carrollton', shall form and constitute another police jury district, to be known by the name and style of 'Police Jury of Jefferson, Left Bank'."⁴²

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In 1859 the police jury, left bank, was authorized to borrow money for the construction of shell roads, and to issue bonds therefor.⁴³ The following year the police jury, left bank, was authorized to divide the parish, left bank, into school districts and to appoint school directors for the same, and to make regulations concerning schools.⁴⁴ On December 3, 1860, the police jury, right bank, "in view of the present political convulsion agitating the country," appropriated the sum of \$1,000 for the use of the military company known as the "Jefferson Rangers". An amendment was also passed giving \$500 to each infantry or artillery company that might be organized in the parish. On the same day Captain J. G. Dreux, commander of the "Jefferson Rifles", left bank, asked for the support of the different municipal corporations, and permission to use the courthouse as an armory.⁴⁵ In October, 1861, the police jury subscribed \$4,000 to aid in the construction of a fort at Little Temple (on Boutte Island), to protect the lower Barataria region, and cut off all communications with the blockading squadrons through these outlets.⁴⁶ In 1861, the police jury, left bank, was given the power to have delinquent taxes recorded as a lien and privilege on the property of the delinquent. They were also authorized to pass laws regulating improvements in the villages of the left bank.⁴⁷

During Reconstruction the power of the police jury was superseded by that of the Metropolitan Police, which in 1868 placed the parish in the power of five commissioners, three of them negroes. During their regime of ten years they held undisputed control over the police jury and over the finances of the parish.⁴⁸ In 1877, following the defeat of Governor Kellogg and the

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installation of Francis Nichols as governor, the Metropolitan Police was abolished by the legislature, and the Jefferson Parish Police Jury resumed control of its own affairs.⁴⁹ One of the first acts of the restored parish government was to oust the officials of the Metropolitan Police and to repudiate the warrants issued by them against the police jury. In October, 1879, a report in the minutes of the police jury declared the claim of one L. Roche, for the sum of \$712.00, invalid, and "no longer an obligation against the parish." A month later the police jury drew money from "the fund known as the Metropolitan Police Fund" to defray expenses of the sheriff and to run the district term of court.⁵⁰

The police juries of the state, with the exception of those of Jefferson and Orleans, were reorganized in 1871, and the governor authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, five police jurors to hold office until the election of 1872, at which time five members were to be elected in each parish, for a term of two years.⁵¹ Two years later this act was amended and made applicable to Jefferson Parish, but the two police juries were to remain as set up by previous legislation.⁵² In 1876 an act was passed empowering the police jury, right bank, to issue interest bearing bonds in lieu of and in liquidation of outstanding liabilities.⁵³

In 1884 the legislature abolished the police juries, right and left bank, and consolidated the parish under one parochial government, styled "The Police Jury of the Parish of Jefferson". The parish was divided, by this act, into nine police jury wards.⁵⁴ Another act of 1884 repealed all acts creating commissions of public works and other offices of villages and unincorporated towns. Villages and unincorporated towns were to return to the control of the parish.⁵⁵ The same legislation which provided for the consolidation of the parochial government of Jefferson also empowered the governor to appoint an additional juror for each ward with a population of 5,000 inhabitants, and one more for each additional 5,000 inhabitants or part thereof in excess of 2,500. The additional jurors were to be selected from the registered voters of the ward.⁵⁶ Under the authority of acts similar to those of 1880 and 1882 the governor continued to appoint the successors to the police jury until 1896.⁵⁷ Control over local affairs was made possible by an act of 1894 which provided that the election of police jurors be resumed in all the parishes, except New Orleans, at the general election to be held in April, 1896, and at each general election thereafter, i. e., every four years.⁵⁸

Since 1908, Jefferson and other parishes with a population of less than 50,000 have been entitled to elect an additional police juror in those wards where there are more than 5,000 inhabitants, and one more for each additional 5,000 or part thereof in excess of 2,500 inhabitants. The provisions of this act entitle Wards Three and Eight to two police jurors each, and Ward Four to four, making a total of fourteen police jurors for the nine wards of the parish.⁵⁹ In the last decade the police jury has been permitted to advertise its resources and other advantages by publication and radio.⁶⁰

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Seated: Miss Philomene Paasch, Secty.-Treas.; V. D'Gerolamo, Mayor, and Miss Marie Neidhardt, Tax Collector.

At the time Jefferson Parish was established, the candidate for membership to the police jury was required to be a respectable inhabitant, and a freeholder in the parish.⁶¹ In 1829, candidates for this office were required to have the same qualifications as members of the State House of Representatives.⁶² Since 1894, candidates must, in addition to the above, be able to read and write, and own in his own right, or his wife own in her own right, property of an assessed value of at least \$250 in the parish.⁶³ This assessed value must be on the assessment roll at the time of the general election or the candidate is not eligible.⁶⁴

PARISH SEAT

The first parish seat was established at Lafayette in 1825,⁶⁵ but was removed to the City of Carrollton in 1852, when Lafayette was annexed to the Parish of Orleans.⁶⁶ In 1858, when the state legislature created two distinct police juries within the parish, the two police juries, the officials of the City of Jefferson and the Town of Carrollton, all held their meetings at the courthouse in Carrollton.⁶⁷ In 1874, when the City of Carrollton was annexed to New Orleans, the seat of the parish was moved across the river to Harvey, where Harvey's Castle, built in 1844 by Captain Joseph Hale Harvey, served as the courthouse.⁶⁸ It was resolved on May 7, 1884 to move the courthouse, parish offices and records from Harvey to William Tell Hall in Gretna.⁶⁹ On April 4, 1876, a bill was introduced to the police jury for the sale of the courthouse in Carrollton, the proceeds of the sale to be divided forty-five per



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cent to New Orleans, thirty-seven per cent to Jefferson Parish, Right Bank, and eighteen per cent to Jefferson Parish, Left Bank. The sale was not reported until 1890, Jefferson receiving \$4,312.00 as her share.⁷⁰ This building, on Carrollton Avenue, was occupied from 1855 to 1874 by the administrative offices of the city and parish.⁷¹ Today it is the McDonogh No. 23 grammar school. In 1906 the police jury was empowered to dispose of the courthouse on the corner of Newton and Third Streets, in Gretna, and a new courthouse was built at its present location on Huey P. Long Avenue.⁷²

BOUNDARIES

Jefferson Parish has had many boundary changes. The first act of creation gave no definite limits to the parish except those already prescribed in the Constitution of 1812 for the "third senatorial district above Nuns Plantation". It has already been shown how Lafayette, Jefferson City and Carrollton were incorporated with New Orleans. Several other acts clarified the existing boundaries, but made no changes.⁷³ On August 6, 1890, in view of "considerable uncertainty as to the exact location of the boundary line between the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson from the Mississippi River to Lake Pontchartrain", the police jury "for the sake of harmonious relations of the government of the two parishes", resolved to employ a surveyor on the part of Jefferson.⁷⁴ This survey was completed in 1892, and recognized by the City of New Orleans.⁷⁵



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Standing, left to right: Burt G. Strehle, Engineer; Julius F. Hotard, Clerk; Andrew H. Thalheim, Attorney; Eugene Gehring, Alderman; N. B. Knight, Treasurer, and Wm. E. Strehle, Tax Collector and Superintendent of Waterworks.

