Records of Southern Plantations from Emancipation to the Great Migration

Series B: Selections from the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Louisiana State University Libraries

Part 2: Louisiana Cotton Plantations

A UPA Collection from LexisNexis
Cover: (top left) the steamboat *Ouachita*, (top right) workers in field, and (bottom) laborers in front of store on Belle Grove sugar plantation. Photos courtesy of Louisiana State University Libraries.
Records of Southern Plantations from Emancipation to the Great Migration

General Editor: Ira Berlin

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Part 2: Louisiana Cotton Plantations

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INTRODUCTION

No institution was more central to the transformation of southern society between the end of the Civil War and the beginning of the Great Migration than the plantation. Since the seventeenth century, the plantation with its powerful “masters” and their retinue of enslaved black laborers had been the productive center of southern society, as well as its primary social and political institution. Planters controlled the politics of the South, shaped its society, and dominated its culture. It is no exaggeration to say that the antebellum South cannot be understood without a firm grasp of the meaning of the plantation, as most white southerners aspired to the planter class and most black southerners wanted nothing more than to escape its long shadow.

The Civil War destroyed the plantation as southerners had known it. The war itself left many estates in ruins, their tools and implements wrecked, animals decimated, fields in ruins, and buildings devastated. The emancipation of some four million slaves that accompanied the war stripped planters of their labor force, their wealth, and their political authority, giving former slaves proprietorship of their own persons and, with that, aspirations for economic independence and political power. At war’s end, the old order was no more, and no one knew what would replace it. It soon became evident, however, that the plantation would not disappear. Instead, it would be reformulated, as would the lives of those men and women associated with the great estates. For this reason, any understanding of the postwar world must be accompanied by a close reading of the records of southern plantations.

Postbellum plantation records trace the torturous process of resurrecting agricultural productivity and restoring social stability to the American South. The outline of the story is well known—although scholars continue to debate its meaning by discovering new facts and reinterpreting old ones. The destruction of chattel bondage set in motion a contest of expectations, as former slaves and former slaveholders—joined by white and black nonslaveholders and northern soldiers, missionaries, and would-be planters and politicians—struggled to create a new regime that spoke to their diverse and often opposing aspirations. The freedpeople’s desire for economic independence, social autonomy, and political power was initially met by a steely opposition from former masters and other white southerners that ranged from determined attempts to reinstate the old regime to sullen acquiescence. In the half century that followed, the aspirations of black people remained unaltered, although the changes in the political terrain forced them to modify the tactics and strategies they hoped would achieve them. Meanwhile, some former slave masters lost control of their land to upstart merchants, fell from prominence, or transferred their capital to newer industrial enterprises. Some of the men who took control of plantations were drawn from the ranks of white nonslaveholders. Yet other members of the nonslaveholding, white yeomanry dropped into the ranks of propertyless laborers and, like former slaves, took their place in the cotton—and, less often, sugar, rice, and tobacco—fields. In time, many of these yeomen abandoned the countryside entirely and found work in towns, mill villages, forests, and mines. As the struggle ebbed and flowed, a new regime took shape.
in the postbellum South, unleashing some of the most important developments in American history:

- The vesting of former African American bondsmen with political rights;
- The creation of a variety of African American institutions, most prominently the Afro-Christian church;
- The emergence of a cadre of African American leaders and the elevation of some to elected office in the former slave states;
- Efforts by former slaveholders to reenslave freedpeople;
- Experimentation with various forms of land tenure and contract agricultural labor relations;
- The massive intervention of federal authority and the federal retreat;
- The rise of Bourbon politicians;
- The transformation of the white yeomanry;
- The growth of towns and cities and a new urban culture;
- The remaking of southern domestic life, as men, women, and children took on new roles;
- The emergence of an interracial Populist movement and its demise;
- The establishment and entrenchment of segregation;
- Disenfranchisement of African Americans and many “poor” whites;
- The legitimization of extralegal violence against African Americans;
- Migration of white and black southerners from depleted agricultural areas to newer plantation districts, mill towns, and cities;
- Development of oppressive penal institutions;
- Cultivation of a “dual consciousness” of accommodation and proud independence among African Americans;
- The acquiescence of northern leaders to “southern” prerogatives on matters of race;
- And eventually an opportunity, provided by labor demand during World War I, for plantation workers—white, but especially black—to leave the South and, with that, the beginning of the Great Migration.

Plantation records offer scholars access to these signal events. It was on plantations that most black southerners continued to live and work in the years after the Civil War as tenants, share renters, sharecroppers, and wage laborers. It was the plantation that also entrapped many white former yeomen. And it was on the plantations where much of the negotiation between landless laborers, white and black, and landowners, nearly all of them white, took place. Even when it did not—as mill towns and new metropolises came to play a larger role in southern life—the plantation and its ethos continued to shape the lives of the new urbanites.

From the very first years following emancipation, laborers and landowners—many of them former slaves and former slave owners—contested their respective rights and obligations. Dire necessity and the imposition of federal regulations compelled freedpeople—who had failed to gain access to the land they believed to be their due—to accept employment growing the South’s great staple crops. Black laborers contracted under a variety of terms, some of their own devising, others the result of former slaveholders’ endless experimentation with forms of labor organization and remuneration. Landowners’ preferences often resembled too closely the old oppressions of slavery and whenever the opportunity arose, freedpeople abandoned wage work to occupy plantation plots as tenants and sharecroppers. But, over the course of a half century, the various arrange-
ments freedpeople hoped would secure them a degree of independence failed, as stagnating prices, extralegal violence, and waning political power took their toll. Most freedpeople became little more than wageworkers, laboring in circumstances in which they could expect small return for their efforts. In some places, freedpeople, hopelessly indebted to their employers, became ensnared in a brutal system of labor extraction that left the promise of emancipation in tatters. Similar changes separated white yeomen from their land and the independence that had been their pride. By century’s end, thousands of white men and women—many of them former property-holding yeomen or their descendants—were entrapped in the same system of profitless and coercive labor relations that had captured former slaves.

The fate of the plantation and of its labor force was not of one piece. It varied over time and was subject to wide variations across the South. In coastal Carolina and Georgia, rice plantations hung on tenuously through the later years of the nineteenth century only to vanish in the early twentieth century. As older cotton and tobacco fields declined, new areas—notably the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta and portions of Arkansas and Texas—opened to settlement and proved fertile ground for staple production. These areas reinvigorated the plantation as both an economic and a social institution. Elsewhere the plantation survived but underwent major modifications. In the Mississippi Valley and the Georgia-Alabama-Mississippi “black belt,” many of the large-scale plantations revived after the war, but their recovery progressed slowly, constrained by the eastward march of the boll weevil, a softening demand for the South’s great staple crop, and the steady depletion of even the richest soils. New forms of corporate organization also appeared, transforming the plantation from a family proprietorship into a variant of modern corporate capitalism. In still other instances, plantations fell to the control of their creditors, including commission merchants, cotton factors, and even country storekeepers, who created novel relationships with laborers. These transformations tended to dissolve the personal or paternal bonds between planters and workers, completing the alienation of most agricultural laborers from communal attachments to local plantations. They also altered relations within the plantation household, as women—of both the owning class and the laboring class—took new roles within the larger community. The transformation of femininity and masculinity set in motion conflicts, some of which aimed for still greater change, others of which called for a restoration of the old ideal. The reordering of gender roles deeply affected race relations.

Through these various transformations, the necessity of securing and controlling a labor force remained paramount in the eyes of the planters, merchants, mill owners, and corporate directors. These employers found support in a complaisant state that steadily shifted power in their favor. In such circumstances, the only choice that remained to black and many white workers was to vote with their feet. Annual movement became commonplace as workers shuttled from plantation to plantation in search of a new start or a slightly more advantageous contract. Desperation, however, created new political possibilities. The Populist movement, which sometimes joined white and black agricultural laborers together, was one such possibility. But there were others as well. Hard times put a mean edge on labor relations, incubating extreme chauvinism among whites. That too had contradictory effects on black life, at once necessitating supine accommodationism and sparking a revival of black nationalism in the form of immigrationism and various self-improvement schemes. Taken together, the increasingly contentious relations between whites and blacks elevated the question of race from simply a southern issue to a matter of national import. The reformulation of the plantation transformed the southern people and altered their most deeply held beliefs.
The records kept by southern planters and their associates, clients, and subordinates—bankers, factors, merchants, and occasionally farmers and laborers—document these momentous changes. They, more than any other single source, are the raw material from which new understandings of southern life will emerge.

The records of the plantations reveal nearly every aspect of southern life in the years after the Civil War. They reach into the interior of the great estates, where they expose not only the stark and often painful changes in relationships between those who controlled the land and those who worked it, but also changes in the structure of the households, between men and women, parents and children of both whites and blacks. Changing family relations also marked a change in notions of the sacred, pushing southern religious life in new directions that can be seen in the construction (and abandonment) of plantation chapels, the advent of new sects, and the decline of established denominations. Plantation records thus offer scholars critical evidence that addresses ongoing controversies about, for example, the changing nature of the southern labor system, the relationship of economic and political power, the new system of class relations, and the mentality of rulers and ruled.

