

ARCHIVES
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY IN SHREVEPORT

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG SHEET

1. Main Entry: <u>Caddo Parish Police Jury</u>		2. Title: <u>Minute Books, 1840-1973.</u>	
3. Donor: <u>Purchase</u>		4. Date: <u>6/2/76</u>	
5. Restrictions:			
PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION		11. Historical periods: 1840-1979	
6. Record types: <u>Minute books</u>			
7. Quantity: <u>10 reels</u> leaves; linear feet			
8. Kinds of copy: <u>microfilm 35mm (kalvar positive)</u>			
SUBJECT DESCRIPTION			
<p>9. Outline of career: The police jury is an administrative and legislative body described in several Acts from 1804-1824, and created to perform special tasks for local units of the state of Louisiana. Initially the acts provide for twelve inhabitants who would be responsible for the improving of waterways, bridges and levees, charging tolls, making internal improvements and executing the other concerns of the local police and administration.</p>			
<p>10. Scope and contents of collection: The minute books, 1840-1973, contain articles of the police jury adopted April 5, 1841, petitions for judicial actions such as emancipating of slaves, for calling elections to fill political vacancies, for awarding contracts on public works and for marking out and building public roads, levees, bridges and other needs of the parish.</p>			
12. Cataloger:		13. Date Catalogued:	

Also film

CADDO PARISH POLICE JURY PAPERS

Inventory

I. WORKING PAPERS

<u>Box 1</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>
	1	Corres., receipts, petitions, accounts. (17 lvs.)	1877
	2	Corres., receipts, accounts, ordinances. (20 lvs.)	1878
	3	Corres., receipts, legal document. (4 lvs.)	1879
	4	Legal documents. (3 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1880
	5	Legal documents. (2 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1880
	6	Legal documents, clippings. (24 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1880
	7	Legal documents, receipts. (47 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1880
	8	Corres., legal documents, receipts. (51 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1880
	9	Ordinance, notes. (4 lvs.)	1880
	10	Corres., legal documents, receipts, clippings. (79 lvs.)	1881
	11	Corres., petitions. clippings. (11 lvs.)	1882
	12	Account statements, receipts, notes. (40 lvs.)	1883
	13	Petitions, statements. (23 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1884
	14	Account statements, receipts, clippings, corres. (15 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1884
	15	Account Statements, notes, receipts. (14 lvs.)	May - June, 1884
	16	Receipts, corres., account statements. (50 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1884
	17	Receipts, corres., statements. (59 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1884
	18	Receipts, corres., statements. (57 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1884
	19	Petitions, receipts, ordinances. Includes petition for telephone in Court House). 9 lvs.)	1884

<u>Box 1</u>	20	Corres., receipts, account statements. (23 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1885
	21	Corres., receipts, statements. (8 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1885
	22	Receipts, notes. (5 lvs.)	May - June, 1885
	23	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (49 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1885
	24	Corres., receipts, account statements, notes. (40 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1885
<u>Box 2</u>	25	Receipts, account statements. (5 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1885
	26	Receipts, notes. (5 lvs.)	1885
	27	Corres., receipts, account statements. (111 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1886
	28	Receipts, corres., account statements. (74 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1886
	29	Corres., receipts, account statements. (64 lvs.)	May - Juen, 1886
	30	Corres., receipts, account statements. (123 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1886
	31	Corres., receipts, account statements. (96 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1886
	32	Corres., receipts account statements. (79 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1886
	33	Receipts, corres., petitions. (30 lvs.)	1886
	34	Corres., receipts, account statements. (66 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1887
	35	Receipts, corres., account statements. (82 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1887
	36	Corres., receipts, account statements. (61 lvs.)	May - June, 1887
	37	Corres., receipts, account statements. (50 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1887
<u>Box 3</u>	38	Corres., receipts, petitions, account statements. (62 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1887
	39	Corres., receipts, account statements. (62 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1887
	40	Receipts, corres., statements, lists. (52 lvs.)	1887

<u>Box 3</u>	41	Receipts, corres., statements. (69 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1888
	42	Receipts, corres., statements. (92 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1888
	43	Corres., receipts, account statements. (73 lvs.)	May - June, 1888
	44	Corres., receipts, account statements. (59 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1888
	45	Receipts, corres., statements. (65 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1888
	46	Receipts, corres., account statements. (65 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1888
	47	Corres., receipts, petitions. (51 lvs.)	1888
<u>Box 4</u>	48	Receipts, corres., account statements. (31 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1889
	49	Corres., receipts, petition. (5 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1889
	50	Corres., receipts, petitions. (6 lvs.)	May - June, 1889
	51	Receipts, corres., petitions. (108 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1889
	52	Jail accounts, receipts. (20 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1889
	53	Receipts, corres., petitions. (11 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1889
	54	Petitions, receipts, account statements. (47 lvs.)	1889
	55	Receipts, account statements, corres. (61 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1890
	56	Receipts, corres., account statements. (53 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1890
	57	Receipts, corres., account statements. (58 lvs.)	May - June, 1890
	58	Receipts, corres., account statements. (71 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1890
	59	Receipts, corres., account statements. (84 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1890
	60	Receipts, corres., account statements. (83 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1890
<u>Box 5</u>	61	Receipts, corres., (26 lvs.)	1890
	62	Receipts, corres., account statements. (60 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1891
	63	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (79 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1891

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<u>Box 5</u>	64	Receipts, corres., account statements, petitions. (69 lvs.)	May - June, 1891
	65	Receipts, corres., petitions, account statements. (64 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1891
	66	Receipts, corres., clippings, account (85 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1891
	67	Receipts, corres., account statements, reports. (98 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1891
	68	Receipts, corres., petitions, account statements, ordinances. (67 lvs.)	1891
	69	Receipts, corres., account statements, petitions. (87 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1892
	70	Receipts, corres., petition, account statements. (129 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1892
<u>Box 6</u>	71	Corres., receipts, account statements. (72 lvs.)	May - Juen, 1892
	72	Receipts, corres., account statements. (114 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1892
	73	Receipts, corres., account statements. (78 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1892
	74	Receipts, corres., account statements, petitions. (69 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1892
	75	Statements, lists of Overseers. (18 lvs.)	1892
	76	Corres., receipts, account statements. (107 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1893
	77	Receipts, corres., account statements. 41 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1893
	78	Receipts, corres., account statements. (72 lvs.)	May - June, 1893
	79	Receipts, co-res., account statements. (32 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1893
	80	Receipts, corres., account statements. (25 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1893
	81	Receipts, corres., account statements. (15 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1893
	82	Receipts, account statements. (4 lvs.)	1893
	83	Receipts, corres., account statements. (84 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1894

<u>Box 7</u>	84	Receipts, corres., account statements. (114 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1894
	85	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, reports. (128 lvs.)	May - June, 1894
	86	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (162 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1894
	87	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (129 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1894
	88	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (157 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1894
	89	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, notes. (56 lvs.)	1894
	90	Receipts, corres., account statements, petitions. (94 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1895
<u>Box 8</u>	91	Receipts, corres., account statements. (93 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1895
	92	Receipts, petitions, corres., legal documents, statements. (86 lvs.)	May, 1895
	93	Receipts, corres., election materials, account statements. (208 lvs.)	Jun, 1895
	94	Receipts, corres., account statements, petitions. (124 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1895
	95	Receipts, corres., account statements. (105 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1895
	96	Receipts, corres., account statements. (74 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1895
<u>Box 9</u>	97	Receipts, corres., petitions, account statements. (63 lvs.)	1895
	98	Corres., receipts, reports. (144 lvs.)	Jan., 1896
	99	Minutes, corres., bills, receipts, etc. (142 lvs.)	Feb., 1896
	100	Corres., receipts, reports. (109 lvs.)	Feb. - Apr., 1896
	101	Corres., receipts, reports. (100 lvs.)	June, 1896
	102	Corres., receipts, reports. (75 lvs.)	July, 1896
	103	Receipts. (2 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1896
	104	Corres., reports, receipts. (111 lvs.)	August, 1896