Recently the discovery of oil in the marshes of the Gulf region has brought about a dispute between Jefferson and Lafourche over the possession of Grand Isle, Hackberry Bay and Cheniere Caminada. Lafourche Parish bases its claim on the act of 1824 which states that "half of the Pass Moniden as far as the sea, including the Grand Isle, shall constitute the eastern boundary of the Parish of Lafourche, any law to the contrary notwithstanding".⁷⁶ Jefferson Parish, however, claims that the two subsequent acts of 1827 and 1830 abrogates the earlier act by specifically placing both Grand Isle and Cheniere Caminada in this parish.⁷⁷ Moreover, in the revised statutes of 1852, the boundary of Jefferson is given as "a line which is not definitely defined, but includes the Cheniere Caminada and Grand Isle, separating the said Parish of Jefferson from the Parish of Lafourche Interior, to the Gulf of Mexico."⁷⁸ Each parish has appointed a committee to examine the respective claims and report on them June 15, 1939, at Des Allemands.⁷⁹

POPULATION GROWTH

The earliest census of the parish, in 1830, showed 6,846 persons.⁸⁰ From that time until 1850 the population increased steadily,⁸¹ but between 1850 and 1860 there was a loss of 10,000 which can be attributed to the annexation of the City of Lafayette to New Orleans.⁸² There was further decrease between 1870 and 1880, due to the annexation of the City of Jefferson and the City of Carrollton to New Orleans.⁸³ Since that time the number of inhabitants of Jefferson has been increasing, doubling between the years 1920 and 1930,



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Seated, left to right: L. Guidry, Alderman; L. J. Bernard, Alderman; J. Gassenberger, Alderman; Mrs. Alice Bouvier, Secretary, and Vic. A. Pitre, Mayor.
 Standing, left to right: Vincent St. Blanc, Treasurer; Eddie Bye, Alderman; W. H. White, Town Marshal; Joseph Marcombe, Alderman, and Leonard Hoorman, Accountant.

when the figures for the latter year showed 40,032 inhabitants.⁸⁴ The Parish officials believe that the population today is at least 45,000.

TAXES AND ASSESSED PROPERTY VALUES

The total taxes collected for the year 1877, one of the earliest records available, amounted to \$14,979.63.⁸⁵ Due to the growth of the parish in population and to its recognition as a commercial center, which has brought in many large corporations, the tax receipts rose, until in 1937, the real and personal, state and local taxes amounted to \$1,012,525.56.⁸⁶ The total assessed property value for 1938 amounted to \$29,586,759.00, an increase of \$711,542 over the 1937 evaluation.⁸⁷

AREA SOIL

Jefferson has an area of 426 square miles.⁸⁸ All of the lower part of the parish is coastal marsh, and the entire parish is alluvial, formed by the sediment brought down by the Mississippi. The highest and most productive land is near the banks of the Mississippi River and the bayous from which it slopes off into wooded swamps. There, the principal forest growth is cypress, ash, hickory, sap gum and tupelo.⁸⁹ The alluvial soil is fertile, and at present more than 4,000 acres of Class A lands are under cultivation for truck crops. Proximity to New Orleans insures a market for practically everything raised, while excellent transportation facilities, combined with a long growing season, enable farmers to ship their products in early spring and late fall.⁹⁰

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PRODUCTS AND RESOURCES

In 1937, income from cattle and dairy products alone amounted to \$113,357. Jefferson's 273 dairies produce approximately 2,500,000 gallons of milk annually. Practically seventy-five per cent of the dairymen are now raising their own stock, and about fifty per cent have substituted home-grown feed for commercial feed, resulting in an appreciable saving. In conjunction with dairying and agriculture, the farmers are finding poultry and swine raising profitable side lines. All the feed needed for these enterprises can be supplied by culled inferior vegetables, surplus grain and skim milk.⁹²

Before and for some time after the Civil War, the cultivation of sugar cane was the most important industry of the section, until Mosaic disease almost destroyed the cane crop of Louisiana. With the introduction of Mosaic resistant varieties of cane, however, the industry has revived somewhat in the parish, and sugar cane is again being grown on a commercial scale near the St. Charles-Jefferson line.⁹³

Another agricultural enterprise of the Parish is floral culture. Many florists sell their products in New Orleans, while others ship them to points in the north. Along with this has come the successful production of lily-bulbs. The industry in Jefferson Parish has been greatly advanced by the experiments of Dr. Julian Miller in disease resistant varieties.⁹⁴

Fish are plentiful, and the shrimp and oyster industry is of considerable importance, especially around Barataria Bay. Manila Village is a typical shrimping settlement, where the sole activity is the drying of shrimp for marketing. Philippine immigrants originally settled here, and their descendants still speak a Spanish patois. Another shrimping village is Bassa Bassa, where the majority of the population is Chinese. The shallow waters of the lower parish have just the proper salinity for the growth of oysters, and in 1937 produced 63,343 barrels.⁹⁵ Another industry of local importance is the marketing of soft-shell crabs. At Fleming Canal Store on Big Bayou Barataria, Felix Favadora operates a crab exchange where more than 300 families bring their catches for sale. Some of the crabs are shipped alive to New Orleans, others are packed in ice for shipment to points all over the United States.⁹⁶ Just beyond the city limits of New Orleans, at Shrewsbury, is located a factory for the canning of frog legs. Trapping of muskrat, mink, otter, raccoon and opossum gives employment to hundreds of trappers during the winter months.⁹⁷

In recent years the parish has become one of the most highly industrialized centers of southern Louisiana, with many large manufacturing plants in operation throughout the year. Today, more than fifty-five per cent of all products manufactured in and shipped from the Port of New Orleans are manufactured on the right bank of the Mississippi River in Jefferson Parish. The reasons for this growth are obvious. The area across the river is a natural distribution point. As a part of the Port of New Orleans, large vessels may dock in the harbor. It also has seven trunkline railroad lines and access to Gulf ports by the Intracoastal Canal. There is enough land to permit establishment and future development of large plants, plentiful labor, and a low tax rate for industry. Here is located the main plant of The Celotex Corporation, which makes wall board from sugar cane bagasse, fibre residue left after the juice has been squeezed from the cane. The plant has expanded until it now covers 140 acres.⁹⁸

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GRETNA and NEW ORLEANS

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SOCIAL PROBLEMS

During the first hundred years of the parish's existence, social problems were referred to only incidentally by the police jury. The parish did, however, consider itself responsible for the burial of paupers, transportation of the poor sick to the state hospital, and for a certain amount of direct aid to indigent persons.¹⁰¹ In 1860, twenty years before the passage of any state law, the police jury authorized its president to take care of a sick pauper. As a means of preventing the parish from supporting a large pauper population, the police jury granted free licenses to widows, widows with children, and to infirm persons for the privilege of running small general stores or peddling goods.¹⁰²

Recognition of the desirability of caring for dependent children in their own homes caused the establishment in 1921 of a widows' and orphans' pension by the police jury. These pensions were customarily for a definite amount over a stated period of time, as thirty-five dollars for six months, or twenty-five dollars for one year. There is no mention of any supervision of the families receiving this fund, nor of any qualifications as to who should receive money from the fund.¹⁰³ By a resolution passed in 1932 the \$2,000

Pumping plant of the Jefferson-Plaquemines Drainage District, on Harvey Canal and Little Bayou Barataria. This drainage district drains parts of both Jefferson and Plaquemines Parishes.