Plantation records also give scholars a chance to stretch the historical canvas and examine previously unexplored portions of the southern experience—questions of identity, gender, and memory that have only recently begun to come under consideration. Moreover, the insights to be gleaned from the records of southern plantations are not limited to the history of the South. This is especially true when the southern plantation is seen as an institution with global analogues whose roots reach back to at least the eleventh century. Such a perspective makes the study of the plantation a critical element in the development of world history, as its influence extends beyond the region to the North, the Atlantic, and beyond. It was an internationalism recognized by southern planters who competed in a world market and followed closely the prices of commodities grown tens of thousands of miles away. They understood the mechanisms used by their counterparts in the Caribbean, Africa, and Asia to secure a stable labor force. And what the planters knew from their perspective atop southern society, workers understood from their lowly perch, as rumors of strikes, riots, and revolutions echoed in the plantation quarters.

The insights available in the records of southern plantations lay bare the diverse and competing values of an institution and a society undergoing dramatic change. Those values—and, most especially, the competition between them—tell much about how southerners were shaping new identities, as employers and employees, whites and blacks, men and women, believers and skeptics. In the process they gave new meaning to wealth and poverty, whiteness and blackness, and masculinity and femininity. While most records that speak to such questions are often indirect and formal, others are deeply reflective and personal and take scholars into the inner lives of the men and women who made the plantation their home, as well as those who lived in its shadow.

In constructing this series of postbellum records several criteria have been applied. Care has been taken to select those collections that provide the densest representation—by their depth and diversity—of the historical experience. The editors aim to provide a selection that represents the entire period and offers an opportunity to explore not only the cotton South but also the Souths—large and small—of rice, hemp, and tobacco. Because many of these estates changed forms—as centralized production surrendered to share renting, sharecropping, and wage labor—and because ownership was lodged in the hands of merchants and factors as well as planters, a wide variety of records have been included in this series. Among the papers microfilmed are not only daybooks and ledgers, inventories and invoices, but also personal letters, diaries, and memoirs. Taken together, the selections are intended to illuminate all aspects of southern life.
During the last two decades, the microfilm publication of *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War* by University Publications of America has allowed scholars of southern society to expand historical understanding of slave society. It has also provided a means for students, from secondary school to graduate school, to participate in the practice of history. The issuance of *Records of Southern Plantations from Emancipation to the Great Migration* extends the same research and pedagogical opportunities into that critical period between emancipation and the Great Migration.

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SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

The Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections (LLMVC) of the Louisiana State University (LSU) Libraries contain extensive holdings of manuscripts, books, maps, prints, pamphlets, and periodicals documenting the region's culture and history. The manuscript section of the LLMVC dates back to 1935 when then LSU history professor Edwin Davis started to acquire the papers of prominent families that had lived in the area. The LLMVC manuscript collection consists of over five thousand manuscript groups encompassing more than ten million items. The LLMVC’s holdings relating to antebellum plantations, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction era are particularly strong. These holdings range from papers of individuals and families, to organizational records, to records of plantations, merchants, and financial institutions.

Series B, Part 2: Louisiana Cotton Plantations

This microfilm edition consists of fourteen manuscript collections on Louisiana cotton plantations filmed from the holdings of the LLMVC, Hill Memorial Library, LSU. These collections are: Metoyer Family Papers; Adeleda Metoyer Papers; Auguste Metoyer Papers; Louis Metoyer Document; Norbert Badin Papers; Daniel Trotter Papers; Ozeme Fontenot and Family Papers; Joseph Plauche Papers; Alexander Blanche Papers; Good Hope Plantation Papers; Hubbard S. Bosley Papers; Henry Marston Family Papers; Abel John Norwood Papers; and Marcelin Tauzin Papers.

The ethnic diversity of Louisiana cotton plantation owners and laborers is a central theme of this collection. Several collections document African Americans and Creoles of color in northwestern Louisiana. There are also papers of French Acadian planters from the central, prairie regions of the state. White planters in the eastern and northern parts of Louisiana round out this edition of plantation records.

The experiences of African American and Creole plantation owners are particularly well documented in this edition. Seven of the fourteen collections are from African Americans or Creoles of color. The edition begins with several collections from the Metoyer family of Natchitoches Parish. The Metoyer family were prominent Creole family whose ancestors had owned plantations in Natchitoches Parish since the 1790s. The Metoyer Family Papers include accounts from the records of a general store the family owned in Derry, Louisiana. The accounts include records of purchases made at the store and purchases made by the Metoys from wholesale merchants. The Metoyer Family Papers also include accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants, as well as some personal correspondence.

Norbert Badin was a neighbor and friend of the Metoyer family in Natchitoches Parish. The Norbert Badin Papers (Reel 1, Frames 0610–1226) include correspondence with Gabriel Metoyer. Much of the correspondence in the Badin Papers discusses health conditions and social matters. Financial records in the collection consist of correspondence, receipts, and other accounting statements from cotton factors and commission merchants.
One of the most interesting collections in this edition is the Daniel Trotter Papers (Reel 2, Frames 0001–1353). Daniel Trotter, also of Natchitoches Parish, began his farming career by renting land, but he was eventually able to save enough money to purchase his own plot of land. The Trotter Papers indicate that Rose Trotter, Daniel Trotter’s wife, played an invaluable role in allowing the couple to save enough money for their own farm. Rose ran a personal care and cosmetics business and she also took in sewing and worked as a domestic in order to make extra money. A series of bank books and cash books documents the Trotter family’s finances. These cash books include entries referring to labor and picking of cotton, revealing that once Trotter owned his own land, he also became an employer of field hands.

The Joseph Plauche Papers (Reel 7, Frame 0001–Reel 11, Frame 0359) is the largest collection from an African American plantation owner in this edition. This collection consists of financial records and accounts covering the management of Plauche’s plantation, as well as some personal correspondence. The collection starts with a series of financial records. These papers include banking, tax, and insurance records and receipts for purchases of agricultural equipment. One file of personal correspondence includes an undated letter to Plauche that is critical of him for working too hard, for being too concerned with his finances, and for failing to attend a speaking appearance by Marcus Garvey. The Joseph Plauche Papers conclude with a series of ledger books and time books, both of which record Plauche’s relationships with the laborers working on his lands. These books indicate that Plauche employed about twenty laborers. Most of these laborers were paid a wage; however, some of the accounts note payments made with cotton, possibly indicating a sharecropper relationship. Also of note, Volume 58 in this collection (Reel 10, Frame 0805) includes lyrics of blues songs that seem to be have been written by Plauche.

Another sizable collection in this edition is the Ozeme Fontenot and Family Papers. Fontenot, of French Acadian descent, was a Civil War veteran and plantation owner from St. Landry Parish. This collection contains personal and family correspondence, letters about Louisiana politics, and plantation and other business records. One of the major topics in the personal and family correspondence is the marital difficulties between Fontenot’s daughter, Alma, and her husband, James H. Parker. The couple’s separation and eventual divorce also led to a custody battle involving their son, George. Fontenot’s correspondence with his nephew, John, and with C. C. Duson, both from Crowley, Louisiana, frequently discusses Louisiana politics. In addition to his plantation holdings, Fontenot also owned a cotton gin, and there are forty record books containing accounts with persons who ginned their cotton at his gin.

The other collections in this edition document still more aspects of the Louisiana cotton plantations in the period after the Civil War. The Alexander Blanche Papers (Reel 11, Frames 0360–0507) contain correspondence and statements of accounts pertaining to Blanche’s employment of convicts from the Louisiana State Penitentiary. The Good Hope Plantation Papers (Reel 11, Frames 0508–0671) consist of correspondence, legal documents, and financial records of a plantation leased in 1864 by George Gibson Klapp of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and James D. Waters. This collection includes correspondence with the Freedmen’s Bureau and contracts with laborers on Good Hope plantation. Several sharecropping agreements can be found in the Henry Marston Family Papers. Accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants can be found in the Hubbard S. Bosley Papers, Abel John Norwood Papers, and Marcelin Tauzin Family Papers. More detailed descriptions of each of the collections included in this edition, as well as a list of major topics, can be found in the reel index of this guide. An alphabetical listing of the topics covered in this edition can be found in the subject index of this guide.
This edition represents the second of six parts of records filmed from the LLMVC for UPA’s *Records of Southern Plantations from Emancipation to the Great Migration*. The other parts of this project are:

- Part 1: Louisiana Sugar Plantations
- Part 3: Louisiana Sugar Plantations (Bayou Lafourche and Bayou Teche)
- Part 4: Mississippi Cotton Plantations
- Part 5: Albert Batchelor Papers
- Part 6: David Weeks and Family Papers

In addition, records from the LLMVC for the antebellum period can be found in UPA’s *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I: Selections from Louisiana State University*. 
NOTE ON SOURCES