<u>Box 10</u>	105	Receipts, corres., account statements. (251 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1896
	106	Receipts, corres., contracts. (86 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1896
	107	Insurance policies. (29 lvs.)	1891 - 1896
	108	Corres., receipts, reports. (95 lvs.)	January, 1897
	109	Corres., receipts, reports. (102 lvs.)	March, 1897
	110	Corres., receipts, reports. (93 lvs.)	April, 1897
<u>Box 11</u>	111	Corres., receipts, reports. (97 lvs.)	May, 1897
	112	Corres., receipts, reports. (114 lvs.)	June - July, 1897
	113	Corres., receipts, reports. (118 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1897
	114	Corres., receipts, reports. (250 lvs.)	November, 1897
	115	Corres., receipts, reports. (122 lvs.)	December, 1897
	116	Receipts. (3 lvs.)	1897
	117	Receipts, corres., notes, petitions. (134 lvs.)	January, 1898
	118	Receipts, corres., account statements. (87 lvs.)	February, 1898
<u>Box 12</u>	119	Receipts, corres., petitions, account statements. (109 lvs.)	March, 1898
	120	Account statements. (1 lf.)	April, 1898
	121	Receipts, corres., account statements, petitions. (129 lvs.)	May, 1898
	122	Receipts, corres., petitions, account statements. (74 lvs.)	June, 1898
	123	Corres., receipts, bridge proposals. (58 lvs.)	July, 1898
	124	Receipts. (2 lvs.)	August, 1898
	125	Corres., receipts, account statements, contracts. (34 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1898
	126	Corres., receipts, account statements. (43 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1898
	127	Petitions, ordinances, receipts, corres. (17 lvs.)	1898
	128	Corres., receipts, reports. (56 lvs.)	January, 1899

<u>Box 12</u>	129	Corres., receipts, reports. (125 lvs.)	Feb. - Mar., 1899
	130	Corres., receipts, reports. (74 lvs.)	Apr. - May, 1899
	131	Corres., receipts, reports. (40 lvs.)	June, 1899
	132	Corres., receipts, reports. (105 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1899
<u>Box 13</u>	133	Corres., receipts, reports. (48 lvs.)	Oct. - Dec., 1899
	134	Petitions, receipts, corres., account statements. (88 lvs.)	January, 1900
	135	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (179 lvs.)	Feb. - Mar., 1900
	136	Corres., receipts, account statements. (124 lvs.)	April, 1900
	137	Petition. (1 lf.)	May, 1900
	138	Corres., receipts, petitions, account statements. (142 lvs.)	June, 1900
	139	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (137 lvs.)	July, 1900
	140	Receipts, corres., account statements, petitions. (145 lvs.)	August, 1900
	141	Receipts, corres., petitions, account statements. (125 lvs.)	Sept. - Nov., 1900
	142	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (102 lvs.)	December, 1900
<u>Box 14</u>	143	Receipts, corres., account statements, petitions, ordinances. (82 lvs.)	January, 1901
	144	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (100 lvs.)	February, 1901
	145	Corres., receipts contracts. (62 lvs.)	March, 1901
	146	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (110 lvs.)	April, 1901
	147	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (136 lvs.)	May, 1901
	148	Receipts, corres., petitions, ordinances. (72 lvs.)	June, 1901
	149	Corres., receipts, petitions, ordinances, reports. (110 lvs.)	July, 1901
	150	Corres., receipts, ordinances, petitions, account statements. (123 lvs.)	August, 1901

<u>Box 15</u>	151	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (76 lvs.)	ept. - Nov., 1901
	152	Corres., receipts, account statements. (126 lvs.)	December, 1901
	153	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (130 lvs.)	January, 1902
	154	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, notes. (78 lvs.)	February, 1902
	155	Corres., receipts, account statements, petition. (112 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1902
<u>Box 16</u>	156	Receipts, corres., account statements. (56 lvs.)	May, 1902
	157	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (90 lvs.)	June, 1902
	158	Receipts, petitions, corres., account statements. (111 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1902
	159	Receipts, corres., petitions, account statements, bids, notes. (198 lvs.)	September, 1902
	160	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, bids. (121 lvs.)	November, 1902
	161	Receipts, account statements, petitions. (108 lvs.)	December, 1902
	162	Estimates for jail house construction. (5 lvs.)	1902
	163	Corres., account statements, receipts, petitions. (79 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1903
	164	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (63 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1903
	165	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (90 lvs.)	May, 1903
<u>Box 17</u>	166	Corres., receipts, reports, contract. (185 lvs.)	June, 1903
	167	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids, Court House specifications. (105 lvs.)	July, 1903
	168	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (50 lvs.)	August, 1903
	169	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids, petitions. (104 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1903

<u>Box 17</u>	170	Receipts, corres., account statements, petitions, bids. (80 lvs.)	November, 1903
	171	Receipts, corres., account statements, minutes, petitions. (129 lvs.)	December, 1903
<u>Box 18</u>	172	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, bids. (74 lvs.)	January, 1904
	173	Corres., receipts, account statements, resolutions. (70 lvs.)	February, 1904
	174	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, bids. (93 lvs.)	March, 1904
	175	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, notes. (126 lvs.)	April, 1904
	176	Corres., receipts, account statements, ordinances. (107 lvs.)	May, 1904
	177	Corres., receipts, account statements, ordinances, petitions. (78 lvs.)	June, 1904
	178	Corres., receipts, account statements. (100 lvs.)	July, 1904
	179	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids, petitions. (69 lvs.)	August, 1904
	180	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids, petitions. (108 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1904
	181	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, bids, ordinances. (86 lvs.)	November, 1904
<u>Box 19</u>	182	Receipts, account statements, petitions, bids. (71 lvs.)	December, 1904
	183	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (72 lvs.)	February, 1905
	184	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, bids. (63 lvs.)	March, 1905
	185	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, notes. (176 lvs.)	April, 1905
	186	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids. (68 lvs.)	May, 1905
	187	Receipts, account statements, petitions, bids. (65 lvs.)	June, 1905
	188	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids, petitions. (64 lvs.)	August, 1905
	189	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids, reports, petitions, notes. (51 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1905

<u>Box 19</u>	190	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, reports. (74 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1905
	191	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids, petitions. (57 lvs.)	January, 1906
<u>Box 20</u>	192	Corres., receipts, account statements, ordinances, bids, petitions, reports. (67 lvs.)	February, 1906
	193	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids, notes. (93 lvs.)	March, 1906
	194	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, ordinances, bridge plans and specs. (60 lvs.)	April, 1906
	195	Corres., receipts, account statements, resolutions. (62 lvs.)	May, 1906
	196	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, resolutions. (78 lvs.)	June, 1906
	197	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, notes. (91 lvs.)	July, 1906
	198	Corres., receipts, account statements. petitions. (76 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1906
	199	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids, petitions, reports. (55 lvs.)	November, 1906
	200	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (71 lvs.)	December, 1906
	201	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids, petitions. (75 lvs.)	January, 1907
	202	Corres., receipts, account statements. (86 lvs.)	February, 1907
<u>Box 21</u>	203	Corres., receipts, account statements. (54 lvs.)	March, 1907
	204	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids petitions. w/letter from W. J. Hutchinson re: Negroes selling whiskey on Caspiana. (113 lvs.)	April, 1907
	205	Receipts, reports, account statements, petitions. (93 lvs.)	May, 1907
	206	Corres., receipts, account statements. (80 lvs.)	June, 1907
	207	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids, depositions. (77 lvs.)	July, 1907

<u>Box 21</u>	208	Corres., receipts, account statements, ordinance, notes. (88 lvs.)	August, 1907
	209	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (86 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1907
	210	Receipts, corres., account statements. (89 lvs.)	November, 1907
	211	Receipts, corres., account statements, petitions, ordinances. (76 lvs.)	December, 1907
<u>Box 22</u>	212	Petition, re: road repairs. (3 lvs.)	January, 1908
	213	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids, ordinances, resolutions. (172 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1908
	214	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids, contracts. (129 lvs.)	March, 1908
	215	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids. (91 lvs.)	April, 1908
	216	Corres., receipts, account statements, contracts, bids, petitions. (173 lvs.)	May, 1908
	217	Corres., receipts, financial statements, contracts, petitions, bids, notes. (124 lvs.)	June, 1908
	218	Corres., receipts, account statements, petition. (143 lvs.)	June, 1908
	219	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids. (82 lvs.)	July, 1908
	220	Corres., receipts, account statements, minutes, reports, contracts. (88 lvs.)	August, 1908
<u>Box 23</u>	221	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids. (106 lvs.)	September, 1908
	222	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids, contracts, petitions. (231 lvs.)	October, 1908
	223	Corres., receipts, account statements, bids, petitions, notes. (115 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1908
	224	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, bids. (122 lvs.)	December, 1908
	225	Corres., receipts, reports. (80 lvs.)	January, 1909
	226	Corres., receipts, reports. (106 lvs.)	February, 1909
	227	Corres., receipts, petitions, reports. (91 lvs.)	March, 1909