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budgeted for the paupers is pro-rated among the fourteen members of the police jury to aid widows and orphans residing in their respective wards.¹⁰⁴ At present the police jury and the Department of Public Welfare, supplemented by government agencies, takes care of the relief cases of the parish.¹⁰⁵

Care of orphans began in 1834, when the police jury ordered all fines collected from its members for non-attendance or refusal to serve when elected to be turned over to the orphan boys' asylum in Jefferson Parish.¹⁰⁶

Hope Haven Farm, a Catholic orphanage and training school for boys from the age of ten to manhood, is on Baratavia Road a mile and a half beyond the town of Marrero. Across the road from this institution is Madonna Manor, which cares for younger boys. Both of these charitable homes are the work of the Right Rev. Monsignor Peter M. H. Wynhoven, founder and director.¹⁰⁷ The main units of Hope Haven were dedicated in 1927. They consist of modern buildings in the Spanish mission style. Here neglected boys of all creeds and from any part of Louisiana, are given a home and educated in some skilled work which will make them self-supporting. In order that each boy may be given instruction in the trade or pursuit for which he is best fitted, a special vocational department is maintained.¹⁰⁸ The Madonna Manor unit was opened on September 6, 1932. Every effort has been made to create a home where the children will be made to forget they are orphans, and where they may have the opportunity of developing to the highest degree their personalities and talents.¹⁰⁹ The police jury of Jefferson Parish has contributed to Hope Haven since 1918.¹¹⁰ In 1923 they appropriated the sum of \$1,500 for the support of parish orphans, and in 1930 signed a contract with Hope Haven by the terms of which the farm would receive five dollars a month for each boy sent them by the parish. The contract was renewed in 1933, and has since worked to the satisfaction of both parties.¹¹¹

SCHOOLS

There have been schools in Jefferson Parish since the creation of the parish, but they were not free public schools in the true sense. Although open to all white pupils without distinction to class, they charged tuition to those who could pay. Each school, however, provided for a limited number of indigent pupils, whose tuition was paid out of the state appropriation for education.¹¹² It is a matter of record that true "free public schools" were planned by the Jefferson Parish school authorities in 1841, four years before they existed in any other part of the state.¹¹³ In that year, the council of the City of Lafayette passed an ordinance for the establishment and organization of the first public school "for the gratuitous education of children of both sexes to which all children of proper age of white resident parents shall be admitted."¹¹⁴ From that time on, the schools of the parish advanced, and now rank equally well with any other schools in the state. In the past thirteen years over a million dollars has been spent for school buildings. At present there are six senior high schools, five of which have elementary departments; one junior high school and nineteen elementary schools.¹¹⁵ Recently a bond issue was floated to build \$1,600,000 worth of schools, stadia and gymnasiums and to improve school grounds.¹¹⁶

Among the private schools is the Metairie Park Country Day School, which fosters progressive education. It was launched by a group of co-operat-

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ing parents of New Orleans, in September, 1929. Situated in Jefferson Parish, adjoining New Orleans, on Park Road at Duplessis Street, Metairie, it is far enough away from the congestion and noise of the city to be in a distinctive atmosphere of its own, yet near enough for the children to be taken back and forth every day in busses. They thus have the advantage of a boarding school and of home life at the same time. When the school was opened, it took children only through the sixth grade. Now it takes them through high school. The present enrollment is about 170.¹¹⁷ This school is so conducted that home work is not necessary except for students in the high school.

CITIES AND TOWNS

Several of the towns of Jefferson are connected with historical events and colorful legends. Kenner, incorporated in 1873,¹¹⁸ is situated on the east bank of the Mississippi River twelve miles above New Orleans, and is one of the oldest towns in the parish. In the days before the Civil War, when sugar culture was important, this section was known as "Cannes Brules" or "Burnt Cane." On a map dated 1858, Coleman's Mill is shown, where cannon and cannon balls were made during the Civil War. This foundry was located just off the present Williams Street, in a section since taken into the river. Two of the largest sugar plantations were owned by the Kenner brothers. When sugar became no longer profitable, the owners divided their plantation into lots, which they sold to settlers. The first settlers were of Irish and German descent, but later many Italian families settled here. It was during this period that extensive truck farming came into prominence. Served by three railroads and two paved highways, Kenner is able to ship vegetables to all parts of the country.¹¹⁹

View of Hyman Subdivision, taken from the Mississippi River levee. Two years ago, this was vacant property.



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NEW ORLEANS

Two miles below Kenner is Harahan, incorporated in 1920 by proclamation. Located in the heart of a fertile area suitable for truck farming, dairying, stock and poultry raising, this section annually supplies New Orleans with a large amount of farm produce. Harahan's proximity to New Orleans, combined with the lower cost of living, makes it an ideal place for suburban homes.¹²⁰

Metairie, from a French word meaning "farm", is situated immediately west of and adjacent to the City of New Orleans, comprising an area of about six square miles. Metairie Bayou, once a navigable stream alongside the present Metairie Road, by overflowing its banks with each high water period many years past, caused silt to settle on each side of the bayou, thereby building up the so-called "Ridge", which is several feet higher than the greater portion of the residential area of New Orleans. It is only natural that those seeking larger homesites, easily accessible to the business section, became interested in locating in Metairie, now but fifteen minutes drive by auto to the business center of the city.¹²¹ Just across Metairie Bayou from the road is Metairie Cemetery, reputed the finest in the entire world. It is located at the junction of Metairie Road and Pontchartrain Boulevard. In the early days, this was the old Metairie Race Track, where many famous races were run in the ante-bellum period.¹²²

Today, many residential areas have been developed, rapidly attracting Orleanians to this section. Metairie averages five to ten degrees cooler than the City of New Orleans during the summer months. Metairie Club Gardens, a residential park, surrounded by the Metairie Golf Course, has a minimum

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restriction of \$15,000 for each home built therein, and is rapidly building up with magnificent residences on beautifully landscaped grounds. It is one of the showplaces of New Orleans. Many other restricted residential areas have been developed, such as Vincent Place, Oak Ridge Park, Farnham Place, Crestmont Park, Livingston Place, Beverly Knoll, Brockenbraugh Court, Bon-nabel Place, Athania Place, Elmeer Place, Forest Hills, Ridgeway Terrace and Metairie Terrace. Metairie and the Colonial Golf Clubs offer year round sport for the golfer. Although residents of Metairie enjoy free delivery service from merchants of New Orleans, it has its own shopping center and grocery stores, bakeries, hardware stores, drug stores and a neighborhood picture theatre. A ten minute bus schedule furnishes ample transportation facilities. Two public schools, several parochial and private schools provide educational facilities.¹²³

Gretna, the parish seat, was settled in the eighteenth century by a group of German immigrants who called their village Mechanickham. John Baptiste D'Etrehan (now spelled Destrehan) a large land owner, hired some of these settlers to dig a canal for him from the Mississippi River to Little Bayou Barataria, a distance of five miles. The canal was completed in 1741 and named in his honor.¹²⁴ Passing from father to son, it became the property of Nicholas Noel Destrehan, of Jefferson Parish. When he died in 1848, the canal remained under the control of his daughter, Mrs. Louise Destrehan Harvey.¹²⁵ Following the Civil War the name was changed to Harvey's Canal. It remained in the Harvey family until 1924, when it was purchased by the United States as a part of the Intracoastal Waterways System. Today the canal is equipped with locks, and connects with waterways from Harvey to Galveston and Houston, Texas.¹²⁶

The evolution of the name of the settlement from Mechanickham to Gretna involves a bit of romantic legend. About a hundred years ago an old Creole

Pumping plant of Sixth Jefferson Drainage District, draining Westwego.