The collections microfilmed in this edition are from the holdings of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Hill Memorial Library, Louisiana State University Libraries, Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803-3300. The descriptions of the collections in this user guide are adapted from inventories compiled by the Louisiana State University Libraries. Historical maps, microfilmed among the introductory materials, are courtesy of the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Hill Memorial Library, Louisiana State University Libraries.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The collections selected for this edition have been chosen in consultation with and under criteria established by series General Editor Ira Berlin. Records primarily date from 1863 to 1915; however, there are records from before 1863 as well as after 1915. These pre-1863 and post-1915 records have been included in order to complete a specific series or volume. Several items in these collections have been omitted from this edition because they contain relatively little documentation pertaining to the postbellum plantation system. In the Norbert Badin Papers, printed material, 1886–1937, undated printed material, and two boxes of publications and magazines have been omitted. In the Daniel Trotter Papers, newspaper clippings, printed material, and printed pamphlets have not been microfilmed. In the Ozeme Fontenot and Family Papers, a folder of newspapers, three property census books (Volumes 47–49), two almanacs (Volumes 50–51), and three volumes of printed items (Volumes 52–54) have been omitted. In the Hubbard S. Bosley Papers, records from 1825 to 1865 are available in UPA’s Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I: Selection from Louisiana State University, Part 2: Louisiana and Other Cotton Plantations. In the Henry Marston Family Papers, records from 1820 to 1865 have been omitted from this edition, as have plantation diaries, letterbooks, and record books from both the antebellum and postbellum periods. The 1860–1865 portion of this collection, however, is available in UPA’s Confederate Military Manuscripts, Series B: Holdings of Louisiana State University. In the Abel John Norwood Papers, papers from 1844 to 1865 are available in Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I: Selection from Louisiana State University, Part 2: Louisiana and Other Cotton Plantations. In the Marcelin Tauzin Family Papers, records for 1834–1860 and 1921–1944 have been omitted, as have five notebooks spanning from 1857 to 1889. All of these omitted materials may be consulted at the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Hill Memorial Library, Louisiana State University Libraries.
REEL INDEX

The following is a listing of the collections and folders comprising *Records of Southern Plantations from Emancipation to the Great Migration, Series B: Selections from the Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, Louisiana State University Libraries, Part 2: Louisiana Cotton Plantations*. This edition consists of fourteen manuscript collections. Each of these collections is identified by its title, followed by the date span of the collection. Dates in brackets indicate the span of each collection microfilmed for this edition by UPA. Geographical locations in the collection titles indicate the primary geographic area associated with a particular collection. Following the collection title, there is a brief description of the collection and a folder listing. The four-digit number on the far left is the frame at which a particular file folder begins. This is followed by the file title, the date(s) of the file, and the total number of frames. Substantive subjects are highlighted under the heading Major Topics.

Reel 1

Frame No.

**Metoyer Family Papers, 1889–1944**

**Melrose and Derry, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana**

This collection of Metoyer family papers includes the records of Vilfride Metoyer and John P. Conant of Melrose, Louisiana, and St. Clair and Nazy Metoyer of Derry, Louisiana. The Metoyers were a prominent Creole family and their ancestors had owned plantations in Natchitoches Parish since the 1790s. The Vilfride Metoyer file contains records of cotton sales by cotton factors and commission merchants. There are also accounts from the Metoyers's general store, records of wholesale purchases, and a lease for a plantation on the Cane River. The St. Clair Metoyer file also has records of cotton sales made by cotton factors and commission merchants. There is also a lease of fifty acres to St. Clair Metoyer from Albert E. Ewing. The terms of the lease required that Metoyer clear the land and prepare it for cultivation as soon as possible. Additional records pertaining to cotton sales by cotton factors and commission merchants can also be found in the Nazy Metoyer file. A series of volumes completes this collection. The volumes include accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants, labor accounts, cotton sales accounts, and accounts from the Metoyer store.

0001  **Introductory Materials.** 2 frames.

0003  **Vilfride Metoyer, 1900–1904.** 31 frames.

  *Major Topics:* Life insurance; taxation; cotton sales by cotton factors and commission merchants; Cane River plantation lease; store accounts.

0034  **John P. Conant, 1917 and 1929.** 5 frames.

  *Major Topic:* Health conditions.
St. Clair Metoyer, 1903–1927. 49 frames.  
**Major Topics:** Cotton sales by cotton factors and commission merchants; lease of fifty acres to St. Clair Metoyer by Albert E. Ewing.

Nazy Metoyer, 1924–1936. 18 frames.  
**Major Topics:** Cotton sales by cotton factors and commission merchants; store accounts; banking records.

St. Clair and Nazy Metoyer, Undated. 41 frames.

Newspaper Clippings, 1926. 10 frames.  
**Major Topics:** Crime; social life; child welfare.

Cashbook, 1889 [1890]–1926. 9 frames.  
**Major Topics:** Store accounts; cotton ginning accounts.

Ledger, 1904 and 1924–1927. 46 frames.  
**Major Topics:** Nazy Metoyer accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants, shipping accounts, and bank records; cotton ginning accounts; St. Clair Metoyer accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants.

Ledger, 1922–1929. 103 frames.  
**Major Topic:** Store accounts.

Ledger, 1928–1938. 74 frames.  
**Major Topics:** Nazy Metoyer accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants and banking records; store accounts; automobile expenses; cotton production expenses; sugar production expenses.

**Major Topics:** Corn sales; corn production; livestock sales; cotton sales accounts; store accounts; labor accounts.

Record Book, [1846–1930], 1906–1936. 48 frames.  
**Major Topics:** Cotton sales; labor accounts; store accounts; birth, marriage, and death records.

**Adeleda Metoyer Papers, 1845–1897**  
Isle Brevelle, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana  
Adeleda Metoyer was a free woman of color living in Isle Brevelle in Natchitoches Parish. This collection consists of bills and receipts for medical care, taxes, merchandise, and shipments. There are also accounts of Philomene Metoyer with New Orleans cotton factors and commission merchants. The majority of the documents in this collection are in French.

Papers, [1856–1860]. 29 frames.  
**Major Topics:** Medical care; taxation; store accounts; shipping accounts.

Papers, 1873–1897 and Undated. 26 frames.  
**Major Topics:** Store accounts; cotton sales by cotton factors and commission merchants; cotton prices and sales in New Orleans.

**Auguste Metoyer Papers, 1835–1846**  
Isle Brevelle, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana  
Auguste Metoyer was a free person of color living in Isle Brevelle in Natchitoches Parish. This collection includes subpoenas, court orders, petitions, and promissory notes pertaining to Metoyer’s personal debts. The documents are in both English and French.

Introductory Materials. 2 frames.
0577  **Papers, 1835–1846.** 25 frames.  
*Major Topic: Personal debts of Auguste Metoyer.*

**Louis Metoyer Document, 1823**  
**Isle Brevelle, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana**

Louis Metoyer was a free person of color of Isle Brevelle in Natchitoches Parish. This collection consists of one document, an act of conveyance of sale of land by Louis Metoyer to Augustin Metoyer. The document is in French.

0602  **Introductory Materials.** 2 frames.  
0604  **Document, 1823.** 6 frames.  
*Major Topic: Land ownership and sale.*

**Norbert Badin Papers, 1829–1937**  
**Melrose, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana**

Norbert Badin was a Creole landowner from the Melrose area of Natchitoches Parish. This collection consists of correspondence, financial papers, and legal papers. Much of the correspondence is with family members and friends, including Gabriel Metoyer. Health conditions and social life are the most frequent topics in the correspondence. The financial papers primarily consist of correspondence, receipts, and other accounting statements from various cotton factors and commission merchants in New Orleans.

0610  **Introductory Materials.** 2 frames.
0612  **LaCaze (Michel and Celestin) Papers, 1829–1856.** 26 frames.  
*Major Topics: Store accounts; shipping accounts.*
0638  **Correspondence, 1882, 1886, and 1889–1894.** 33 frames.  
*Major Topic: Health conditions.*
0671  **Correspondence, 1895–1899.** 39 frames.  
*Major Topic: Health conditions.*
0710  **Correspondence, 1900–1915.** 35 frames.  
*Major Topic: Health conditions.*
0745  **Correspondence, 1916–1937 and Undated.** 38 frames.  
*Major Topics: Health conditions; social life.*
0783  **Financial—Bills and Receipts, 1872 and 1888–1892.** 40 frames.  
*Major Topics: Store accounts; cotton factors and commission merchants; shipping accounts.*
0823  **Financial—Bills and Receipts, 1893–1904.** 42 frames.  
*Major Topics: Store accounts; cotton factors and commission merchants; shipping accounts; cotton sales.*
0865  **Financial—Correspondence, 1888–1894.** 30 frames.  
*Major Topics: Rent; cotton factors and commission merchants.*
0895  **Financial—Correspondence, 1895–1897.** 28 frames.  
*Major Topics: Cotton factors and commission merchants; cotton sales.*
0923  **Financial—Correspondence, 1900–1934.** 41 frames.  
*Major Topics: Store accounts; cotton factors and commission merchants.*
0964  **Financial—Cotton Receipts, 1888–1904.** 37 frames.  
*Major Topic: Cotton sales by cotton factors and commission merchants.*
Daniel Trotter Papers, 1883–1949
Cane River, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana

Daniel Trotter was an African American farmer in Natchitoches Parish. This collection of his papers begins with a general series that includes correspondence, as well as farming and financial records. This series shows that Trotter began his farming career by leasing land on the Cane River, but he was eventually able to save enough money to purchase his own plot of land (see Reel 2, Frame 0065). This general series also includes several documents pertaining to conditions in Louisiana during the Great Depression and World War II. There is an application to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) to take land out of cotton production; an AAA cotton acreage allotment for 1940; and War Food Administration farm plans for 1944 and 1945. Records in the general series also shed light on the activities of Trotter's wife, Rose, who seems to have been a key player in allowing the couple to save enough money for their own land. Rose ran a personal care and cosmetics business and she also apparently took in sewing and worked as a domestic in order to make extra money. A series of cash books documents the finances of the Trotter family. These cash books include entries referring to labor and picking of cotton, indicating that Trotter was not only a landowner, but an employer of field hands as well. The collection also includes two volumes of Trotter's diary. The diary records Trotter's often frustrated attempts to apparently carry on an extramarital affair with a woman in the area. Trotter's membership in St. Mary's Baptist Church Benevolent Society and the Constantine Lodge of the Knights of Pythias is also documented in this collection.