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<u>Box 23</u>	228	Corres., receipts, reports. (85 lvs.)	April, 1909
	229	Corres., receipts, reports. (114 lvs.)	May, 1909
<u>Box 24</u>	230	Corres., receipts, reports. (85 lvs.)	June, 1909
	231	Corres., receipts, reports. (81 lvs.)	July, 1909
	232	Corres., receipts, reports. (76 lvs.)	August, 1909
	233	Corres., receipts, reports. (64 lvs.)	September, 1909
	234	Corres., receipts, reports. (74 lvs.)	October, 1909
	235	Corres., receipts, reports. (44 lvs.)	November, 1909
	236	Corres., receipts, reports. (100 lvs.)	December, 1909
	237	Corres., receipts, reports. (102 lvs.)	January, 1910
	238	Corres., receipts, reports. (102 lvs.)	February, 1910
	239	Corres., receipts, reports. (117 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1910
	240	Corres., receipts, reports. (64 lvs.)	May, 1910
			1910
<u>Box 25</u>	241	Receipts, account statements, bills. (26 lvs.)	
	242	Receipts, corres., invoices. (56 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1912
	243	Receipts, account statements. (29 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1912
	244	Receipts, corres., account statements. (113 lvs.)	May - June, 1912
	245	Receipts, invoices, account statements. (102 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1912
	246	Receipts, corres., account statements. (363 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1912
	247	Receipts, corres., account statements. (601 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1912
	248	Corres., (11 lvs.)	1913
<u>Box 26</u>	249	Corres., receipts, account statements. (164 lvs.)	Jan. - Feb., 1914
	250	Receipts, corres., account statements. (142 lvs.)	Mar. - Apr., 1914
	251	Receipts, corres., account statements. (160 lvs.)	May - June, 1914
	252	Corres., receipts, account statements. (254 lvs.)	July - Aug., 1914

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<u>Box 26</u>	253	Receipts, corres., account statements. (335 lvs.)	Sept. - Oct., 1914
	254	Receipts, corres., account statements. (45 lvs.)	Nov. - Dec., 1914
<u>Box 27</u>	255	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions. (48 lvs.)	1915
	256	Letter. (1 lf.)	1916
	257	Memorandum. (1 lf.)	1917
	258	Account statement. (1 lf.)	1918
	259	Clippings, notes, account statements. (6 lvs.)	1920
	260	Budget (1 lf.)	March, 1922
	261	Receipts, account statements. (379 lvs.)	May, 1922
	262	Resolution. (4 lvs.)	July, 1922
	263	Corres., receipts, account statements. (19 lvs.)	September, 1922
	264	Receipts, ordinances. (16 lvs.)	1923
	265	Budget. (2 lvs.)	1924
	266	Resolutions, budget. (6 lvs.)	1925
	267	Receipts. (8 lvs.)	1930
	268	Minutes, resolutions, corres., reports. (119 lvs.)	July, 1938
	269	Minutes, resolutions, corres., reports. (142 lvs.)	October, 1962
	270	Corres., receipts, account statements, petitions, resolutions. (70 lvs.)	n.d.

II. CORRESPONDENCE

<u>Box 28</u>	271	Correspondence, Police Jury Business. (225 lvs.)	1911 - 1912
	272	Correspondence, Police Jury Business. (157 lvs.)	1917
	273	Correspondence, Police Jury Business. (5 lvs.)	1925 - 1926
	274	Correspondence, Police Jury Business.-A-M. (157 lvs.)	1927

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<u>Box 28</u>	275	Correspondence, Police Jury Business--N-Z. (95 lvs.)	1927
	276	Correspondence, Police Jury Business--A-H. (202 lvs.)	1928
<u>Box 29</u>	277	Correspondence, Police Jury Business--I-Z. (248 lvs.)	1928
	278	Correspondence, Police Jury Business--A-K. (230 lvs.)	1929
	279	Correspondence, Police Jury Business--L-Z. (194 lvs.)	1929
	280	Correspondence, Police Jury Business--A-L. (131 lvs.)	1930
<u>Box 30</u>	281	Correspondence, Police Jury Business--M-Z. (110 lvs.)	1930
	282	Correspondence, Police Jury Business--A-H. (102 lvs.)	1931
	283	Correspondence, Police Jury Business--J-Z. (176 lvs.)	1931
	284	Correspondence, Police Jury Business--A-G. (82 lvs.)	1932
	285	Correspondence, Police Jury Business--H-Z. (82 lvs.)	1932
	286	Correspondence, Police Jury Business--A-H. (87 lvs.)	1933
	287	Correspondence, Police Jury Business--J-Z. (83 lvs.)	1933
	288	Correspondence, Police Jury Business. (27 lvs.)	1934
	289	Correspondence, Police Jury Business. (32 lvs.)	1935
	290	Correspondence, Police Jury Buisness. (10 lvs.)	1936

III. OTHER MATERIALS

<u>Box 31</u>	291	Louisiana Police Jury Assoc. Convention. Materials. (18 lvs.)	1932 - 1933
	292	Louisiana Police Jury Assoc. Convention. Materials. (27 lvs.)	1935
	293	Louisiana Police Jury Assoc. Convention. Materials. (131 lvs.)	1936

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<u>Box 31</u>	294	Booklet, <u>Roster of Officials of the State of Louisiana.</u>	March 1, 1935
	295	Corres., resolutions, reports. Caddo Board of Health. (34 lvs.)	1934 - 1942
	296	Corres., reports, affidavits, minutes. Caddo Board of Health. re: Dr. W. J. Sandidge and the "butter scandal." (67 lvs.)	1943
<u>Box 32</u>		Minutes, Caddo Board of Health. (297 pages) <i>minute book</i>	1920 - 1941

CADDO PARISH POLICE JURY RECORDS

Cornerstone Contents 1891 & 1926

<u>Box</u> ³³	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Date</u>
	1	Charter, Constitution & By-Laws, The Shreveport Board of Trade	1889
	2	Booklet, <u>Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Public Schools of Caddo Parish.</u>	1889
	3	Minutes, Louisiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Monroe, La.	Dec., 1890
	4	<u>Proceedings</u> , Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of the State of Louisiana.	1890
	5	Report, <u>Statuts Organiques de la Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance et D'Assistance Mutuelle de Shreveport.</u>	1890
	6	Report, <u>Biennial Report of the Register of the State Land Office.</u>	1890
	7	Newspaper, <u>The Daily South-Western</u> , Shreveport, La.	May 19, 1871
	8	Newspaper, The Shreveport <u>Times</u> .	Jan. 1, 1882
	9	Newspaper, <u>The Fair News</u> , Shreveport, La.	Oct. 31, 1890
	10	Newspaper, The Shreveport <u>Times</u> .	Mar. 8, 1891
	11	Magazine, <u>Carpentry and Building</u> .	Dec., 1889
	12	List, Officers of Caddo Lodge 179 F. & A. M.	1891
	13	Map, Pocket Map and Shippers Guide of Louisiana.	1890
	14	Map, Louisiana	1890
	15	Postcard, Crescent Insurance Co., New Orleans, La.	1880's
	16	Confederate Bonds and Money	
	17	Pieces of Calendar	1891
	18	Bible, <u>Testament and Psalms</u>	n.d.
	19	Pocket knife and seal	
	20	Unidentifiable	

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Box 4

- 21 Correspondence, Sheriff T. R. Hughes 1925
re: building of new jail
- 22 Address by L. E. Thomas, Mayor, at laying of 1927
Cornerstone, Shreveport, La.
- 23 Program, Dedication Program of Caddo Parish April 21, 1928
Court House
- 24 Program, Ceremonies at the Laying of the March 26, 1927
Corner Stone of the New Caddo Parish Court
House, Shreveport, La. (3 copies)
- 25 Pamphlets issued by Tax Assessors Office, 1922-1925
Caddo Parish, La.
- 26 Shreveport Telephone Directory 1926
- 27 Book, Louisiana, 1925-1926, Dept. of Agriculture 1926
and Immigration, Baton Rouge, La.
- 28 Booklet, Premium List, State Fair of Louisiana, 1926
Shreveport, La.
- 29 Statement, J. T. Bullen, Caddo Parish Engineer, March 26, 1927
re: Caddo Parish Highways.
- 30 Letter, George O. Baird, President, Mid- March 26, 1927
Continent Oil and Gas Assoc. re: supply
of oil and natural gas in Shreveport, La.
- 31 Book, Louisiana Agriculture Progress and June, 1926
Opportunities: Shreveport Area, LSU,
Division of Agricultural Extension.
- 32 Featherstone, L. L. Iron Ore of Northeast Texas ca. 1926
and Its Relation to Shreveport. Shreveport
Chamber of Commerce.
- 33 Brochure, Shreveport as an Educational Center. ca. 1926
- 34 Brochure, The Simon Building, temporary location ca. 1926
of Caddo Parish Court Officials during
construction of new Court House.
- 35 Shreveport Magazines June, 1926; Jan.-Mar., 1927
- 36 Cover of Magazine, The American City, Vol. XXXV, August, 1926
No. 2. Shows Caddo Parish Court House under
construction.
- 37 Newspaper, The Daily Caucasian, Shreveport, La. March 26, 1927
- 38 Newspaper, The Louisiana Champion, Vol. 1, March 24, 1926
No. 33.
- 39 Article, "Our Early Court Houses, Shreveport March 24, 1926
Journal."