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State Fire Marshal Frank A. Vonder Haar hooks a fighting tarpon in the Gulf waters off Grand Isle. The interested oarsman is 'Mike' Mailhes.

justice of the peace lived there, who gained the reputation of performing marriages at any time of the day or night. The frequency with which run-away couples made use of his services gave rise to the expression, "They went to Gretna," from the town of Gretna Green, just across the border of Scotland, well known in England for the same reason.¹²⁷

Gretna was incorporated as a town by governor's proclamation on August 20, 1913,¹²⁸ and in 1916 was incorporated as a city by the legislature.¹²⁹ In 1930 the city had a population of 9,584. Transportation facilities are excellent. It is connected with New Orleans by two ferries, it marks the terminus of the Texas and Pacific and Missouri-Pacific Lines, and is traversed by the Southern Pacific and the New Orleans and Lower Coast Lines. Concrete highways connect the city with all parts of the state, the Intracoastal Canal is only one mile away, and extensive river frontage provides docking facilities for ocean liners. The city has a modern filtration plant and sewerage system, and a municipal garbage incinerator. There are churches of many denominations, and numerous public and parochial schools, including one of the largest and finest high schools in the state. Gretna operates under the aldermanic form of government, having a mayor and a board of aldermen.¹³⁰

At McDonoghville, now incorporated as a part of Gretna, is the cemetery established by John McDonogh for his slaves. McDonogh, born in Baltimore, came to New Orleans in 1800 and amassed a large fortune from sugar plant-

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ing, brick manufacturing and real estate. In 1817 he left New Orleans and moved across to one of his plantations on the west side of the river, where later the town of McDonoghville grew up. When he died in 1850, he was the first white man to be buried in the cemetery set aside for his slaves. Subsequently other white people were interred there, but while Edward Thornton, a former slave of McDonogh, served as caretaker, there was no separation of the graves of negroes and whites. In 1891 Mayor Shakespeare of New Orleans ordered their separation, and today the negroes all lie at the southern end of the cemetery. Some years after McDonogh's death, his remains were moved to Baltimore in deference to a request in his will. Known during his life as a miser and an eccentric, McDonogh is remembered for his philanthropic deeds. He allowed his slaves to buy their freedom from him by a system of extra work, and at the end of fourteen years sent them to the colony in Liberia. His scheme was a complex device in which kindness and acquisitiveness each played a part. Although he really wished to help his slaves, he nevertheless expected to and did profit by the transaction. According to his own admission, he was able to buy two new slaves for the price that one paid him for liberation.¹³¹ At his death, it was discovered that he had left a million dollars to the City of New Orleans for educational purposes. Thirty-six schools were erected, all bearing his name. Today his memory is honored by the school children of New Orleans, who on the first Friday of each May place flowers

Left to right: Al Juge, State Fire Marshal Frank A. Vonder Haar, Leon Trice, Witt D. Tinney, M. J. White and Gus Jaquet. The deer in the background were killed in one hunt near the Jefferson-St. Charles Parish line.



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A lane in Grand Isle. Never troubled by severe cold, the vegetation on this island attains tropical luxuriance.

about his statue in Lafayette square. The school children of McDonoghville honor him by placing flowers on the empty tomb he once occupied.

Westwego, located on the river above Gretna, was incorporated on January 18, 1919, by proclamation of Governor R. G. Pleasant. At that time the entire population numbered only 1,583. Today it is a town of nearly 5,000 inhabitants. The streets are paved, and sub-surface drainage and curbing have been installed on all the main thoroughfares. Ferry service and the Huey P. Long Bridge put the town within twenty minutes of the shopping district of New Orleans.¹³²

BARATARIA SECTION

Barataria is one of the most picturesque sections of Louisiana. Originally the name applied only to Barataria Isle, but now includes the whole lower

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GRETNA



Theodore Danziger, proudly displaying the redfish he caught in Grand Pass, between Grand Terre and Grand Isle.

part of Jefferson Parish. Going south from New Orleans, the name is encountered at several points. First, there is the village of Barataria, about sixteen miles south of the city, which in 1930 had a population of 650. Then follows Bayou Barataria, Barataria Bay and Barataria Lighthouse on Grande Terre Island. During the first quarter of the nineteenth century these islands and bayous formed the rendezvous of a band of smugglers and pirates led by Jean and Pierre Lafitte. They had a fortified camp on Grande Terre Island and another at Lafitte, from which points they preyed upon shipping in the Gulf of Mexico.¹³³ When in 1814 New Orleans was threatened by British forces, Jean Lafitte was offered a complete pardon, command of a British frigate and 30,000 dollars in gold if he would join the English against the United States. His refusal, followed by his gallant conduct in the Battle of New Orleans, won for them all the designation of "patriots". There is a legend among the natives of Barataria that in the Lafitte Cemetery on Bayou des Oies, five miles from Lafitte, not only Jean Lafitte, but John Paul Jones and Napoleon Bonaparte all lie buried.¹³⁴

Cheniere Caminada, an island in the Gulf, probably perpetuates the memory of Francisco Caminada, who owned land at the site of the Tchoupitoulas Indian settlement above New Orleans, as well as a tract of land below the city.¹³⁵ In 1842 a sufficient number of people lived there to warrant representation on the police jury. Joseph Cossa was chosen as a member from Cheniere Caminada. He accepted the appointment with the proviso that he should not be expected to attend all the sessions of the body, since his district was seventy-five miles from the courthouse at Lafayette. He promised, however, to be present whenever necessary, and asked the police jury to treat him with the same indulgence it had extended to his predecessor, Mr. Fauchier, who had not attended a single meeting.¹³⁶ On October 1, 1893, a terrific storm struck the coast of Louisiana, which because of its center of violence on the

island, has been called the "Cheniere Caminada Storm". The president of the Jefferson police jury, L. H. Marrero, advised that body to appropriate the sum of \$500 for the relief of storm victims. He reported that from the best information he could gather, some three hundred houses were blown down, and and that something like 1200 out of a population of 1800 had lost their lives. The sum asked for was appropriated.¹³⁷ Some of the survivors took refuge at what is now Westwego. Pablo Sala, a resident of the town, donated to each of the survivors who wished to locate there a plot of ground, and also provided a cemetery for them. For a while the settlement was known as Salaville. Later the name was changed to Westwego, and Pablo Sala is remembered today only in Sala Avenue, the main street of the town.¹³⁸

In 1834 a tract of land on Grande Terre, in the lower end of Barataria Bay, was purchased by the state from Etienne de Gruy and ceded to the United States as a fort site.¹³⁹ The legislature decreed that jurisdiction over the land would revert to the state if the fort were allowed to fall into decay, or be rendered useless for a period of seven years.¹⁴⁰ The fort was completed in 1850 and named Fort Livingston. It was not garrisoned after the Civil War, and was partially destroyed in the Cheniere Caminada hurricane of 1893. Today only the ruins of the brick walls and the rusted cannon remain.¹⁴¹

An event of great local interest is the annual pirogue race, held at Lafitte each May. Inaugurated in 1936, the race serves to perpetuate the traditions surrounding this Indian mode of travel, and to pay tribute to the skill of the men of the bayous in the building and handling of these little craft. The contest is staged on Bayou Barataria, from Kammer's Store to Fleming Park, a racing course of four and seven-tenths miles. Here hundreds of people gather to watch the race, in which from seventy-five to a hundred entrants vie with each other for first place. For four years now the record, thirty-five minutes and nine seconds, has been held by young Adam Vincent Billiot, a citizen of Jefferson Parish.¹⁴²

At the end of the parish lies Grand Isle, with the waters of Rigaud Bay on one side, and the rolling surf of the Gulf of Mexico on the other. It is said that this island was a stronghold of Jean Lafitte, and that many of the inhabitants today are descendants of his band. Whatever their ancestry, the people speak a French patois. They farm enough to produce food, and fish as a means of livelihood. As a sideline to fishing, they act as guides for visitors on fishing expeditions. Each year, late in August, Grand Isle attracts many contestants to the annual Tarpon Rodeo. The first rodeo was sponsored in 1927 by John C. Donovan, a fishing enthusiast of New Orleans. Since that time the fame of the event has spread until at present some of the best fishermen from the Gulf Coast, and even the East Coast and the Great Lakes, take part in the sport.¹⁴³

SUMMARY

The keynote of Jefferson Parish is Progress. In spite of the set-back occasioned by the annexation of its earliest towns, the parish has gone forward in population, industry and wealth, because it has the sound basic materials from which these things emanate. Nature has been kind to Jefferson. There is wealth in her soil, capable of almost unlimited expansion. Beneath the ground "black gold" in quantities yet untouched awaits future

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development. Even the water and marshes contribute their share to the general prosperity. The climate is sub-tropical, with few extremes of either heat or cold. There is space for industry, for homes and gardens and for children. There are thriving towns alive with the hum of business, immense plants which furnish wealth and employment to the parish and its people, quaint villages, the unforgettable loveliness of winding bayous, and the long roll of surf against its southern shores. For everything produced in the parish there are ocean-going ships and fast trains to reach the markets of the world, while next door half a million people offer a ready market for the things Jefferson has to sell. In addition to all this, the parish has an industrious, wide-awake people, and a sound business government. It is not only a good place to live now, but one which furnishes a guarantee of continued progress.