0001 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.
0003 Papers, 1883–1899. 62 frames.
  Major Topics: St. Mary’s Baptist Church Benevolent Society; taxation; 1896 election; rental of property from Joseph Keyser by Daniel Trotter.
0065 Papers, 1900–1919. 68 frames.
  Major Topics: Sale of land from William Moffitt to Daniel Trotter; personal care products; Columbia Supply Company; sale of land from Samuel Nelken to Daniel Trotter; personal finances of Rose Trotter.
0133 Papers, 1920–1929. 31 frames.
  Major Topic: Taxation.
0164 Papers, 1930–1939. 38 frames.
  Major Topics: Land ownership; application to U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Adjustment Administration to take land out of cotton production; Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation; U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Adjustment Administration 1940 cotton acreage allotment.
Frame No.

0202 Papers, 1940–1949. 53 frames.
   Major Topics: Health conditions; Agricultural Adjustment Administration War Food Administration, 1944 and 1945 farm plans; homestead exemption applications for 1944 and 1947; Louisiana old age assistance.
0255 Papers, Undated. 30 frames.
0285 Photographs, Undated. 2 frames.
0287 Volume 1, Rose Trotter, Bank Book [Peoples Bank of Natchitoches], 1915–1918. 4 frames.
   Major Topic: Personal finances.
0291 Volume 2, Rose Trotter, Bank Book [Peoples Bank of Natchitoches], 1918–1920. 4 frames.
   Major Topic: Personal finances.
0295 Volume 3, Rose Trotter and Daniel Trotter, Bank Book [Peoples Bank of Natchitoches], 1922–1923. 4 frames.
   Major Topic: Personal finances.
0299 Volume 4, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1884–1885. 16 frames.
   Major Topic: Personal finances.
0315 Volume 5, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1889–1898. 16 frames.
   Major Topics: Personal finances; cotton production and sales; labor accounts.
0331 Volume 6, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1890–1893. 21 frames.
   Major Topics: Personal finances; cotton production; labor accounts.
0352 Volume 7, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1891–1899. 34 frames.
   Major Topics: Personal finances; labor accounts; St. Mary’s Baptist Church Benevolent Society; cotton production.
0386 Volume 8, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1893–1896. 20 frames.
   Major Topics: Personal finances; cotton production.
0406 Volume 9, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1894–1896. 22 frames.
   Major Topic: Personal finances.
0428 Volume 10, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1895. 9 frames.
   Major Topic: Personal finances.
0437 Volume 11, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1897–1898. 20 frames.
   Major Topics: Personal finances; cotton production.
0457 Volume 12, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1897–1944. 38 frames.
   Major Topics: Labor accounts; cotton production; personal finances.
0495 Volume 13, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1898–1899. 7 frames.
   Major Topic: Personal finances.
0502 Volume 14, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1898–1899. 19 frames.
   Major Topics: Cotton production; personal finances; labor accounts.
   Major Topics: Cotton production; personal finances.
0540 Volume 16, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1899–1900. 5 frames.
   Major Topics: Personal finances; cotton production.
0545 Volume 17, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1900–1901. 25 frames.
   Major Topics: Personal finances; cotton sales; cotton production.
0570 Volume 18, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1901–1902. 20 frames.
   Major Topics: Personal finances; cotton production.
0590 Volume 19, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1902–1903. 24 frames.
   Major Topics: Personal finances; labor accounts; cotton production.
0614 Volume 20, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1902–1903. 6 frames.
   Major Topic: Personal finances.
Volume 21, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1903–1904. 21 frames.
Major Topics: Personal finances; labor accounts.

Volume 22, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1904. 7 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Volume 23, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1904–1905. 7 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Volume 24, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1904–1906. 18 frames.
Major Topics: Personal finances; labor accounts.

Volume 25, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1905. 7 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Major Topic: Personal finances.

Volume 27, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1907–1917. 18 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Major Topics: Personal finances; cotton production.

Major Topics: Labor accounts; cotton production; personal finances.

Volume 29, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1910. 5 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Volume 30, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1911. 6 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Volume 31, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1912. 5 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Volume 32, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1913–1925. 18 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Major Topic: Personal finances.

Volume 34, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1915. 5 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Volume 35, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1916. 5 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Volume 36, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1918. 5 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Volume 37, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1918–1921. 30 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Volume 38, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1919. 5 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Major Topic: Personal finances.

Volume 40, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1925. 6 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Volume 41, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1930–1948. 5 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Volume 42, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1937. 5 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.

Major Topic: Personal finances.

Volume 44, Daniel Trotter, Cash Book, 1938–1941. 6 frames.
Major Topic: Personal finances.
*Major Topic:* Personal finances.

0929 **Volume 46, Daniel Trotter, Diary, 1920–1949.** 32 frames.  
*Major Topics:* Personal finances; weather; health conditions; social life.

0961 **Volume 47, Daniel Trotter, Diary, 1921–1925.** 29 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Social life.

0990 **Volume 48, Daniel Trotter, Memorandum Book, 1889–1891.** 42 frames.  
*Major Topics:* Personal finances; cotton production.

1032 **Volume 49, Daniel Trotter, Memorandum Book, 1889–1891.** 18 frames.  
*Major Topics:* Personal finances; cotton production.

1050 **Volume 50, Daniel Trotter, Memorandum Book, 1894.** 18 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Cotton production.

1068 **Volume 51, Daniel Trotter, Memorandum Book, 1894–1896.** 16 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Cotton production.

*Major Topics:* Personal finances; cotton production; labor accounts.

1123 **Volume 52, Daniel Trotter, Memorandum Book, 1924.** 12 frames.

1135 **Volume 53, Daniel Trotter, Memorandum Book, 1942.** 5 frames.

1140 **Volume 54, Daniel Trotter, Minute Book, 1891–1893.** 51 frames.  
*Major Topic:* St. Mary’s Baptist Church Benevolent Society.

1191 **Volume 55, Daniel Trotter, Minute Book, 1893–1899.** 60 frames.  
*Major Topic:* St. Mary’s Baptist Church Benevolent Society.

1251 **Volume 56, Daniel Trotter, Financial Card Book, 1903–1904.** 5 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Knights of Pythias, Constantine Lodge #15.

1256 **Volume 57, Daniel Trotter, Financial Card Book, 1905.** 3 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Knights of Pythias, Constantine Lodge #15.

*Major Topic:* Knights of Pythias, Constantine Lodge #15.

*Major Topic:* Knights of Pythias, Constantine Lodge #15.

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*Major Topic:* Knights of Pythias, Constantine Lodge #15.

1281 **Volume 63, Daniel Trotter, Financial Card Book, 1912.** 4 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Knights of Pythias, Constantine Lodge #15.

1285 **Volume 64, Daniel Trotter, Financial Card Book, 1918–1919.** 5 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Knights of Pythias, Constantine Lodge #15.

1290 **Volume 65, Daniel Trotter, Financial Card Book, 1921–1923.** 8 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Knights of Pythias, Constantine Lodge #15.

*Major Topic:* Knights of Pythias, Constantine Lodge #15.

*Major Topic:* Knights of Pythias, Constantine Lodge #15.

*Major Topic:* Knights of Pythias, Constantine Lodge #15.

1324 **Volume 69, Daniel Trotter, Record Book, 1897–1903.** 29 frames.  
*Major Topics:* Personal finances; cotton production; labor accounts.
Reel 3

Ozeme Fontenot and Family Papers, 1834–1949
Grand Prairie, St. Landry Parish, Louisiana

This collection consists of the personal and business papers of Ozeme Fontenot, a plantation owner of French Acadian descent and a Civil War veteran from St. Landry Parish. The collection begins with a general series of Personal and Business Papers. A frequent topic in this opening series is the marital difficulties between Fontenot’s daughter, Alma, and her husband, James H. Parker. The couple’s separation and eventual divorce also led to a custody battle involving their son, George, and there are some letters from George to his grandfather. Later in life, Alma also combated mental illness and there are records pertaining to her stay in a New Orleans medical facility. Ozeme Fontenot’s correspondence with his nephew, John, and with C. C. Duson, both from Crowley, Louisiana, frequently discusses Louisiana politics. A March 14, 1906, letter from John mentions the convening of a grand jury to investigate voting fraud. An October 1906 letter from C. C. Duson thanks Fontenot for his support leading up to that year’s election. An August 2, 1909, letter from John criticizes local law enforcement officials for allowing two African Americans to be taken from their custody and shot. Other correspondence mentions health conditions and the arrival of the boll weevil in St. Landry Parish.