40	Clippings re: new Court House	ca. 1926-27
41	Clippings re: Caddo Parish Police Jury	ca. 1926-27
42	Clippings from Shreveport <u>Journal</u> List of items in old cornerstone	May 4, 1926
43	Clipping, "Half Century Club Roster"	ca. 1926
44	Types news releases re: new Court House	ca. 1926-27
45	Photos taken from 1926 cornerstone: (6) snapshots of site (1) snapshot of Mrs. L. F. Clawson & child (2) 8 x 10 of laying of cornerstone	ca. 1926-27
46	Map, Pocket Map and Street Guide of Shreveport, La. Published for Shreveport Real Estate Board.	1923
47	Map, Louisiana, Louisiana Highway Commission. (2 copies)	1921
48	Coins dating from 1860's to 1920's	
49	One Dollar Silver Certificate, Series of 1923	
50	Working Card, Local Union No. 764, United Brotherhood of C. & J. of A., Shreveport, La.	1927
51	Entry Form, State Fair of Louisiana	1926
52	Notes, Votes for and against Assessment	n.d.

CADDO PARISH POLICE JURY RECORDS
addendum received 4-83

Folder 53 List of members of Caddo Parish Police Jury
 Photographs of members, last 20 person jury
 April 7, 1983.

ON SHELF:

Caddo Parish Police Jury Printed Minutes:

January 12, 1886-February 11, 1890
June 14, 1900-June 1, 1912
June 1, 1912-December 1926
January 1, 1927-June 1942
January 1, 1942-October 27, 1947
November 8, 1947-December 11, 1950
February 1951-March 1954
April 3, 1954-December 29, 1956
January 1, 1957-February 17, 1959
February 17, 1959-March 9, 1961
March 1961-September 1963
September 21, 1963-July 21, 1966
June 3, 1966-November 21, 1968

Clerk of Court Ledger:

Assessment Roll, Individual Taxes 1883

Treasurer of Caddo Parish:

Cash Book, Taxes - October 1893-1894
Cash Book, Taxes - September 1894-September 1895
Cash Book, May 1911 - July 1919
Ledger, 1902 - July 1924 (Includes Index)

Caddo Parish Police Jury Suits:

January 2, 1924 - February 9, 1925
January 1925 - March 1928
June 1932 - June 1934
July 1934 - December 1936

Caddo Parish Police Jury Scrapbooks:

June 1969 - April 1973
May 1973 - May 1975
July 1976 - June 1977

014 add

Journals on shelf:**Journals of Highway Department-Expenses and Road Repairs (9) including dates of:**

1930,1931
 1935,1936
 1941,1951
 1954,1955
 1956,1959

Payroll books (9) including dates of:

1939,1943
 1944,1945
 1946,1947
 1948,1951
 1952,1953
 1954

<u>BOX</u>	<u>FOLDER</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>DATE</u>
35	54	Democratic ticket for Dec. 10,1895	1895
	55	Bids for bridge	1898
	56	Minutes	1898
	57	Correspondence to Police Jury	1898
	58	Petition re: road and bridge	1898
	58A	Petition	1909
	59	Rules and regulations of CPPJ Article "Origins and Duties of Police Jury in La.	u.d. 1940
	60	Minutes and excerpts	1918-1955
	61	Minutes and excerpts	1952-1962
	62	Correspondence re: applying for employment	1932

63	Correspondence	1934-1935
64	Correspondence re: Welfare Dept.	1937-1943
65	Correspondence	1938
66	Correspondence	1940-1941
67	Correspondence re: National Defense Council	1941
68	Correspondence re: Miller's Bluff Ferry	1943-1944
69	Correspondence re: Liquor licenses	1953-1965
70	Correspondence re: Pecan Test Lab, Robson	1957-1958
71	Correspondence re: Floyd M. Miller, investigation	1958
72	Correspondence	1959
73	Correspondence	1963
74	Correspondence re: cleaning, water. Courthouse	1965
75	Correspondence re: Dr. Willis Butler	1964-1965
76	Correspondence re: solid waste disposal	1965
77	Correspondence re: parish jail	1964-1966
78	Correspondence re: voting precincts	1966
79	Correspondence re: dedication of Caddo Lake Park	1966
80	Correspondence re: convention	1966
81	Correspondence	1967-1969
82	Correspondence	1970
83	Correspondence re: Dem. Exe. Com. of Blanchard	1970
84	Correspondence re: Caddo Correctional Institute	1970-1972

85	Correspondence re: expropriation of George Road	1970
86	Correspondence	1971
87	Home Rule Charter - Minutes	1970-1971
88	Home Rule Charter - Correspondence	1969-1971
89	Home Rule Charter - Proposed	1971
90	Home Rule Charter - Districts	1971
91	Home Rule Charter - Support for	1970-1971
92	Home Rule Charter - PAR booklet	1969
93	Home Rule Charter - news clippings	1971
94	Industrial Development Board - format, Art. of Incor.	1973
95	Acts	
96	Ordinances, misc.	1939-1958
97	Resolutions, misc.	1940-1960
98	Petitions	u.d.
36	99	Reports of Clerk of Court
	100	1924-1925
	101	1925-1926
	102	1926-1927
	103	1927-1928
	104	1928-1929
	105	1929-1930
		1930-1931

106		1931-1932
107		1932-1933
108		1933-1934
109		1934-1935
110		1935-1936
111		1936-1937
112		1937-1938
113		1938-1939
114		1946-1947
115	<u>Studies:</u> Criminalistics Lab. Feasibility Red River District	1970
116	Poverty in Shreveport By Community Council	1965
117	A Statistical profile of Caddo Parish	1965, 1973
118	Subsurface Investigation for Cooper Rd. Neighborhood Facilities Center	1971
119	Transportation: Downtown Parking Study	1965
120	Transportation: Economic Trends & Forecasts	1965
121	Transportation: External Cordon Survey	1965
122	Transportation: Home Interview Survey	1965
123	Transportation: Land Use Study	1965
124	Transportation: Population Trends & Forecasts	1965

125	<u>Surveys:</u> Recreation Facilities & Services Available In Shreveport & Cooper Rd. For Negro Children ages 6-18 by Com.. Council	1965
126	Rehabilitation Services in La. A Statewide Planning Survey	1967
127	Shreveport Public Opinion Survey	1967
128	<u>Reports:</u> Appraisal report of Davis Rains Park	1970
129	Caddo-Bossier Council of Local Government	1970
130	Caddo Health Unit	1969
131	Caddo Parish Farm	1970
132	Coordinating&Developing Council of NW LA	1969
133	Dev. of Jacobs property as Wilderness Area	u.d.
134	Food Stamp Program	1971
135	Gov.'s Advisory Com. To La. Tax Com.	1965
136	Insurance Study Com.	1960
137	Monthly, Juvenile Detention Home	1973
138	Monthly, Shreve Memorial Library	1973
139	Monthly, Extension Service	1966
140	La. Dept. Of Veteran's Affairs:	1972
141	Monthly	1970
142	Monthly	1972

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143	Monthly	1973
144	Annual (3)	1963-1966
145	LA Tax Com.. 11th biennial report	1962-1963
146	MPC	1969-1973
147	MPC: Sewerage Study	1962
148	North Caddo Hospital Services	1970
149	Per Diem Report	1940-1942
150	Per Diem Report	1961-1967
151	Trapper's report	1969-1973
152	Twin Valley RC&D Project	1970-1971
153	Applications: Highway Dept.	1941-1943
154	Liquor Licenses	1952-1961
155	Liquor Licenses	1962-1968
156	Resumes	u.d.
157	Case: Inmates vs. P.J. & CCI re: medical case	u.d.
158	Case: U.S. Brewer's Foundation vs. Edgar L. Hardin re: recalled beer license	1915
	Case: Ehret vs. Jefferson Parish P.J. re: removal of secretary	1952
159	Inventory	1964-1968
160	Speeches	u.d.