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But, while Metairie was almost perfect, its residents could not quite boast that they enjoyed every city convenience, for while there were electric lights, gas, paved sidewalks and a much more spacious life than they could enjoy in the city, they were still forced to use cess pools and septic tanks for sewage disposal.

To fill Metairie's need for sewage disposal was not easy. From time to time committees of ways and means were formed. One proposal after another was considered—and rejected. The solution seemed as far away as ever.

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Members, left to right: John J. Holtgreve, Secretary; Ernest Riviere, Chairman, and Louis E. Gruber.

If sewage should be shunted into Lake Pontchartrain, it would pollute the fishing grounds and make the lake impossible for bathers.

About this time, Sewerage District No. 1 was created, its Board of Commissioners including Ernest Riviere, Chairman; John J. Holtgreve, Secretary; and Louis E. Gruber.

"We had conferences with New Orleans city authorities," explained Mr. Holtgreve, "and thought for a while of running a sewer line from Metairie through the city to open in the river below the purification plant. But we had to discard that idea. The sewer line alone would have cost us \$500,000. It was too expensive.

"Finally, we hit on the right answer—a sewage disposal plant and complete sewerage system of our own. That's what we're building today, a magnificent piece of work, constructed not only for present-day needs, but with an eye to the future."

Today, the laying of sewer pipes is 25 per cent complete, and bids were recently let for the erection of a disposal plant, a plant almost unique in Louisiana. The entire system will be in operation by next spring, and then watch property values skyrocket.

Best of all, perhaps, is the bargain Metairie residents are getting. The completed project will cost \$1,050,000, but of this amount, the parish pays only \$600,000. The balance of the bill is being footed by Uncle Sam through a Public Works Administration outright grant.

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EAST END
JEFFERSON PARISH

It was in May a year ago that the board and others interested in the problem learned that Congress intended to appropriate more funds for PWA works. They lost no time. Plans were drawn up, and the formal application for the project submitted to Washington in July. Less than a month later, on August 25, the project was approved, and a PWA allotment made by the Treasury Department.

Preliminary work started in November. The contract was let to the Drainage Construction Company of Crowley, La., and on December 19, the actual digging began.

The firm of George P. Rice, consulting engineer, and best known sub-soil expert in the South, was employed to design the system, with the firm of Metcalf and Eddy of Boston, national authority on disposal plants, and John H. O'Neil, sanitary engineer of the State Board of Health, as consultants and advisers.

The engineers made studies of the populated areas of the ward, and finally fixed the boundaries of the sewage collection system as lying between the 17th St. Canal on the east, the Manson Plantation line on the west, the Illinois Central tracks on the south, and Metairie's Canal Street on the north. The sector taken is a series of steps on the map, running upward from west to east. In all, it comprises 2,500 acres of land and 8,000 residents.

It would never do, of course, to build a system simply for the 8,000 residents who live there today, for Metairie is growing; so the final plans called for a collection system designed to care for a population of 15,000, and a disposal plant which, with additional, comparatively inexpensive equipment, may be used to handle the sewage for the Seventh and Ninth Wards as well, when the growth of population in these wards makes this necessary. In

Machine digging trenches to lay sewer mains for Metairie's new sewerage system.



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Modernistic home in Metairie Club Gardens. This is another of Jefferson's beautiful homes.

other words, Metairie's disposal plant, when completed, will be capable of taking care of sewage from all of Jefferson Parish on the east bank of the river.

The engineers' comprehensive plan for the work is tersely stated in the outline specifications sent to the PWA:

"The work contemplated consists of construction of a complete sanitary sewer system, and includes main and lateral sewers, manholes, flush tanks, house connections from mains or laterals to property lines, automatic lift stations, cast iron force mains, and a sewage disposal plant complete with all necessary equipment. All materials used are to be first grade, and workmanship is to be of the best quality. The entire project is to be constructed in accordance with the best modern practice for each particular class of work."

The first problem involved was due chiefly to the character of the soil.

"When shovels excavate to the proper depth, the soil below seems perfectly solid," explained S. V. Applewhite, engineer for Mr. Rice, "and yet, when the men get down into the excavation, and tramp around, the earth gets sticky. It becomes a kind of gumbo. In digging, we found on occasion quick-sand at depths of five to fourteen feet below the surface, and nearly everywhere there was a mucky clay. In other spots, the land was firmer, and we turned up white sand and sea-shells, indicating that Metairie, like New Orleans, was at one time the floor of the sea."

The sewer lines being laid today range from eight to thirty-three inches in diameter, depending on areas dense or sparsely settled, and are made of concrete and cast iron. The disposal plant will be on the north side of the road, a mile from the lake, on Bonnabel Canal, in the square bounded by Helios, Socrates and Demosthenes Streets.

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At one time, Metairie Road was a bayou, and to the present day the banks remain as two ridges on either side of the road. With these ridges dividing the sewerage district almost in half, the engineering problem of getting collected sewage to the plant can be readily understood.

The only solution was automatic lifts, or pumping stations, and engineers designed six of these, three on each side of Metairie Road. The lifts themselves will be underground, topped with manhole covers, properly ventilated and easily accessible, and will work automatically, depending upon volume of flow. As sewage is drained by gravitational pull away from the ridge on the south side, it will be directed to two of the pumping stations, and forced across the ridge to the north side through cast iron force mains. Once in the north side sewers, it will be speeded by other pumps on to the plant, on the outer fringe of the district.

The disposal plant is nearly unique in Louisiana. The only other plant like it is in Lake Charles, though there are many such plants in the Midwest, North and East. Board members believe the design a wise choice, for they are of the opinion that within the near future national legislation will be enacted prohibiting the pollution of navigable streams with sewage.

In the Metairie plant, sewage will be converted into odorless and salable dried fertilizer and clear, germless water by the "activated sludge" process, which uses bacteria made active by forced air to purify sewage.

The structure itself will be set back from the street, and its design reveals it as a thing of beauty. The grounds will be liberally landscaped, and, because of the chemical action involved, the plant will have no odor of sewage.

These paved sidewalks, gutter-bottoms and curbs in Metairie Lawn were laid under a Police Jury sponsored project.



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All the homes pictured on Beverly Drive, in Beverly Knoll, Metairie, were built in 1938 and the early part of 1939. This section attracts hundreds of new home owners every year.

The administration building will house a control room, a laboratory, an office for the manager, a general office, a board room, and a section apart from the offices devoted to shower baths and lockers for workmen.

Incidentally, engineers say the plant will require no highly technical staff. In fact, it will almost run itself, like some fabulous perpetual motion machine, by means of various chemical conversions.

The sewage comes into the plant under Helois Street to the main pumping station. It goes first to the screening and cutting mechanism, then passes out through a conduit to a preliminary settling tank, being metered, or measured, enroute to check the volume. The mass is permitted to settle for an hour and a half, at which time the liquid is 70 per cent free of solids.

The liquid is then drawn off into an "aeration tank," and the solids into two digestion tanks. "Aeration" of course, means air, and it is in this tank that the activated sludge process takes place, aided by an unusual piece of engineering ingenuity.

The digestive tanks with the sewage solids give off a gas of the same heating value as manufactured cooking gas. This gas is piped to an engine which operates a blower. The blower forces air into the aeration tank, thereby creating "aerobes", or a form of bacteria which lives only in the presence of oxygen. The aerobes act upon the sewage in the liquid to kill germs, and generally aid in the purification process. More simply stated, the air forced into the tank stimulates one group of bugs to make war on another group of bugs.