The financial records in this collection pertain to Fontenot’s plantation and business interests. Fontenot apparently owned a cotton gin and there are forty record books containing accounts of persons who ginned their cotton there. Other account books contain records of personal finances, labor accounts, and cotton sales. A forge daybook and an account book of Gustave Fontenot record blacksmith work, primarily repairs to agricultural equipment such as plows and hoes.

0001 Introductory Materials. 2 frames.
0003 Personal and Business Papers, April 1834–November 1875. 66 frames.  
   Major Topics: Slaves, real property, and personal property owned by Alexandre Fontenot; store accounts; cotton sales; voter registration certificate.
0069 Personal and Business Papers, February 1876–December 1879. 23 frames.  
   Major Topics: Taxation; cotton sales by cotton factor; store accounts.
0092 Personal and Business Papers, February 1880–August 1884. 21 frames.  
   Major Topics: Store accounts; taxation; sharecropping agreement; cotton prices.
0113 Personal and Business Papers, November 1885–December 1887. 37 frames.  
   Major Topics: Taxation; store accounts; murder case.
0150 Personal and Business Papers, January 1888–June 1895. 40 frames.  
   Major Topics: Taxation; personal finances; health conditions; boll weevil.
0190 Personal and Business Papers, February–October 1896. 34 frames.  
   Major Topics: Louisiana politics; health conditions.
0224 Personal and Business Papers, November–December 1896. 57 frames.  
   Major Topics: Purchase of agricultural equipment; store accounts; health conditions.
0281 Personal and Business Papers, January–December 1897. 45 frames.  
   Major Topics: Health conditions; store accounts; purchase of agricultural equipment; cotton production; Louisiana politics.
0326 Personal and Business Papers, January–March 1898. 22 frames.  
   Major Topics: Taxation; marital problems between James H. Parker and Alma Fontenot.
0348  Personal and Business Papers, April–July 1898. 27 frames.  
    *Major Topic:* Marital problems between James H. Parker and Alma Fontenot.

0375  Personal and Business Papers, August–December 1898. 40 frames.  
    *Major Topic:* Cotton sales.

0415  Personal and Business Papers, January–June 1899. 36 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* Store accounts; cotton sales; health conditions; marital problems between James H. Parker and Alma Fontenot.

0451  Personal and Business Papers, July–November 1899. 32 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* Marital problems between James H. Parker and Alma Fontenot; health conditions; store accounts; Louisiana politics.

0483  Personal and Business Papers, January–July 1900. 25 frames.

0508  Personal and Business Papers, August–December 1900. 21 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* Health conditions; taxation; insurance.

0529  Personal and Business Papers, January–May 1901. 26 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* Store accounts; cotton sales.

0555  Personal and Business Papers, June–July 1901. 16 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* Health conditions; store accounts.

0571  Personal and Business Papers, August–December 1901. 31 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* Cotton sales; taxation; health conditions; store accounts; cotton ginning accounts.

0602  Personal and Business Papers, January–March 1902. 26 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* Marital problems between James H. Parker and Alma Fontenot; store accounts; cotton sales; cotton ginning accounts.

0628  Personal and Business Papers, April–July 1902. 36 frames.

0664  Personal and Business Papers, August–November 1902. 40 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* Store accounts; real property owned by James H. Parker; health conditions.

0674  Personal and Business Papers, December 1902. 22 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* Taxation; purchase of agricultural equipment; cotton ginning accounts.

0726  Personal and Business Papers, January–May 1903. 33 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* Banking records; store accounts.

0759  Personal and Business Papers, June–December 1903. 22 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* Health conditions; purchase of agricultural equipment; cotton sales.

0781  Personal and Business Papers, January–December 1904. 33 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* Taxation; insurance.

0814  Personal and Business Papers, January–July 1905. 39 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* Will of Ozeme Fontenot; health conditions.

0853  Personal and Business Papers, August 1905. 21 frames.  
    *Major Topic:* Health conditions.

0874  Personal and Business Papers, September–December 1905. 30 frames.  
    *Major Topic:* Health conditions.

0904  Personal and Business Papers, January–December 1906. 21 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* 1906 Louisiana elections and voting fraud investigation; Louisiana politics; rice production; rice and sugar tariffs.

0925  Personal and Business Papers, January 1907–August 1908. 27 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* Divorce of James H. Parker and Alma Fontenot Parker; health conditions; insurance.

0952  Personal and Business Papers, March–October 1909. 39 frames.  
    *Major Topics:* Health conditions; boll weevil; cotton prices; lynching.
Reel 4

Ozeme Fontenot and Family Papers cont.

0001 Personal and Business Papers, January 1911–January 1912. 30 frames.  
Major Topics: California politics; taxation; Louisiana politics.

0031 Personal and Business Papers, April–December 1912. 20 frames.  
Major Topics: Louisiana politics; taxation.

0051 Personal and Business Papers, January–July 1913. 28 frames.  
Major Topics: Taxation; health conditions; voting fraud.

0079 Personal and Business Papers, August–December 1913. 24 frames.  
Major Topics: Louisiana politics; health conditions.

0103 Personal and Business Papers, January–August 1914. 18 frames.  
Major Topics: Taxation; voting fraud; health conditions; Louisiana politics.

0121 Personal and Business Papers, May–December 1915. 19 frames.  
Major Topics: Health conditions; Louisiana politics.

0140 Personal and Business Papers, January 1916–October 1917. 16 frames.  
Major Topics: Louisiana politics; health conditions.

0156 Personal and Business Papers, January–December 1918. 29 frames.  
Major Topics: Health conditions; military service of George H. Parker; Louisiana politics.

0185 Personal and Business Papers, January–November 1919. 24 frames.  
Major Topics: Military service of George H. Parker; banking records.

0209 Personal and Business Papers, March–November 1920. 30 frames.  
Major Topics: Banking records; taxation; insurance.

0239 Personal and Business Papers, January–December 1921. 27 frames.  
Major Topics: Taxation; banking records.

0266 Personal and Business Papers, February–December 1922. 32 frames.  
Major Topics: Taxation; banking records; insurance.

0298 Personal and Business Papers, January 1923–December 1926. 40 frames.  
Major Topics: Banking records; health conditions; taxation.

0338 Personal and Business Papers, January 1927–December 1928. 39 frames.  
Major Topic: Banking records.

0377 Personal and Business Papers, February–December 1929. 28 frames.  
Major Topic: Health conditions.

0405 Personal and Business Papers, January 1930–October 1932. 24 frames.  
Major Topics: Health conditions; payments for care of Alma Parker.

0429 Personal and Business Papers, February 1933–June 1949. 23 frames.  
Major Topics: Health conditions; payments for care of Alma Parker; death of Alma Parker; Fontenot and Parker banking records.

0452 Personal and Business Papers, Undated. 36 frames.  
Major Topic: Payments for care of Alma Parker.

0488 Gin and Farming Records—Record Booklets, February 1873–January 1878. 54 frames.  
Major Topic: Cotton ginning accounts.
Gin and Farming Records—Record Booklets, September 1874–December 1875. 62 frames.  
_Major Topic:_ Cotton ginning accounts.

Gin and Farming Records—Record Booklets, July 1875–March 1876. 47 frames.  
_Major Topic:_ Cotton ginning accounts.

Gin and Farming Records—Record Booklets, September 1875–November 1878. 52 frames.  
_Major Topic:_ Cotton ginning accounts.

Gin and Farming Records—Record Booklets, August 1876–January 1877. 51 frames.  
_Major Topics:_ Labor accounts; cotton ginning accounts.

Gin and Farming Records—Record Booklets, December 1876–March 1879. 77 frames.  
_Major Topic:_ Cotton ginning accounts.

Gin and Farming Records—Record Booklets, September 1877–May 1878. 34 frames.  
_Major Topics:_ Labor accounts; cotton ginning accounts.

Gin and Farming Records—Record Booklets, January 1878–April 1879. 67 frames.  
_Major Topics:_ Labor accounts; cotton ginning accounts.

Gin and Farming Records—Record Booklets, December 1878–February 1881. 55 frames.  
_Major Topic:_ Cotton ginning accounts.

Reel 5

Ozeme Fontenot and Family Papers cont.

Gin and Farming Records—Record Booklets, September 1901–January 1904. 75 frames.  
_Major Topics:_ Cotton ginning accounts; cotton sales.

Gin and Farming Records—Record Booklets, Undated. 29 frames.  
_Major Topics:_ Cotton ginning accounts; cotton sales.

Gin and Farming Records, September 1872–1878. 36 frames.  
_Major Topic:_ Cotton ginning accounts.

Gin and Farming Records, January 1879–1921. 31 frames.  
_Major Topics:_ Cotton ginning accounts; cotton sales.

Gin and Farming Records, Undated. 45 frames.  
_Major Topic:_ Cotton ginning accounts.