161	Lists	1944-1871
162	Map - wards	1969
163	Map - Caddo and Bossier Parishes	1930
164	Analysis: LA Population	1960
165	Notices: impounded stock	1950-1951
166	Photo: misc.	u.d.
167	Journal Entries:	1925-1929
168		1930-1933
169		1934-1937
170		1938-1940
171		1941-1943
172		1944-1946
173		1947-1950
174		1951-1955
175		1956-1959
176		1960-1965

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177	Statements of Taxes collected:	1920-1928
178		1929-1936
179		1937-1942
180		1943-1949

181		1950-1955
182		1956-1962
183		1963-1968
184	Final tax statement	1897
185	Financial: Corres. from CNB re: balance of treasurer	1898
186	Receipts: misc.	1898
187	Receipts for estray sales	1898
188	Receipts for lumber - Allen & Currey (6)	1898
189	Tax receipts for Ward 4 (5)	1895
190	Budget reports	1940
191	Departmental reports	1941-1942
192	Budgets	1971
193	Treasurer's report	1941-1942
194	Treasurer's report	1961-1967
195	Financial: Salaries, expenses	1968-1973
196	Financial: General fund receipts and disbursements	1969-1973
197	Funding requests: Caddo Com. Action Agency	1972
198	Receipt of funds - clerk of court	1942
199	Sale of impounded livestock	1950, 1952
200	Court House expenditures	1940-1941
201	Statements - Fees paid to coroner	1940

202	Disbursements, rural libraries	1967
203	Courthouse and jail disbursements	1964-1967
204	Penal Farm disbursements	1964-1967
205	Road and bridge expenditures	1936
206	Road and bridge expenditures	1940-1944
207	Juvenile Court disbursements	1964-1967
208	Audit reports, sewage dist. # 5	1966, 1967
209	Bonds - Highway improvements	1934
210	Bonds - Public improvements	1953
211	Bonds - Prospectus	1965

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Minutes:

212	Police Jury Advisory Com.	1967
213	Budget Com.	1965-1967
214	Caddo Correctional Institute	1971
215	CAP-CAB Study Com.	1971
216	Civil Defense Com.	1967
217	Conservation and Agriculture Com.	1942-1966
218	Convention Com.	1965-66; 1971
219	Defense Savings Com.	1940s
220	Dog Pound	1965
221	Employee Relations Com.	1967
222	Finance Com.	1949-1961

223	Finance Com.	1962-1967
224	Health Com.	1940
225	Health Com.	1942-1961
226	Health Com.	1962-1967
227	Health and Environmental Control Com.	1971
228	Highway Com.	1971
229	House Com.	1940
230	House and Grounds Com.	1942-1955
231	House and Grounds Com.	1956-1962
232	House and Grounds Com.	1963-1971
233	House: Caddo Industrial Development Board	1966-1967
234	House: Caddo Industrial Development Board	1963-1967
235	Inventory Com.	1963
236	Juvenile Court Com.	1940-1941
237	Juvenile Court Com.	1942-1958
238	Juvenile Court Com.	1959-1967
239	Legislative Com.	1963-1967
240	Library Com.	1949-1967
241	Library Com.	1967; 1971
242	MPC	1954-1967
243	Parks, Recreation and Conservation Com.	1967; 1971
244	Penal Farm Com.	1940-1941

245	Penal Farm Com.	1942-1957
246	Penal Farm Com.	1958-1964
247	Penal Farm Com.	1965-1967
248	Precinct Com..	1966-1967
249	Registration and Election Com.	1952-1964

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250	Road Com.	1940-1941
251	Road Com.	1941-1945
252	Road Com.	1945-1957
253	Road Com.	1958-1960
254	Road Com.	1961-1963
255	Road Com.	1964-1967
256	Rural Fire Protection Com.	1971
257	Shreveport Bossier Economic Development FD	1970
258	Special Com.	1941-1967
259	Surplus Commodity Com.	1965
260	Tax Coordination Com.	1964-1965
261	Tax Coordination Com.	1965-1967
262	Traffic Com.	1942-1944
263	Publications: Organizational Directory-Shreveport u.d.	
264	Re: Louisiana	1935; 1941
265	Re: Louisiana	1964-1968

266	Re: Louisiana	1970-1971
267	Re: Louisiana	u.d.
268	Miscellaneous	1963
269	SWEPCO-Industrial Opportunity	u.d.
270	Drawings, Proposals-WPA Project Meadowbrook Park Terrace	1940
271	Drawings and specifications: Water purification	1964
272	Information about Jefferson Parish and E. B.R.	u.d.
41	Information about other cities	
42	Road maintenance record	1963
43	Audio tapes - meetings	1970-1972

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION FOR POLICE JURY MEETINGS

i.e. committees minutes, committee reports, treasurer's report, bids, resolutions, ordinances, petitions, appeals, applications, proposals, correspondence

44	August 1934-July 1939
45	September 1939-July 1940
46	September 1940-July 1941
47	August 1941-October 1942
48	November 1942-September 1943
49	October 1943-December 1944
50	January 1945-November 1945
51	December 1945-June 1946

52	July 1946-February 1947
53	March 1947-November 1947
54	December 1947-June 1949
55	July 1949-January 1950
56	February 1950-October 1950
57	November 1950-June 1951
58	July 1951-March 1952
59	April 1952-December 1952
60	January 1953-September 1953
61	October 1953-April 1954
62	May 1954-November 1954
63	December 1954-May 1955
64	June 1955-December 1955
65	January 1956-July 1956
66	September 1956-April 1957
67	May 1957-November 1957
68	December 1957-May 1958
69	June 1958-December 1958
70	January 1959-June 1959
71	July 1959-February 1960
72	March 1960-June 1960
73	July 1960-December 1960

74	January 1961-June 1961
75	July 1961-December 1961
76	July 1961-December 1961
77	January 1962-July 1962
78	September 1962-February 1963
79	October 1963-April 1964
80	May 1964-September 1964
81	October 1964-February 1965
82	March 1965-July 1965
83	August 1965-December 1965
84	January 1966-May 1966
85	June 1966-November 1966
86	December 1966-April 1967
87	May 1967-October 1967
88	November 1967-March 1968
89	April 1968-September 1968
90	October 1968-March 1969
91	April 1969-July 1969
92	August 1969-December 1969 Misc.: Returned tax notices 1929

**Caddo Parish Police Jury
Addendum**

On Shelf – Aerial Photographs

Description	Date
South Caddo Parish (approx. 200): 23" x 25" (6 maps are 10" x 10"), with Index	1950
Caddo Parish (approx. 600): 27" x 27"	1958-1959
Unidentified Indices (25); Unidentified Aerials(18): 27" x 35"	1965-1977
Shreveport (5): 40" x 40"	1966
Unidentified (3) – Cross Lake (?): 40" x 40"	N.d.

Book 1 & Book 2	1840 - 1844
Book 2	Aug. 1844 - Jan. 1857
Book 3	Jan. 1857 - April 1871
Book 4	June 1871 - 1873
Book 4 1/2	1873 - 1875
Book 5	1879 - 1880
Book 6	Nov. 1881 - Dec. 1883
Book 7	1883 - 1885
Book 8 1/2	June 1885 - July 1887
Book 9	1887 - 1890

June 13, 1901 - Dec. 11, 1913
Jan. 8, 1914 - Nov. 11, 1915

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1985

Parish began in 'Town of Shreveport, alias Wallace'

Editor's note: This is another in a series of articles marking Shreveport's 150th anniversary.

By STEVE NORDER

The Caddo Parish government, now known as the Parish Commission, is more than a year old. Its forerunner, the Police Jury, however, dates to before Shreveport became a city. On Jan. 13, 1833, the Louisiana legislature created Caddo Parish out of the northwest section of Attitoches Parish. The parish judges were to "convoke a meeting of the Police Jury, for purpose of selecting a site of Justice for the Parish, which shall be called and known by the name Wallace."