The liquid leaves this tank virtually pure, and goes into the final sediment vat, where whatever sludge left is drawn off and returned to work all over again in the aeration tank.

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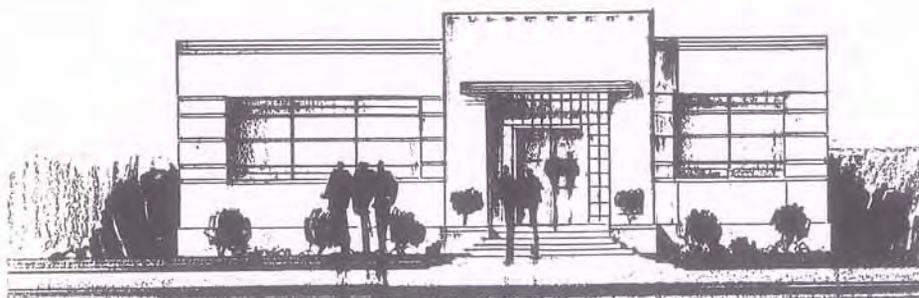
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GRETNA

The final process is the chlorine contact chamber, and when the liquid leaves this chamber, it is as clear as drinking water, germ free, and contains less than five per cent sediment. It then moves out into Bonnabel Canal, and from there a mile to Lake Pontchartrain.

On the other hand, the solids sent to the digestive tanks remain there for 60 to 90 days, and by natural chemical action become purified and odorless. From the tanks, the solid matter is drawn off into drying beds, and spread to a depth of one foot. Underdrains carry off the remaining liquid back to the original settling vat, and the solids finally dry.

Pasadena, California, one of the show places of the nation, has a plant similar to the one being built in Metairie. Many of the newer residents there do not even know that it exists, for the city fathers of the California town have so beautifully landscaped their plant that it fits in perfectly with its surroundings.

Metairie plans to follow Pasadena's example, and to make its plant so beautiful that, while it adds a modern and much-needed service, it will not detract from Metairie's traditional beauty.



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East Jefferson Waterworks District No. 1

JOHN W. HODGSON

President

One of the most vital necessities in any community is an adequate, reliable supply of pure, safe water. The production, treatment and distribution of water for home consumption and industrial use is therefore an important factor. A water plant must be ready to serve all demands and anticipate all emergencies, twenty-four hours every day.

The East Jefferson Waterworks, serving the entire east bank of the Parish of Jefferson, is thoroughly equipped to provide such uninterrupted service.

The Mississippi River is an infallible source of supply. But while its waters show no appreciable evidence of pollution, they are slightly hard and contain a large amount of suspended matter. To assure pure, clean water, treatment is essential.

From the river, the water is pumped into the plant—a distance of approximately half a mile. The intake pump house is located on the river batture, and is equipped with three low-lift, electrically driven centrifugal pumps, having a combined capacity of seven million gallons per day. The water is delivered from these pumps through a twenty-inch, cast iron pipe into three



OFFICIALS OF EAST JEFFERSON WATERWORKS DISTRICT NO. 1.

Seated, left to right: Bruno Prager, Vice-President; Eugene J. Bender, Commissioner; Chas. A. Boutall, Chairman Finance Committee; Paul D'Gerolamo, Commissioner, and John W. Hodgson, President.

Standing, left to right: Edward A. Miller, Plant Superintendent; M. R. Tucker, Maintenance Superintendent; Leo W. McCune, Attorney; A. J. Wegmann, Treasurer and General Manager, and F. V. Draube, Secretary.



The new administration building of the East Jefferson Waterworks District No. 1, which serves the east bank of Jefferson Parish.

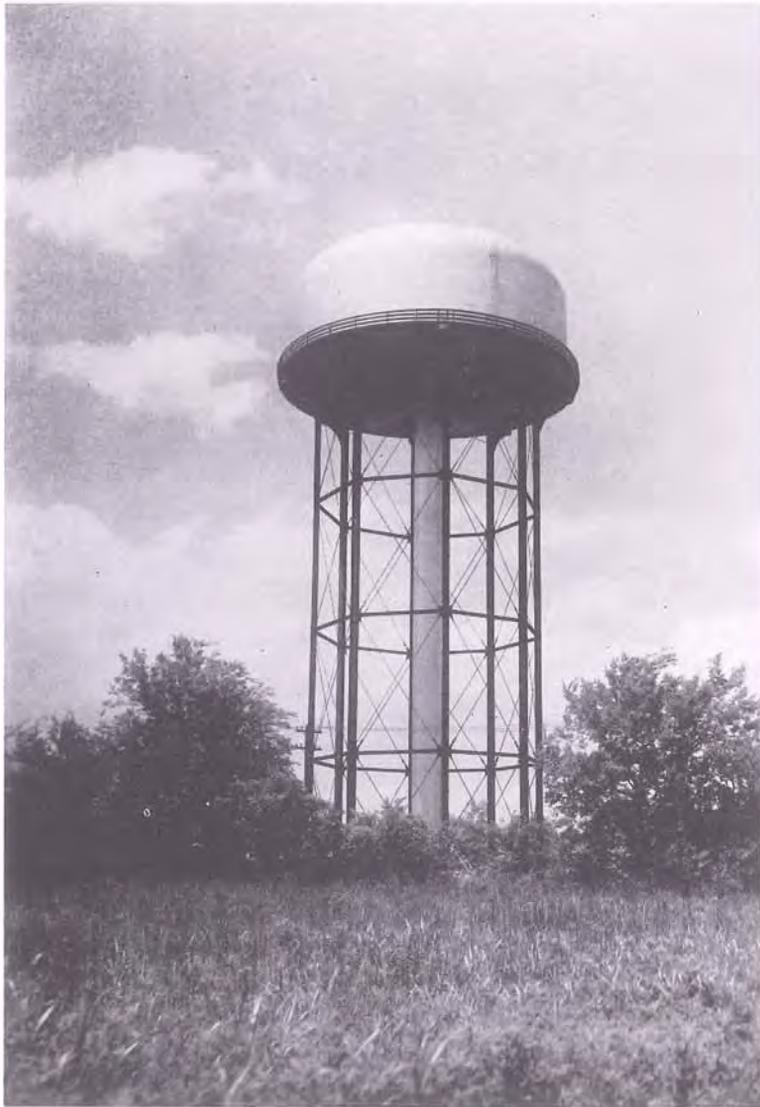
grit chambers, where the suspended matter is settled out. The water is then passed to two mixing chambers, of the combination baffle and agitator type, each driven by separate motors. Here the actual treatment of water is begun.

Hydrated lime and sugar sulphate of iron are fed from mechanical dry feed machines, the lime as a water softener, the sulphate of iron as a coagulant. The water is thoroughly mixed with these two chemicals to bring most of the suspended matter into small clusters known as floc, and then passed on to the four coagulation basins for the settlement of suspended matter. Each of these basins has a capacity of 650,000 gallons. As the water passes through these basins at low speed, the floc, with adherent suspended matter and impurities, precipitates to the bottom of the basins. The sludge which remains in the basins is periodically washed out and pumped back on the river batture through a twelve-inch discharge pipe.

The supernatant fluid is now ready for filtration. In the East Jefferson Waterworks there are four rapid sand filters, each having a capacity of one million gallons per day. The water is conveyed from the coagulation basins into and through the filters, which free it from all impurities. It is then pumped by low lift pumps into two storage reservoirs with a total capacity of three million gallons. These reservoirs are kept filled to insure an adequate supply.

Before this water is pumped into the distribution system, another precaution is necessary. The Louisiana State Board of Health requires that all water be chlorinated before it can be served to the public, in order to avoid any possible chance of impure, unsafe water entering the service mains. The chlorination equipment consists of two chlorinators, sufficiently large to supply a treatment of two parts per million gallons pumped. This equipment is more than sufficient for present needs.