Gin and Farming Records, Undated. 44 frames.  
_Major Topic:_ Cotton ginning accounts.

Gin and Farming Records, Undated. 32 frames.  
_Major Topic:_ Cotton ginning accounts.

Gin and Farming Records, Undated. 39 frames.  
_Major Topics:_ Cotton ginning accounts; cotton sales.

Gin and Farming Records, Undated. 37 frames.  
_Major Topic:_ Cotton ginning accounts.

Political Printed Items, 1872–1913 and Undated. 15 frames.  
_Major Topics:_ Fiftieth anniversary of Emancipation Proclamation; Confederate States Army veterans memorial in Austin, Texas; Louisiana politics.
Printed Items on Farm Equipment, 1880, 1911, and Undated. 36 frames.  
Major Topic: Cotton gins.

United Confederate Veterans Printed Items, 1895–1900 and Undated. 22 frames.  
Major Topic: United Confederate Veterans.

Miscellaneous Printed Items, 1895–1919 and Undated. 27 frames.  
Major Topics: Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition; regulation regarding fences and free ranging of animals in St. Landry Parish; Cooper's Well Hotel (Hinds County, Mississippi).

Newspaper Clippings, July 1872–May 1904 and Undated. 21 frames.  
Major Topics: Ohio politics; public welfare programs; taxation; 1876 presidential election; Confederate States Army; battle of Sabine Pass (Civil War); United Confederate Veterans; pensions for former Confederate soldiers.

Photograph, Undated. 2 frames.

Photographs [Negatives], Undated. 2 frames.


Oversize Manuscript Item, Assessment Sheet, 1926. 5 frames.  
Major Topic: Real property assessment.

Oversize Printed Items, 1884–1924 and Undated. 36 frames.  
Major Topics: Dakota Territory; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; tobacco production; Southwest Texas; cotton production.

Volume 1, Forge Daybook, February 1864–February 1871. 63 frames.  
Major Topic: Blacksmith accounts; cotton production and sales.

Loose Manuscript Items from Volume 1, February 1858 and Undated. 5 frames.  
Major Topic: Cotton ginning accounts.

Major Topic: Blacksmith accounts.

Volume 3, Ozeme Fontenot, Account Book with Workers, February 1867–September 1870. 24 frames.  
Major Topic: Labor accounts.

Loose Manuscript Items from Volume 3, June 1857–November 1874. 49 frames.  
Major Topic: Labor accounts.

Volume 4, Account Book, December 1874 and Undated. 16 frames.  
Major Topic: Labor accounts.

Volume 5, Account Book, January 1875–December 1876. 20 frames.  
Major Topic: Labor accounts.

Volume 6, Account Book, February 1875 and Undated. 14 frames.  
Major Topic: Labor accounts.

Volume 7, Account Book, February–May 1880. 13 frames.  
Major Topic: Labor accounts.

Volume 8, Savings Account Book, January 1919. 10 frames.  
Major Topic: Banking records.

Volume 9, Account Book, Undated. 16 frames.  
Major Topic: Labor accounts.

Volume 10, Account Book, Undated. 19 frames.  
Major Topic: Labor accounts.

Volume 11, Plantation Daybook, February 1870–August 1872. 24 frames.  
Major Topics: Labor accounts.

Loose Manuscript Items from Volume 11, November 1867–October 1872. 6 frames.  
Major Topic: Cotton sales.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frame No.</th>
<th>Major Topic</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0895</td>
<td><strong>Volume 12, Plantation Daybook, February 1915–December 1923.</strong> 132 frames.</td>
<td>Labor accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1027</td>
<td><strong>Volume 13, Plantation Daybook, April–July 1920.</strong> 8 frames.</td>
<td>Labor accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Ozeme Fontenot and Family Papers cont.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0118</td>
<td><strong>Loose Manuscript Items from Volume 22, December 1887–November 1888.</strong> 16 frames.</td>
<td>Cotton ginning accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0340</td>
<td><strong>Loose Manuscript Items from Volume 26, September 1897–February 1901 and Undated.</strong> 19 frames.</td>
<td>Cotton ginning accounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0437</td>
<td><strong>Loose Items from Volume 27, November 1902–December 1904 and Undated.</strong> 18 frames.</td>
<td>Cotton ginning accounts; cotton production.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
0473  Volume 29, Cotton Gin Book, Undated. 12 frames.
0485  Volume 30, Cotton Gin Book, Undated. 13 frames.
         **Major Topic:** Cotton ginning accounts.
0498  Volume 31, Cotton Gin Book, Undated. 12 frames.
         **Major Topic:** Cotton ginning accounts.
0510  Volume 32, Cotton Gin Book, Undated. 11 frames.
         **Major Topic:** Cotton ginning accounts.
0521  Volume 33, Cotton Gin Book, Undated. 16 frames.
         **Major Topic:** Cotton ginning accounts.
0537  Volume 34, Cotton Gin Book, Undated. 14 frames.
         **Major Topic:** Cotton ginning accounts.
         **Major Topic:** Cotton ginning accounts.
0570  Volume 36, Ozeme Fontenot Cashbook, November 1872–February 1874. 29 frames.
         **Major Topic:** Personal finances.
0599  Volume 37, Ozeme Fontenot Cashbook, October 1916–October 1928. 56 frames.
         **Major Topics:** Personal finances; cotton sales; labor accounts.
0655  Loose Manuscript Item from Volume 37, September 1933. 4 frames.
         **Major Topic:** Labor accounts.
0659  Volume 38, J. Mingoe and Company, Daybook, February 1873. 24 frames.
0683  Volume 39, Tax Receipt Book, October 1875 and Undated. 11 frames.
0694  Volume 40, Memorandum Book, Undated. 7 frames.
0701  Volume 41, Supply List, Undated. 13 frames.
0714  Volume 42, Property Census Book Number 1 [by Police Jury Ward, ca. 1883], Undated. 41 frames.
         **Major Topic:** Real property holdings.
0755  Volume 43, Property Census Book Number 2 [by Police Jury Ward, ca. 1883], Undated. 27 frames.
         **Major Topic:** Real property holdings.
0782  Volume 44, Property Census Book Number 3 [by Police Jury Ward, ca. 1883], Undated. 30 frames.
         **Major Topic:** Real property holdings.
0812  Volume 45, Property Census Book Number 4 [by Police Jury Ward, ca. 1883], Undated. 25 frames.
         **Major Topic:** Real property holdings.
0837  Volume 46, Property Census Book Number 5 [by Police Jury Ward, ca. 1883], Undated. 38 frames.
         **Major Topic:** Real property holdings.

**Reel 7**

**Joseph Plauche Papers, 1901–1946**

*Natchez, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana*

Joseph Plauche was an African American plantation owner in Natchez, Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. This collection consists of financial records and account books covering the management of Plauche’s plantation, as well as some personal correspondence. The collection begins with a series of financial papers. These papers include banking, tax, and insurance records and receipts for purchases of agricultural equipment. One file of personal
correspondence includes an undated letter to Plauche that is critical of him for working too hard, for being too thrifty, and for failing to attend a nearby speaking appearance by Marcus Garvey. A series of checkbooks can be found beginning at Frame 0001 of Reel 8.

The Joseph Plauche Papers conclude with a series of ledger books and time books, both of which record Plauche’s relationships with the laborers working on his land. The ledgers and time books indicate that Plauche employed about twenty laborers. The laborers are usually listed by their initials with their full names written in the indexes of some of the ledger books. These labor accounts refer to lost work time, as well as cash paid for various aspects of cotton production, including plowing, hoeing, and picking. Additionally, some of the accounts indicate that payments by laborers were sometimes made with cotton, possibly indicating a sharecropper relationship. Also of note, Volume 58 in this collection (Reel 10, Frame 0805) includes lyrics of blues songs that seem to be in Plauche’s handwriting.
Frame No.

Reel 8

Joseph Plauche Papers cont.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frame No.</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Frames</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0001</td>
<td>Volume 1, Check Book, 1903–1909</td>
<td>26 frames.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>0027</td>
<td>Volume 2, Check Book, 1907–1908</td>
<td>27 frames.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0054</td>
<td>Volume 3, Check Book, 1910–1911</td>
<td>50 frames.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>0104</td>
<td>Volume 4, Check Book, 1911</td>
<td>29 frames.</td>
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<td>0133</td>
<td>Volume 5, Check Book, 1911</td>
<td>25 frames.</td>
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<td>0158</td>
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<td>0188</td>
<td>Volume 7, Check Book, 1911</td>
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<td>0218</td>
<td>Volume 8, Check Book, 1911–1912</td>
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<td>0241</td>
<td>Volume 9, Check Book, 1912</td>
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<td>0270</td>
<td>Volume 10, Check Book, 1912</td>
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<td>Volume 11, Check Book, 1912–1913</td>
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<td>Volume 12, Check Book, 1913</td>
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<td>Volume 14, Check Book, 1913</td>
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<td>Volume 17, Check Book, 1918</td>
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<td>0494</td>
<td>Volume 18, Check Book, 1918</td>
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<td>Volume 22, Check Book, 1919</td>
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<td>Volume 23, Check Book, 1919</td>
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<td>Volume 26, Check Book, 1920</td>
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<td>Volume 32, Check Book, 1926</td>
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Joseph Plauche Papers cont.