If a seat of justice was not chosen, a district court was to use the home

of public roads and appointing people to maintain them. The building and maintaining of roads still constitute a major portion of parish government.

Also at that meeting, the Police Jury, upon the petition of James Wardsworth, granted the "emancipation of the slaves Peter Martin and Fanny ... on account of the long faithful and important services of the said slaves." They were declared "free persons of color" on the condition they were provided for.

In other business, the jury appropriated \$1,000 for a jail and asked the secretary to contact the publishers of the Caddo Free Press to see if they would publish the jury's minutes.

Bad news came at the next meeting on Oct. 12. After hearing reports from the various road commissioners, the jury asked the parish treasurer to report on finances.

"There are no funds of the Parish in my hands at this time nor ever has been," the treasurer is recorded as saying. "The collector of taxes has never made any settlement of the Parish taxes with me nor paid any money into the Parish treasury ..."

The jury passed a resolution asking the Legislature to approve a \$5,000 loan from the Citizens Bank or Union Bank of New Orleans. Whether that loan was granted is not known. The police jurors, however, did alleviate the money problem by printing their own scrip in addition to collecting taxes.

Those first jury members received \$2 a meeting, which was usually once a month. They also were given 12½ cents a mile for traveling expenses.

Another problem the first jury had was finding a place to meet. It is assumed the early meetings took place in a home or a store, but that would have been unsatisfactory. So, at a meeting on Oct. 13, 1840, the jury accepted the offer of Washington Jenkins, parish judge. For \$3,000, the parish acquired Jenkins' home and three lots located on the southeast corner of Market and Crockett streets.

Most of the payment, \$7,000, was to be paid in the form of a draft on the Shreveport Co.

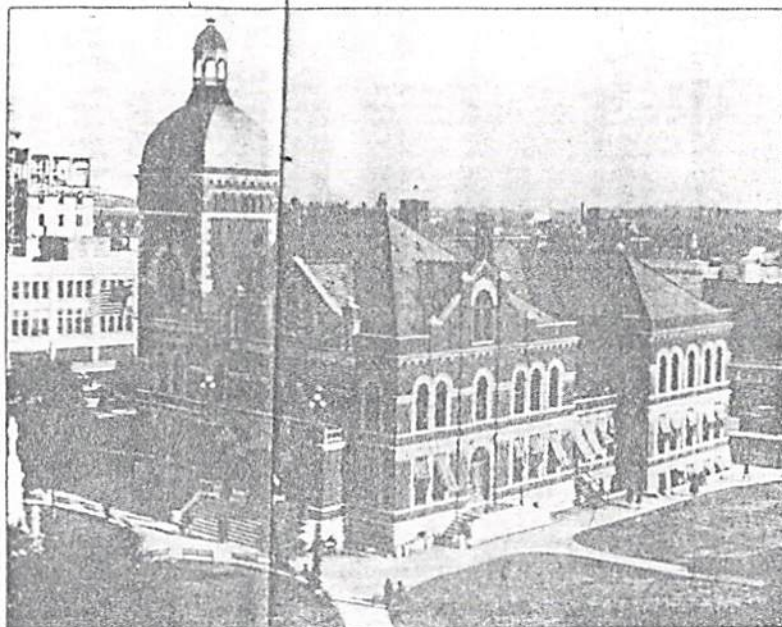
Angus McNeill, company president, had offered to donate that amount to the parish. However, he later claimed the offer was never accepted and the company was under no obligation to pay Jenkins.

After two years, Jenkins still had not received the balance. Finally, on Nov. 4, 1850, he filed suit against Caddo Parish and the Police Jury.

Following the court case and appeal, an unusual sheriff's sale took place on April 7, 1855, at the courthouse. The courthouse itself was sold for \$1,800 to Jenkins, to pay the parish debt.

The sale may have precipitated a vote on whether Shreveport should continue as the parish seat. On June 13, 1855, the parish's citizens petitioned the Legislature asking that they be allowed to vote on a new courthouse location. The law was approved.

The election pitted the town of Greenwood against Shreveport for the right to be the parish seat. Greenwood residents were so confident of winning they donated a courthouse site to the



The old courthouse — Many older Shreveporters remember the old parish courthouse with the striped awnings and high cupola. Completed in 1902, the structure proved too small despite a 1907 addition. It was torn down in 1926 to make room for the present courthouse.

Grebl photo

Police Jury. After counting the votes, however, Shreveport kept the parish seat by one vote.

By that time, the Police Jury already had decided to find a new courthouse. On Jan. 23, 1856, the jury authorized paying \$200 for a "suitable" building. Apparently, there was nothing suitable at that price.

So, on June 4, the jury agreed to a three-year lease for five rooms in Ephraim C. Hart's new brick building on the 500 block of Market Street until a real courthouse could be built.

With an initial appropriation of \$10,000, the jury hired builders Waldman and Collins to construct a two-story brick building. It was to be located on the public square surrounded by Texas, Marshall, Milam and McNeill streets — land that originally was set aside by Shreveport's founders. In the end, the building cost \$19,000.

During the Civil War, the Caddo Parish Police Jury had to take second place to the state government. With New Orleans captured early in the war and Baton Rouge threatened, the state capital was moved to Shreveport. The new parish courthouse served as the state legislative building.

After the war, on July 12, 1870, the district judge and parish officers asked that the courthouse be inspected. The inspection resulted in a declaration that "the building in its present condition is dangerous and unsafe ...". Despite that, the courthouse was not immediately abandoned.

Instead, the Police Jury passed an ordinance on Oct. 5, 1875, to add a 5-

mill tax on all parish property so a new jail could be built. The courthouse may have been unsafe but the parish jail was "total inadequacy for the purpose of the confinement and detention of prisoners."

The issue of the courthouse again came before the jury on Jan. 10, 1882. Jury President D.S. Hall was instructed to inspect the courthouse and "have needed repairs made promptly."

The jury also passed a business tax at the same meeting. A "license tax" had been authorized by the Legislature earlier, and the Police Jury must have needed new money. Jurors ordered the tax collector to "begin to collect and shall collect as fast as possible."

Finally, in 1889, the jury ordered the old courthouse demolished to make way for a new structure. Parish offices again moved into temporary housing.

On March 9, 1891, Charles F. Buck, grand master of the Louisiana Masons, laid the new courthouse's cornerstone. One side of the stone was inscribed to the Masens and the other said "Caddo Parish Court House. Erected 1891. L.M. Weathers, Architect, Moodie & Ellis, Builders."

The building was not completed until 1902. It had to be enlarged in 1907. As the new courthouse was being built, the jurors still had problems with the parish jail. On July 2, 1900, they decided to advertise for bids to build a new jail. At the same meeting, First National Bank was appointed as the parish fiscal agent for the next

year and the Shreveport Caucasian was designated as the official paper.

By June 12, 1919, Caddo Parish was becoming more urban than rural. The jury passed an ordinance that made it illegal for stock — cows, horses, mules, sheep, hogs or geese — to roam free. The penalty for such offense was confiscation until a fine could be paid: 50 cents for horses, mules, or cows; 25 cents for sheep or hogs; and 10 cents for geese.

The budget for 1920 was set at \$707,029.57 with over \$250,000 of that going to run the public schools, which were the Police Jury's responsibility until 1921. School Superintendent C.E. Byrd stated that only 2½ mills in taxes were needed for the coming school year.

The jury also took care of the parish poor. For the coming year, Charity Hospital would receive \$375 to cover expenses for its free clinic. The jury secretary was authorized to seek bids for prescription medicine and coffins for paupers.

In the mid-1920s, the jury again had to tackle the courthouse problem. The old building was too small.

Voters approved a special tax to build a new courthouse, the present structure, which was begun in 1926. Edward F. Neild, a prominent Shreveport architect, designed the building. The courthouse cost \$1.5 million, a debt that was paid off by the completion date of April 21, 1928.

Police Jury minutes from the 1930s show the Great Depression did affect Caddo Parish, although the impact was not as severe as in other parts of

the country. The oil and gas industry, as well as the building of Barksdale Air Force Base, helped to boost the economy.

World War II brought prosperity back to Caddo Parish. The federal government needed the oil from the Caddo fields, and Barksdale expanded as a training facility.

The postwar years of the late 1940s and the 1950s saw the parish government take on more responsibilities, such as forest control. A tax of 2 cents an acre was placed on timberland.