The pumping plant is equipped with two service pumps, each having a daily capacity of 2,160,000 gallons, and two fire pumps, each having a daily



New Water Tower of East Jefferson Waterworks District No. 1.

capacity of 3,400,000 gallons. These four units are electrically driven. There is also one Diesel engine driven pump with a capacity of 3,400,000 gallons per day. The combined pumping capacity is 17,280,000 gallons daily, the major portion of which is reserve pumping capacity. The present plant capacity is 4,000,000 gallons of treated water per day, which is approximately three times greater than present demands.

The distribution system is composed of two elevated storage tanks and 122 miles of pipe lines. One tank, of 500,000 gallons capacity, is located in the rear of the plant. The other tank, of 100,000 gallons capacity, is located in Kenner. The larger tank maintains a maximum pressure of 61 pounds and a minimum pressure of 55 pounds, as this tank is floating on the lines. However, by valving off the effluent from the tower, a pressure of 85 pounds can be built

up with the fire pumps at the plant effluent. The main lines range in size from 20 inches leaving the plant to 6 inches in outlying districts. Fire protection is afforded the area by hydrants placed on all mains throughout the district and adequately spotted in built-up sections.

The new administration building, located on Jefferson Highway and Arnoult Road, maintains office hours from 8:30 A. M. to 4:30 P. M. each day except Saturdays, when the hours are from 8:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. The plant is manned day and night.

The district is administered by a Board of Commissioners, appointed by the Police Jury of the Parish of Jefferson and by the Governor of the State of Louisiana.

The members of the Board of Commissioners are: John W. Hodgson, Chas. A. Boutall, Eugene J. Bender, Bruno Prager and Paul D'Gerolamo.

The officers are: John W. Hodgson, President; Bruno Prager, Vice-President; Chas. A. Boutall, Chairman Finance Committee; F. V. Draube, Secretary, and A. J. Wegmann, Treasurer and General Manager; with Edward A. Miller, Plant Superintendent, and M. R. Tucker, Maintenance Superintendent.

Permission to visit the plant will be given to all desiring to avail themselves of this privilege. Visitors are welcome at any time during office hours. Complaints and information desired are given courteous and prompt attention. Call CEdar 2000 for office and CEdar 2539 for plant.

SAXON

(Continued from Page 103)

One story has it that two brothers once were hunting frogs in the marshes. They were in separate pirogues and left each other for a while after selecting an eventual meeting place. As he went about his hunting, the elder brother heard a strange sound come to him across the water. The noise of fighting was followed by the sound of furious paddling. Hurrying to the meeting spot, he found the younger boy already there, panting and frightened. When the youngster recovered breath, he told of seeing a curious light. Having heard stories of the **feu follet** and not being superstitious, at least in a fearsome way, the boy had paddled boldly to the spot—to watch a luminous ball dance on the surface of the water. As he approached it, however, the ball ceased its dancing and flew straight at him. A little frightened by this time, the boy attempted to ward the strange thing off with a paddle, but each time he struck, the **feu follet** dodged, and returned to the attack. Finally, in a panic, the boy had picked up his paddle and fled. The ball of fire followed him for many yards; then after a while, fell away.

These are strange stories and customs, but then the bayou country is a strange land, which has retained its primitive simplicity in spite of its being just beyond the door of New Orleans.

Jefferson Parish Waterworks District No. 2

ED. E. FEITEL
President

That area between the city limits of Gretna and Westwego is served by the Jefferson Parish Waterworks District No. 2.

This waterworks serves not only the residents of the Fourth Ward and part of the Third Ward, and the largest manufacturing center of the parish, but also The Texas Company's oil field at Lafitte.

In order to meet all future demands and emergencies, a new 30,000 gallon water tower has been erected at Meyer's Lane in Marrero, bringing the plant's capacity to 1,500,000 gallons per day. The present average daily use is 750,000 gallons.

The personnel of the Board of Commissioners is: Ed. E. Feitel, President; Louis C. Fos, Vice-President; Joseph L. Sartis; Charles E. Boyd; A. J. Grefer, Secretary-Treasurer, and Ernest M. Conzelmann, Legal Adviser.



Jefferson Parish Waterworks District No. 2, plant and storage tank, Marrero.



FROST

(Continued from Page 91)

Muskrat fur has been sold as "Hudson Bay Seal", and as such, was the winter fur coat of millions of American women in the North. Now it is sold under its own name of muskrat. In the trapping season of 1924-1925 Louisiana trappers brought in 6,236,165 muskrat pelts. In the boom days of the 1928-1929 trapping season, just before the great financial crash of the depression, the Louisiana muskrat pelt catch was 5,105,374, and the next year rose higher, to 6,269,566. But these days it stays around the 3,000,000 mark.

But boom days or depression days, the muskrat yearly pours a stream of cash into the pockets of Jefferson Parish and other Louisiana trappers. This season of 1938-1939 showed a general increase of some 12 per cent over the 1937-1938 season, says Armand P. Daspit, at the State Department of Conservation, though the final figures haven't yet come in.

All of which merely strengthens the hold of Mr. Fiber Zibethicus Muridae on his title and rank as one of the most valuable residents of Jefferson Parish. He has a standing there even stronger than that. They love a laugh in Jefferson Parish, and the muskrat has proved to them that he has a sense of humor.

Far down below Barataria dwells one old trapper who told the story on himself. He found muskrat traces near his trapping shack. But he couldn't locate the muskrat house. It puzzled him. At the end of the season, he moved his wooden shack to a new location.

"Dawg-gone!" he says. "What yo' t'ink I found? Dat muskrat, he's build his house right undeh my shack; right undeh de flo' wheah every night I'm sleepin' right on top of him!"

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Fourth Jefferson Drainage District

SUB-DRAINAGE DISTRICTS 1-2-3-4

JUSTIN F. BORDENAVE

Secretary-Treasurer

Comprising that entire section of Jefferson Parish located on the east bank of the Mississippi River, the Fourth Jefferson Drainage District covers an area of 28,000 acres. Included in this area are factories, industrial sections, beautiful residential districts and fertile farm and dairy regions.

The Fourth Jefferson Drainage District is divided into:

Sub-Drainage District No. 1—comprising 2400 acres behind the town of Kenner.

Sub-Drainage District No. 2—a gravity drained district in the Southport area, containing 2000 acres.

Sub-Drainage District No. 4—comprising all of that land north of the Metairie Road from the Orleans Parish line to the upper line of Bonnabel Place, an area of 1800 acres, about half of which is used for homesites and farming.

Sub-Drainage District No. 3—comprising the remainder of the 28,000 acres included in the entire drainage district.

Since only a very small part of this land is gravity drained, the construction of four pumping plants was necessary. These plants were constructed on



OFFICIALS OF FOURTH JEFFERSON DRAINAGE DISTRICT

Seated, left to right: Dan W. Eastman, Commissioner; John Bordes, President, and Robert Ottermann, Vice-President.

Standing, left to right: Frank H. Mayo, Commissioner; W. R. Toledano, Commissioner; Justin F. Bordenave, Secretary-Treasurer; Joseph A. McCaleb, Attorney, and Louis E. Breaux, General Foreman.



One of the four pumping plants of the Fourth Jefferson Drainage District, on the shores of Lake Pontchartrain.

the Lakeshore levee, about two miles apart, extending from the rear of Metairie to the rear of Kenner. These pumping plants are well equipped, with two Diesel engines, each connected to a lift pump, giving each plant a capacity of 125,000 gallons per minute.

However, due to soil erosion of the discharge side of Pumping Plant No. 1, a leak was sprung beneath the foundation. To cover these repairs, State Project No. 30003 was put into operation, the Works Progress Administration advancing the sum of \$54,532.17, and the Fourth Jefferson Drainage District the sum of \$25,459.99.