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<td>Volume 34, Check Book, 1927–1928</td>
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<td>0080</td>
<td>Volume 36, Check Book, 1928</td>
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<td>0106</td>
<td>Volume 37, Check Book, 1928</td>
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<td>0133</td>
<td>Volume 38, Check Book, 1928–1929</td>
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</table>
Volume 39, Check Book, 1931. 4 frames.

Volume 40, Ledger, 1902–1909. 57 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Labor accounts.

Volume 41, Ledger, 1902–1909. 43 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Labor accounts.

Volume 42, Ledger, 1908–1910. 139 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Labor accounts.

Loose Items Removed from Volume 42, 1908–1910. 3 frames.

Volume 43, Ledger, 1910. 67 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Labor accounts.

Loose Items Removed from Volume 43, 1910. 3 frames.

Volume 44, Ledger, 1911–1934. 159 frames.  
*Major Topics:* Labor accounts; cotton production.

Loose Items Removed from Volume 44, 1911–1934. 90 frames.  
*Major Topics:* Labor accounts; taxation; cotton production.

Volume 45, Ledger, 1913. 40 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Labor accounts.

Volume 46, Ledger, 1914. 31 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Labor accounts.

*Major Topic:* Labor accounts.

Loose Items Removed from Volume 47, 1915–1918. 36 frames.  
*Major Topics:* Labor accounts; taxation.

*Major Topics:* Labor accounts; store accounts.

Loose Items Removed from Volume 48, 1916–1917. 4 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Store accounts.

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Joseph Plauche Papers cont.

Volume 49, Ledger, 1918. 46 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Labor accounts.

Loose Items Removed from Volume 49, 1918. 7 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Labor accounts.

Volume 50, Ledger, 1918–1922. 39 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Labor accounts.

Loose Items Removed from Volume 50, 1918–1922. 29 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Labor accounts.

Volume 51, Ledger, 1918–1932. 155 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Labor accounts.

Loose Items Removed from Volume 51, 1918–1932. 117 frames.  
*Major Topics:* Taxation; store accounts; labor accounts.

Volume 52, Ledger, 1919–1921. 73 frames.  
*Major Topic:* Labor accounts.

Loose Items Removed from Volume 52, 1919–1921. 40 frames.  
*Major Topics:* Store accounts; labor accounts.
     *Major Topic:* Labor accounts.
0544  **Loose Items Removed from Volume 53, 1922–1927.** 3 frames.
0547  **Volume 54, Ledger, 1928–1938.** 89 frames.
     *Major Topic:* Labor accounts.
0636  **Loose Items Removed from Volume 54, 1928–1938.** 5 frames.
0641  **Volume 55, Ledger, 1931–1939.** 67 frames.
     *Major Topic:* Labor accounts.
0708  **Volume 56, Ledger, 1934–1935.** 63 frames.
     *Major Topic:* Labor accounts.
0771  **Loose Items Removed from Volume 56, 1934–1935.** 4 frames.
0775  **Volume 57, Record Book, 1912.** 27 frames.
     *Major Topics:* Labor accounts; cotton production.
0802  **Loose Items Removed from Volume 57, 1912.** 3 frames.
0805  **Volume 58, Record Book, 1914–1929.** 51 frames.
     *Major Topics:* Blacksmith accounts; horses; lyrics of blues songs; personal finances.
0856  **Volume 59, Record Book, 1918–1931.** 50 frames.
     *Major Topics:* Cotton production and sales; personal finances; labor accounts.
0906  **Loose Items Removed from Volume 59, 1918–1931.** 5 frames.
     *Major Topic:* Personal property.
0911  **Volume 60, Time Book, 1910.** 18 frames.
     *Major Topic:* Labor accounts.
0929  **Volume 61, Time Book, 1920.** 56 frames.
     *Major Topic:* Labor accounts.
     *Major Topic:* Labor accounts.
1038  **Loose Items Removed from Volume 62, 1920.** 3 frames.
1041  **Volume 63, Time Book, 1922.** 22 frames.
     *Major Topic:* Labor accounts.
1063  **Loose Items Removed from Volume 63, 1922.** 3 frames.
     *Major Topic:* Banking records.
1066  **Volume 64, Time Book, 1922.** 66 frames.
     *Major Topic:* Labor accounts.
1132  **Loose Items Removed from Volume 64, 1922.** 2 frames.
     *Major Topic:* Labor accounts.

**Reel 11**

**Joseph Plauche Papers cont.**

0001  **Volume 65, Time Book, 1922–1923.** 64 frames.
     *Major Topic:* Labor accounts.
0065  **Loose Items Removed from Volume 65, 1922–1923.** 3 frames.
     *Major Topic:* Labor accounts.
0127  **Loose Items Removed from Volume 66, 1925–1926.** 3 frames.
     *Major Topic:* Labor accounts.
Alexander Blanche Papers, 1851–1914
Marydale Plantation, Tensas Parish, Louisiana

Alexander Blanche owned Marydale plantation in Tensas Parish, Louisiana. Blanche employed or subleased convicts from S. L. James, who leased the convicts from the Louisiana State Penitentiary. This collection includes accounting statements as well as correspondence pertaining to Blanche’s dealing with James. A plantation diary from the 1850s records the work performed by slaves on Blanche’s plantation. The men and women slaves are listed separately and are only identified by their first names.
Good Hope Plantation Papers, 1864–1867
Concordia Parish, Louisiana

Good Hope plantation and Tyconia plantation, in Concordia Parish, were leased in 1864 by George Gibson Klapp of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and James D. Waters. Waters appears to have been in charge of the day-to-day running of Good Hope plantation. The collection consists of correspondence, legal documents, and financial records. Topics covered in the correspondence include a shortage of laborers, cotton prices, and complaints about U.S. government regulations. There is also correspondence with the Freedmen’s Bureau office in Natchez. The legal papers include the lease agreement for Tyconia plantation and contracts with laborers on Good Hope plantation. The financial records include data on cotton production, accounts with laborers, and lease payments made by George Gibson Klapp.

0508 Introductory Materials. 9 frames.
0517 Correspondence, 1865. 37 frames.
  Major Topics: Labor shortage; transportation of agricultural supplies across Mississippi River; complaints about U.S. government regulations; Freedmen’s Bureau, District of Natchez; account with New Orleans cotton factor; cotton prices; theft of mules.

0554 Correspondence and Printed Items, 1866–1867 and Undated. 16 frames.
0570 Legal—Miscellaneous, 1864–1865. 30 frames.
  Major Topics: Tyconia plantation lease agreement; permit for revolver; transportation of agricultural supplies; contracts with laborers on Good Hope plantation; discipline and punishment of laborers for bad behavior including theft of cotton; Freedmen’s Bureau, District of Natchez.

0600 Legal—Labor Reports, 1864–1865. 18 frames.
  Major Topics: Laborers on Good Hope plantation, including list of runaways and other laborers under contract but not working; laborers on Tyconia plantation.

0618 Financial—Miscellaneous, 1864–1865. 15 frames.
  Major Topics: Cotton production; payments on lease made by George Gibson Klapp; taxation; labor accounts.

0633 Financial—Labor Payrolls, 1864–1865. 28 frames.
  Major Topic: Labor accounts.

0661 Financial—Property Inventories, 1865–1866. 10 frames.
  Major Topics: Farm animals; farm equipment.

Reel 12

Telegram and Mount Flat Plantations, Red River Parish, Louisiana

Hubbard S. Bosley owned Telegram plantation in Red River Parish, Louisiana. He was married to Mary Powell, whose father, William A. Powell, owned Mount Flat plantation, also in Red River Parish. This collection consists of personal correspondence and plantation and business records of Hubbard S. Bosley, William A. Powell, and Marion P. Bosley. The majority of the correspondence concerns accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants. There are also several rental agreements and sharecropping agreements. The pre-1866 portions of
the Hubbard S. Bosley Papers were microfilmed by UPA as part of *Records of Ante-Bellum Southern Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War. Series I: Selections from Louisiana State University, Part 2: Louisiana and Other Cotton Plantations*.

0001 **Introductory Materials.** 2 frames.

0003 **Papers, 1863–1869.** 58 frames.
   *Major Topics:* Accounts with cotton factors; store accounts; cotton sales; taxation.

0061 **Papers, 1866–1867.** 36 frames.
   *Major Topics:* Shipping accounts; sale of cattle; store accounts; taxation; cotton sales; land sales; labor contract and rental agreement.

0097 **Papers, 1870.** 58 frames.
   *Major Topics:* Shipping accounts; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; cotton sales; store accounts; taxation; insurance.

0155 **Papers, January–April 1871.** 45 frames.
   *Major Topics:* Cotton sales; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; shipping accounts.

0200 **Papers, May–December 1871.** 47 frames.
   *Major Topics:* Accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; cotton sales; taxation; shipping accounts; rental agreement.

0247 **Papers, 1872.** 58 frames.
   *Major Topics:* Cotton sales; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; land ownership; taxation.