At the June 11, 1951, meeting, Dr. W.J. Sandig, parish-city health officer, reported an outbreak of polio. He recommended spending money to spray for flies and other insects "which could be the cause of polio."

According to Francis Bickham, current Parish Commission administrator and a former Police Jury member, the jury has continued its interest in health matters. "In 1958, the jury established the health unit regional lab and rabies control center," he says.

"Parish government was also interested in strengthening the local economy during the 1950s. Working with Shreveport city officials, we were able to attract manufacturers."

An example was the West Shreveport Industrial Park. "The parish had bought that land in 1907 for a prison farm," Bickham says.

The land was converted into an industrial park with the sale of 200 acres to General Electric for \$400,000, \$200,000 of that was paid in cash. Eventually, the jury sold other land in the park to companies such as General Motors and Honda, creating thousands of jobs and expanding the parish's tax base.

Growth brought problems, however. In turn, this created pressure for the Police Jury to change its form of government.

By the late 1960s, the Police Jury consisted of 22 members, 14 from Shreveport, and it was likely more would be added. "Shreveport's rapid growth was increasing the number of jurors, making the decision process more unwieldy," he says.

The jury put the issue to the voters to change the government to the commission form. Elected representatives would act as the legislative decision-making body, passing ordinances and setting policies. An appointed administrator would carry out those policies and run the parish on a day-to-day basis.

"We lost that vote in 1970," Bickham says. "Most of the parish citizens, those living in Shreveport, had had very little or no contact with parish government. The turnout was very low and not enough people saw the need for a change."

The Police Jury continued to run the parish during the 1970s, though another charter commission was established to make a recommendation for governmental change.

Finally, on Apr. 7, 1984, the issue again was put before the voters, and this time they approved switching to a 12-member commission.

Steve Norder is a Journal staff writer.



Sesqui-Journal

Thomas Wallace on Wallace Lake, about 13 miles south of downtown Shreveport.

Because there was not even a village on Wallace Lake, Shreveporters wrote their legal documents as coming from the "Town of Shreveport, alias Wallace."

The Shreve Town Co. offered a money consideration in return for the parish seat being placed in their new town of Shreveport. In 1839, the Legislature cleared the problem by incorporating the town and making it the parish seat.

The first Police Jury met on Sept. 9, 1840, in Shreveport. The recorded minutes of that meeting are now completely faded and illegible. In the minutes of the next meeting, the secretary was authorized to buy "some quills and some ink."

The second meeting took place on Sept. 14, 1840, with the swearing in of the body's officers. They agreed to meet the next day to begin the work of running the new parish.

The Louisiana Legislature established duties for the Police Jury that included building and repairing roads, bridges, causeways, dikes and levees; policing slaves, taverns, houses of public entertainment, saloons and billiard tables; levying taxes; creating ordinances and setting fines for their violation; establishing ferries; regulating the height of fences; and appointing a parish treasurer and constables and other necessary officers.

The first official action of the new Police Jury on Sept. 15, 1840, was to authorize the surveying and laying out

ORIGIN AND DUTIES OF THE POLICE JURY IN LOUISIANA

(This article, appearing in the 1938 Convention Issue of *The Review* drew such wide attention that, by popular request, it is being reprinted here in order that those who may not have saved the issue of two years ago may now have it for future reference.)

By JESSE H. BANKSTON

The parish and the police jury are terms peculiar to Louisiana alone. The sixty-four parishes are analogous to the counties of other states. The police jury has its counterpart in the county board of supervisors or county commission. With the exception of Orleans, each parish has a police jury. A commission form of government is optional, but no parish has discarded the police jury for the commission.

The police jury enjoys broad powers as a local legislative, administrative and quasi-judicial body. Its powers to raise and appropriate funds and to administer the general affairs of the parish gives this body a major role in Louisiana's democratic government. Upon the shoulders of this agency rests the chief responsibility of making practically all internal improvements. Perhaps, the importance and position of the police jury to other governmental institutions in Louisiana can be more easily seen by a cursory inquiry into some phases of Louisiana history.

From LaSalle's discovery in 1682, to the purchase of 1803, Louisiana changed hands six times. However, the only regimes that influenced local government were those of the French from 1731 to 1762 and the Spanish from 1762 to 1801. It was fortunate for the inhabitants that these numerous changes did not greatly affect changes in the forms of government. Probably the general respect for law and order made changes unnecessary where there was a change of sovereignty.

The French Royal colony of 1732 was the first to provide for local officials. Each settlement was supplied with a commandant, a military agent appointed by the governor. There were administrative officers in command of a small body of troops to assist the governor to aid some of the commandants. The local judges which were created in 1721 rounded out this centralized organization.

When the French ceded Louisiana to Spain, November 3, 1762, it was understood that the form of government would not be changed. However, Captain-General O'Reilly disregarded the agreement, abolishing the French institutions and creating a new political and military unit which was called the Province of Louisiana, but local institutions were not greatly affected.

A commandant was appointed over each of the twelve newly created districts. Exercising a mixed civil and military jurisdiction, he was a combination of the local commandants, syndics and judges under the former French regime. Thus he was sheriff, judge, justice of the peace, notary public and military offi-

cer of the district. By proclamation in 1792, the governor appointed syndics, or justices of the peace, to assist the commandant. They occupied a position similar to the former French syndics, with certain additional supervisory powers over internal improvements.

The districts created by O'Reilly did not long survive as units of local government. R. L. Carleton, in his work on *Local Government and Administration in Louisiana*, points out that they were discarded because "they were too large and because the population increased so rapidly under the territorial organization of Louisiana . . . For these reasons the district, or county, as an area of local government was ultimately discarded and the parish was adopted as the local unit." The parish was the division created by O'Reilly for ecclesiastical purposes. The twenty-one parishes, with their nineteen representatives of the clergy, became the important units of local government. Many maintain that our parish of today had its origin in these Spanish ecclesiastical subdivisions.

The Spanish form of government was not changed by the two year rule of the French (1801-1803), and the territory was ceded to the United States with Spanish rather than French institutions. On March 4, 1804, Congress divided the new possession into the Territory of Louisiana and the Territory of Orleans. The latter virtually comprised the present State of Louisiana, with the exception of the Florida parishes east of the Mississippi River.

At the first meeting of the Legislative Council of the territory (October, 1804) twelve counties were created. These counties correspond to the Spanish ecclesiastical parishes, with some of the counties containing two or more parishes. A judge was added to the Spanish Commandant and Justices of the peace, or syndics. This new officer performed all the civil duties of the former commandant, as well as the regular judicial functions.

After three years the counties were abolished as units of local government, and, in 1807, the territory was redivided into nineteen parishes. The boundaries of the parishes were in many instances those of the earlier Spanish ecclesiastical parishes. Thus it has been suggested that O'Reilly's ecclesiastical parishes are the origin of the term "parish" as the local government subdivision. However, the twelve counties, created in 1804, only went out of existence as institutions of local government. We find in the Constitution of 1812, and subsequent legislation, that the counties were referred to and enumerated, but only for the purpose of defining judicial districts, and apportionment of members of the two houses of the legislature.

Before Louisiana became part of the United States there is no indication that there were officers of the subdivisions exercising duties

similar to the police jury of today. There seems to have been no administrative body in either the French or Spanish regimes which correspond to the early police juries. When the counties were abolished the county judge became the parish judge. His broad powers over civil and criminal matters and the general policing of the parish were modified by acts of the second session of the legislature and new offices and governing bodies were then created.

In L. Moreau Lislet's *Digest of the Acts of Louisiana* from 1804 to 1927, we find that as early as June 7, 1806, the term "jury" was used to describe an administrative body. At this time there were several special acts creating the "juries" to perform a particular task for the local units. These acts of the legislature usually provided that the "judge of the county . . . and the justices of the peace, jointly with a jury of twelve inhabitants" were empowered to act upon matters of particular interest to the locality. These bodies were given such duties as the improvement of waterways, charging tolls and making internal improvements.

These citizens immediately realized the great advantages of these special bodies in the administration of local affairs, once the practice was begun. So satisfactory and acceptable were these special acts that a similar general act was passed on April 6, 1807, which applied to all parishes. This general act was the immediate forerunner of our present police jury system. It followed the form of the special acts creating "juries" providing that "The parish judges together with the justices of the peace and a jury of twelve inhabitants, shall meet once in the year or more often if necessary, at the request of the parish judge, in order to deliberate on and make all necessary regulations relative to roads and levees. They are to order and provide for the execution of whatever concerns the interior and local police and administration of their parish; and likewise undertake all improvements which they deem useful, whether they consist of new roads, bridges, levees or navigation . . ." This act remained in force for approximately four years, during which time every parish organized a "police jury," or "parish meeting" as it was many times called, and in many parishes the records show they were quite active and served a real purpose in local government.