Begun on October 19, 1938, this project calls for the improvement of existing drainage canals and reconstruction of Pumping Station No. 1. To date several miles of our sixty-odd miles of canals have been cleaned, the excavation at the pumping plant has been completed, coffer dam and single sheet dam have been placed on both sides of the plant, the concrete flooring has been poured, and piling for intake side and interlocking steel sheet piling have been driven.

The balance of work at Plant No. 1 will include the driving of wood piling in floor basin for discharge side, a row of interlocking steel sheet piling, pouring of concrete slab for basin, the four wing walls for the intake and discharge basins, the building of bridge and screen on intake side, the removal of dams on both ends of the plant, cleaning the remaining canals and topping levee. The completion of this project will place the pumping plant in the rear of Metairie in first class condition, and assure the free flowing of all our large drainage canals.

On October 5th, 1937, State Project No. 20003 was put into operation, the Works Progress Administration advancing the sum of \$31,619.44, and the Fourth Jefferson Drainage District the sum of \$8,866.20, for clearing, grubbing, excavat-

Second Jefferson Drainage District

ERNEST M. CONZELMANN

President

That part of Harvey lying on the west bank of Harvey Canal and the lower part of Marrero, 3000 acres in all, forms the Second Jefferson Drainage District. Included in this area are some of the largest manufacturing plants in the South, as well as many acres of fertile truck farms.

In this district, the past year has seen the completion of a WPA project in the amount of \$58,950.45, of which the WPA spent \$32,916.63, the Drainage Board \$26,033.82. Under this project, all existing canals were enlarged, all lateral canals were cleaned, and a shell road was built along First St. in Harvey, from U. S. Hwy. 90 to the Two-Mile Canal.

The pumping plant, at the confluence of Two-Mile Canal and Harvey Canal, has been enlarged. In addition to improvements to the building, new equipment has been added. A 54 inch Woods pump, driven by a 225 horse-power Fairbanks-Morse engine, has increased the plant's pumping capacity from last year's 130,000 gallons per minute to 195,000 per minute.

Since the large engines driving the water pumps must be started with air, the plant is also equipped with two Fairbanks-Morse 6 horse-power engines and compressors to pump air to start the engines. The air compressed by these engines is stored in tanks, so that the plant can begin operating as soon as possible in case of an emergency. Should such an emergency arise, the pumps can be started within seven minutes. The plant is manned twenty-four hours a day, the engineer and his assistant living in a house near the pumping plant.

The members of the board are: Ernest M. Conzelmann, President; D. H. Roussel, Secretary and Engineer. The commissioners are: Louis C. Fos, Onezphar Bernard and Evans Folse.

ing to the proper grade, and bringing to true cross-section all large drainage ditches in the district, and filling of the coffer dam at Pumping Plant No. 1. This project was completed February 13, 1939.

State Project No. 30427, amounting to \$46,964.00, the Works Progress Administration advancing the sum of \$40,114.00, and the Fourth Jefferson Drainage District the sum of \$6,850.00, for continuing surface drainage, is now in WPA headquarters in Washington, being reviewed for approval.

At the present time the total bonded indebtedness of the Fourth Jefferson Drainage District is as follows:

Sub-Drainage District No. 1	\$33,950.00	bearing 2 per cent interest
Sub-Drainage District No. 2	8,300.00	bearing 5 per cent interest
Sub-Drainage District No. 3	685,800.00	bearing 2 per cent interest
	2,010,960.00	bearing no interest
Sub-Drainage District No. 4	25,600.00	bearing 5 per cent interest

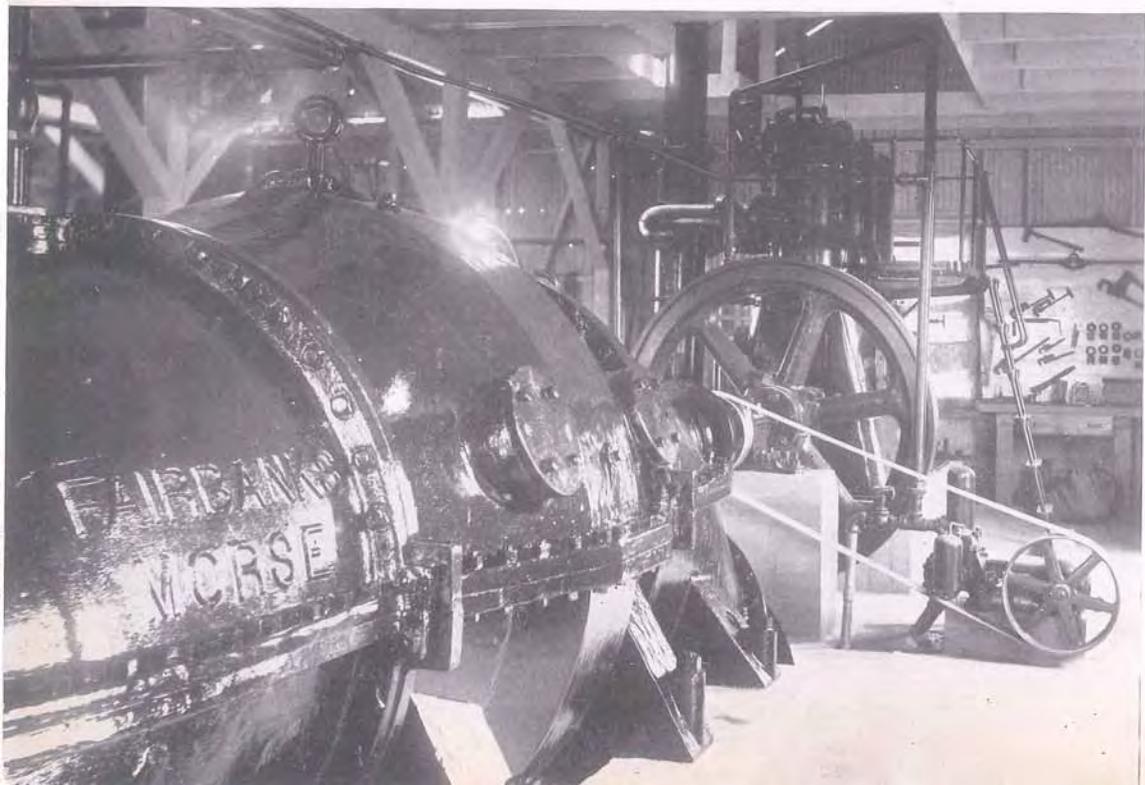
This makes a total sum of \$2,764,610.00 in current bonds, as compared with last year's total of \$2,788,110.00, a reduction of \$23,500 in interest bearing bonds.



Pumping plant of Second Jefferson Drainage District, draining Harvey and Marrero.



Type of engine used to drive water pumps at Second Jefferson Drainage District plant on Harvey Canal.





Facing across Bayou
Barataria from Isle
Bonne. On the other
side of the bayou is
Berthoud Cemetery,
built on an Indian
shell-mound.

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of any kind regarding opportunities in Jefferson Parish may be obtained from the men whose names appear below. The establishment of industries is aided in every way by the Police Jury. To those interested in locating within its boundaries, Jefferson Parish offers every inducement. To industries it offers extremely low transportation costs, easy access to raw materials, an excellent point of distribution, and ten years' tax exemption. To farmers it offers rich, alluvial soil, mild climate and a close and ready market. To homeseekers it offers clean, pure air and sunshine, and the neighborly spirit not found in cities.

We invite all who are seeking a broader, better life and more and wider opportunities to make full use of Jefferson Parish's natural resources and spirit of friendly co-operation.

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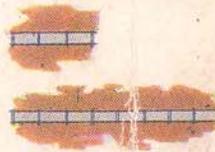
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