0305 **Papers, 1873.** 89 frames.
   *Major Topics:* Accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; sharecropping agreements; cotton sales; taxation.

0394 **Papers, Undated.** 52 frames.
   *Major Topics:* Accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; cotton sales.

0446 **Papers, April–December 1874.** 46 frames.
   *Major Topics:* Cotton sales; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants.

0492 **Papers, 1875.** 70 frames.
   *Major Topics:* Accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; cotton sales; rental agreement; taxation.

0562 **Papers, Eliza S. Powell Succession, [1875].** 43 frames.
   *Major Topics:* Cotton sales; sale of personal property; will of William A. Powell.

0605 **Papers, 1876–1877.** 63 frames.
   *Major Topics:* Rental agreement; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; cotton sales; taxation.

0668 **Papers, 1878.** 68 frames.
   *Major Topics:* Accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; cotton sales; taxation.

0736 **Papers, 1879.** 58 frames.
   *Major Topics:* Cotton sales; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; rental and labor agreement; taxation.

0794 **Papers, 1880–1881.** 27 frames.
   *Major Topic:* Estate of William A. Powell and Eliza S. Powell.

0821 **Papers, 1880.** 81 frames.
   *Major Topics:* Taxation; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; personal debt; cotton sales.
Papers, 1881–1882. 71 frames.

Major Topics: Sharecropping agreement; cotton sales; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; taxation.

Papers, 1883. 28 frames.

Major Topics: Accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; cotton sales.

Papers, 1884. 48 frames.

Major Topics: Accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; store accounts; taxation; cotton sales; sharecropping agreement.

Papers, 1884. 77 frames.

Major Topics: Accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; cotton sales; store accounts.

Papers, 1885. 79 frames.

Major Topics: Accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; cotton sales; health conditions.

Reel 13

Hubbard S. Bosley Papers cont.

Papers, 1886. 46 frames.

Major Topics: Store accounts; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; cotton sales; taxation.

Papers, 1887. 79 frames.

Major Topics: Cotton sales; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; sale of land.

Papers, 1888. 57 frames.

Major Topics: Accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; cotton sales; taxation.

Papers, 1889. 34 frames.

Major Topics: Cotton sales; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; sale of land.

Papers, 1890–1891. 84 frames.

Major Topics: Cotton sales; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; store accounts.

Papers, 1892–1899. 51 frames.

Major Topics: Cotton sales; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; social life.

Papers, 1902–1909. 44 frames.

Major Topics: 1908 Louisiana elections; Bosley and Brother banking records; taxation.

Papers, 1910–1911. 79 frames.

Major Topics: Bosley and Brother banking records; Taylor Neilson Company (cotton factors and commission merchants).

Papers, 1911–1919. 54 frames.

Major Topics: Taylor Neilson Company; Marion P. Bosley banking records; oil and gas lease agreement.


Major Topic: Marion P. Bosley banking records.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frame No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</table>
| 0595      | **Papers, 1922–1923.** 81 frames.  
  *Major Topic:* Marion P. Bosley banking records. |
| 0676      | **Papers, 1924–1925.** 81 frames.  
  *Major Topic:* Marion P. Bosley banking records. |
| 0757      | **Papers, 1926–1927.** 32 frames.  
  *Major Topics:* Store accounts; Marion P. Bosley banking records. |
| 0789      | **Papers, 1928.** 72 frames.  
  *Major Topics:* Marion P. Bosley banking records; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants. |
| 0861      | **Papers, 1928.** 80 frames.  
  *Major Topics:* Accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; Marion P. Bosley banking records. |
| 0941      | **Papers, 1929.** 54 frames.  
  *Major Topic:* Marion P. Bosley banking records. |

### Reel 14

**Henry Marston Family Papers, 1820–1938 [1866–1938]**  
**East Feliciana and Red River Parishes, Louisiana**

Henry Marston, originally from Boston, moved to Louisiana in the 1820s. By the 1850s, Marston owned plantations in both East Feliciana Parish and Red River Parish. This collection consists of correspondence and records relating to Marston’s plantation and business interests. The papers include accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants, records of cotton sales, and several sharecropping agreements. There are also several documents pertaining to *Worthy v. Marston*, a case that reached the U.S. Supreme Court in 1871. The case involved the nonpayment of a debt for the purchase of a slave in October 1863. Three of Marston’s sons fought in the Civil War, and the portions of the collection from 1860 to 1865 have been microfilmed by UPA as part of *Confederate Military Manuscripts, Series B: Holdings of Louisiana State University.*

<table>
<thead>
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<td><strong>Introductory Materials.</strong> 7 frames.</td>
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</table>
| 0008      | **Papers, 1866–1867.** 86 frames.  
  *Major Topics:* Taxation; cotton sales; Silliman Female Collegiate Institute (Clinton, Louisiana). |
| 0094      | **Papers, 1868.** 80 frames.  
  *Major Topics:* Account with commission merchant; cotton sales; Louisiana politics; patent for cooking apparatus; cotton prices. |
| 0174      | **Papers, 1869–1870.** 54 frames.  
  *Major Topics:* Public debt; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants; cotton sales. |
| 0228      | **Papers, 1871.** 57 frames.  
  *Major Topics:* Cotton sales; accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants;  
  *Worthy v. Marston* (personal debt from purchase of a slave). |
| 0285      | **Papers, 1872–1874.** 58 frames.  
  *Major Topics:* *Worthy v. Marston*; taxation. |
| 0343      | **Papers, 1875–1879.** 49 frames.  
  *Major Topics:* Boll weevil; estate of Ruth Johnson; cotton sales by commission merchant. |
0392 Papers, 1880–1883. 54 frames.
  Major Topics: Sharecropping agreement; shipping accounts; property value; account
  with commission merchant.

0446 Papers, 1884. 80 frames.
  Major Topics: Property value; sale of land; 1884 presidential election; rental
  agreement; personal finances.

0526 Papers, 1885–1886. 62 frames.
  Major Topics: Sale of land; cotton sales by cotton factors and commission
  merchants.

0588 Papers, 1887–1893. 64 frames.
  Major Topics: Property value; sale of land; 1884 presidential election; rental
  agreement; personal finances.

0652 Papers, 1894–1899. 52 frames.
  Major Topics: Patent for bouquet holders; rental agreement; sharecropping
  agreements; health conditions.

0704 Papers, 1900–1938. 72 frames.
  Major Topics: Health conditions; taxation.

0776 Papers, Undated. 61 frames.
  Major Topics: Silliman Female Collegiate Institute; health conditions; Worthy v.
  Marston.

0837 Diary, 1866. 194 frames.
  Major Topics: Weather; agricultural production, including cotton production; personal
  finances.

Reel 15

Abel John Norwood Papers, 1844–1897 [1866–1897]
Hollywood Plantation, East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana

Abel John Norwood owned Hollywood plantation in East Feliciana Parish, Louisiana;
operated a plantation store; and served as a commission merchant. This collection, as
microfilmed for this edition by UPA, consists of a miscellaneous file, a cash book, and three
ledger books covering Norwood’s plantation and business matters. There are accounts with
other commission merchants, accounts from Norwood’s plantation store, accounts with laborers
on Norwood’s plantation, and records of cotton production and sales. The pre-1866 portions of
this collection have been microfilmed by UPA as part of Records of Ante-Bellum Southern
Plantations from the Revolution through the Civil War, Series I: Selections from Louisiana State
University, Part 2: Louisiana and Other Cotton Plantations.

0001 Introductory Materials. 6 frames.

0007 Miscellaneous, 1848–1897 and Undated. 34 frames.
  Major Topics: Sugar, molasses, and cotton sales; taxation; accounts with
  commission merchants.

0041 Volume 1, Cash Book, 1850–1869; Ledger, 1849–1880. 27 frames.
  Major Topics: Personal finances; cotton sales; labor accounts.

  Major Topics: Cotton production; store accounts; cotton sales.

0154 Volume 4, Ledger, 1857–1860 and 1863–1866. 5 frames.
  Major Topics: Labor accounts; store accounts; cotton production; cotton sales.
Marcelin Tauzin Family Papers, 1834–1944 [1860–1873]
Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana

Marcelin Tauzin, of French Acadian descent, was a plantation owner in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana. This collection includes correspondence and business papers of the Tauzin family. A substantial portion of the collection consists of accounts with cotton factors and commission merchants. There are also store accounts, records of cotton sales, and correspondence pertaining to health conditions and social matters. Some letters in the collection are written in French.
SUBJECT INDEX

The following index is a guide to the major topics in this microform publication. The first number after each entry refers to the reel, while the four-digit number following the colon refers to the frame number at which a particular file folder containing information on the subject begins. Hence, 2: 0164 directs the researcher to the folder that begins at Frame 0164 of Reel 2. By referring to the Reel Index, which constitutes the initial section of this guide, the researcher will find the folder title, inclusive dates, and a list of the Major Topics, listed in the order in which they appear on the film.

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  10: 0001–1132; 11: 0001–0345
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  see also Free persons of color
  see also Slaves and slavery

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  3: 0003–0092, 0281, 0375–0415, 0415, 0529, 0571–0602, 0759, 0952;
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