In 1811 the legislature further developed the jury and gave the local body its present name. The act provided that the parish meeting, or police jury should be composed of twelve members. The parish judge was the presiding officer and in his absence one of the members of the jury presided. The members of the police jury were to be elected for two year terms, and each member was required to be a "respectable inhabitant" and a property owner. The parish judge was empowered to call a meeting of the police jury whenever he deemed it expedient, and he was required to do so upon petition of twelve freeholders of the parish.

The act of 1811 was notable in that it placed the police jury on a new basis. The powers of parish judge were reduced, and

the justices of the peace were retained as ex-officio members. The placing of the election of the jurymen in the hands of the people was the first experiment of local self government in Louisiana. The administrative powers of the appointive judicial officers were taken over by these elected officials.

However, by 1811, the term "police jury" had come into almost exclusive use, and it retained that name, with an infrequent reference to it as the "board of police." The body retained this name perhaps because of its close relationship to the regular judicial systems of the state. The terminology has been suggested as being a chance expression used to convey the idea of a number of inhabitants deciding local problems—as the facts of a case being decided by one's peers. It was analogous to the common law jury which by this time was well established as twelve. The term is only a transition of the term "jury" from the judicial to the administrative branch of government.

In the Southwestern Political and Social Science quarterly, of June, 1930, Taylor Cole gives an excellent explanation of the development of the term "police jury." It was pointed out that the parish judge, being an important person in the parish, dominated the body. Originally, with the assistance of the justices of the peace, he was vested with almost exclusive powers. It was in connection with these police functions of the parish judge that the jury was first used in an administrative capacity. This was suggested as the explanation of the distinctive nomenclature used in Louisiana to designate the parochial governing body.

In 1813 the legislature provided that the police jurors were to be elected by wards. The number and boundaries of the wards were to be fixed by the judges and the justices of the peace. This act further provided for the specific duties of the police jury. Among these duties were the policing of slaves; making and repairing of roads, bridges, causeways, dikes and levees; clearing the banks of streams; regulating the height of fences; regulating the time cattle could rove; regulating and policing taverns, houses of public entertainment, saloons and billiard tables; setting fines for violations of their ordinances; laying taxes, establishing ferries; and appointing a treasurer and constables or other officers to carry into execution the parish regulations. The act gave this body many of the powers which it exercises today, giving evidence of the important place that this new organ of local government played in the whole political system of the state. At this time it was a truism that purely local problems should be solved by the leading citizens of the parish.

As a means of preventing certain abuses which had arisen, the legislature on March 20, 1816, limited the division of the parish to not less than five nor more than twelve wards with one juror from each ward. It further provided for the payment of the jurors (\$2.00 per diem), set the quorum at a majority and defined new duties.

After 1824 the justices of the peace were no longer ex officio members on the police jury. In a later act (1830) the judge was also removed from his duties as chairman of the police jury, and it was provided that the "presidents of police juries throughout this state shall be chosen annually from among the members of their respective bodies, who shall preside at meetings, have all the powers, and perform all the duties which have hitherto been required by law of the parish judges, while acting in that capacity . . ." Thus in slightly over twenty years it changed from a minor aid to the judicial officers, to a

well developed administrative and legislative body for the local subdivision. The rapid growth was due to the constant needs of the local subdivision for officials to solve their special needs. By 1830 the police jury was organized and given a position within the state government very similar to the present body.

It is interesting to note the vast number of judicial decisions dealing with the organization, powers, and duties of the police juries of an early date—with no mention being made in the Constitution. The first direct inference to the police jury to be found in a Louisiana Constitution was in 1879. However, this omission was probably due to the vast number of the legislative acts dealing with the police jury which gave a general understanding of the nature and purpose of this group as a governing body of the parish. Because of the careful organization and development of this important unit of government at an early date, it has not been necessary to redefine its position in relation to other state institutions.

While there are several very important developments which should be included, space does not permit their inclusion. Neither is it possible to give a detailed analysis of the organization, duties and powers of the present police jury. However, a summary statement will clearly show the important position that this body has in the Louisiana governmental system.

This local governmental board, composed of from five to thirteen members, has powers which may be grouped into three distinct classes. It exercises legislative, administrative and quasi-judicial powers. It acts in a legislative capacity in enacting ordinances for the parish. It is actually the administrative body of the parish, directing all of its activities. In its power to review assessments and valuations of property for purposes of taxation it acts in a quasi-judicial capacity. Thus in spite of its peculiar name and history, the police jury has become a counterpart of the governing bodies of other states.

The police jury is defined as a political corporation, and it may sue and be sued. This body can exercise all the powers granted to it, or such as are implied from or incidental to powers expressly granted. The police jury is primarily the judge of its powers and duties under the law, however, and only by appeal in the proper form to the judicial power can a person or official question its competence.

The members of the police juries are elected for four year terms, with vacancies being filled by the governor. Each parish is divided by the police jury into from five to eleven wards, and each ward is entitled to at least one juror. Additional jurors are added according to population in such a manner that every juror represents approximately the same number of inhabitants. The juror must be a qualified elector of the ward, a citizen of the state for five years prior to the election, able to read and write, and must own—or his wife must own—property in the parish valued at least two hundred and fifty dollars. For his service the juror receives five dollars per diem and ten cents mileage fee for each meeting. There can be not more than thirty meetings per year. This limitation has worked a real hardship on many of the police juries because it does not give sufficient time to properly perform their many duties.

The police jury selects a president from its own members each year. This president is a very important officer of the parish, as he acts as presiding officer, approves bonds of parish officials, decides questions of procedure, signs warrants and makes all contracts

with the advice and consent of the police juries. With the president there is elected a secretary and treasurer, however, these two officers are combined in many parishes. In Vernon Parish it has been the unofficial practice for this officer to be elected at the same time as the other parish officers. The work of the police jury is performed principally through committees.

R. L. Carleton gives a good general summary of the powers and duties of the police jury: "Police juries make all regulations and ordinances necessary: for their own government; for directing, making and repairing roads, bridges, causeways, dikes, and levees within their parish limits . . .; for cleaning the banks of rivers and natural drains; concerning enclosures or fences . . .; as to cattle . . .; for the police of taverns and houses of public entertainment . . .; concerning fines against violators of parish ordinances . . .; for levying taxes necessary to defray parish expenses . . .; for establishing and regulating ferries and toll bridges; for the appointment and removal of parish treasurers and all other necessary officers . . .; for the support of the poor and needy; for opening natural drains and constructing drainage ditches . . .; for preventing trespasses on private property; for regulating all toll rates in their parishes not otherwise provided for; for preventing the introduction of contagious or communicable disease; to sue any person for whose account roads, levees, or other public works have been made or repaired at the expense of the parish; for appointing overseers or supervisors of roads and levees; to exercise a general supervision over all parish subdivisions of their own creation; to lay out streets, alleys, subways, viaducts, parks, boulevards, playgrounds, community centers, public buildings, and public improvements; to plot land into lots, roads and streets; and to locate, route, or develop transportation lines necessary to the systematic planning of the parish." These general powers have been exercised by the police jury almost from its very creation. The new duties given to this local administrative body relative to the administration of recent security and public welfare legislation is largely a redefinition of old powers.

The origin and development of the police jury is one of the interesting phases of Louisiana history. It is interesting to note its delayed beginning and then its rapid development into an agency of the state with broad powers and duties. From its early beginnings, as an aid to the colonial judges and justices of the peace, it soon grew to a body on which the state depended for its internal improvement. In this relation its influence has been far greater than that of the legislature.

The police jury is essentially an institution of American origin. There is no indication of a body in the former provincial governments corresponding to the police jury, either in name or organization. It is definitely not a borrowed institution. Actually the police jury has needed no artificial beginning, for it has grown as the needs demanded. It began as a new institution unhampered by outmoded customs and procedures that are inherent in a transplanted system. This is probably one of the reasons why this agency has played such an important part in Louisiana politics.

Today the police jury is the most important institution of local government. Its broad legislative and administrative powers, and its powers to review property valuations naturally make it a strong body. Its closeness to the individual and the local problems places the police jury in the best position to express the will of the people of Louisiana.