

LOUISIANA SUGAR PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION PAPERS
Ms. 266, 1492
Inventory

Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections
Special Collections, Hill Memorial Library
Louisiana State University Libraries
Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University

2008
Revised 2011

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SUMMARY

Size.	1 linear ft., 1 volume
Geographic locations.	Louisiana
Inclusive dates.	1877-1917
Bulk dates.	1905-1911
Language.	English
Summary.	Correspondence, papers, and records of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association. A bound volume contains the minutes of the association, 1877-1891.
Restrictions on access.	If microfilm is available, photocopies must be made from microfilm.
Related collections.	N/A
Copyright.	Copyright of the original materials is retained by descendants of the creators in accordance with U.S. copyright law.
Citation.	Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association Papers, Mss. 266, 1492, Louisiana and Lower Mississippi Valley Collections, LSU Libraries, Baton Rouge, La.
Stack locations.	U:212, G:16

BIOGRAPHICAL/HISTORICAL NOTE

The Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association was founded in 1877 by a group of prominent planters, including John Dymond, Duncan F. Kenner, Henry McCall, and Edward J. Gay. Based in New Orleans, the group was largely responsible for setting in motion the modernization of Louisiana's sugar industry. The organization ultimately merged with the American Cane Growers' Association in 1922, creating the American Sugar Cane League.

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

Correspondence is primarily addressed to Reginald Dykers, secretary of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association. Letters pertain to topics of discussion at meetings, statistics on cane growing, new cane cutting machines, Spanish, Italian, and German immigrants working in Louisiana as plantation laborers, and supervisors and funding needed for a molasses refining test. The collection includes articles reviewed by the association including N. A. Helmer's "Evaporation in Multiple Effects" (June 1907). Materials related to tariffs include a bill for a year's membership in the American Protective Tariff League (1908) and a number of letters discuss membership dues and resignations. An undated photograph of a sugar mill is included and a manuscript volume contains minutes (1877-1891) of the association's meetings.

COLLECTION DESCRIPTION

Earliest correspondence refers to a banquet given to honor Dr. W.C. Stubbs at his retirement from the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association (March-April 1905). In a letter to Reginald Dykers, Stubbs discusses the association's move to induce southern European laborers to come to New Orleans and arrangements with steamship companies for their transportation (March 30, 1905). Other letters to Dykers from various members of the association discuss the upcoming visit of the Italian Ambassador to the United States to discuss immigrant conditions in New Orleans (April 8, 1905), labor shortages in country parishes versus the city (April 10, 1905), and transportation of immigrant laborers, especially those from Italy (April 10-18, 1905). Also included are letters suggesting the association contribute money for the relief of Italians in New Orleans suffering from yellow fever (August 14-18, 1905). Correspondence addresses other topics such as membership, subjects for monthly meetings, new machinery, shipping prices, and conditions of sugar crops (1905-1911). Plantation railways (May 23, 1905), the International Exposition in Milan (October 19, 1905), and the Cuban-American Treaty of 1903 (October 8, 1910) are also discussed. A number of letters pertain to the American Protective Tariff League, to which the La. Sugar Planters' Association belonged (1905-1910), including a circular by W.F. Wakeman to the American Protective Tariff League opposing tariff concessions to Germany (May 2, 1907). Papers discussing Multiple Effect Evaporators that were presented to the La. Sugar Planters' Association are also included (June 13, 1907). A letter to Reginald Dykers discusses the report of the committee on the use of sulfur in molasses as a clarifying agent (September 12, 1907), and a letter from the U.S. Food Administration congratulates Louisiana on its record on Food Pledge Card Day (October 31, 1917).

Also included is an undated photograph of a sugar mill and a manuscript volume containing minutes of meetings (1877-1891).

CROSS REFERENCES

Subject	Date	Description of relevant documents
A.K. Miller and Company (New Orleans, La.)	1905	States no labor shortage in city because of higher wage scale offered longshoremen and levee workers than in country parishes; comments of United States immigration laws affecting steamship companies and states contract labor restricted in this country, April 10 and (April-May). 2 letters by,
Cosulich Brothers (New Orleans, La.)	1905	Mentions possible interest of railroads in pamphlets to be distributed to lure prospective immigrants; states Austrian Union and Steamship Company transports only Germans, Hungarians, and Slavonians, April 19
Dykers, Reginald.	1905	Minutes and correspondence with steamboat agents, New Orleans Progressive Union, Association members, government officials and employment agencies concerning the labor famine on plantations, inducement and transportation of southern European immigrants, particularly Italians, to New Orleans, visit by Italian ambassador to study port facilities for handling immigrants, contribution to Italian Relief Committee for assistance during yellow fever epidemic, and appointment of delegates to immigration conventions.
Germans--California.	1884	J.C. Morrison states he brings over 200 German families to go to California some of whom may be urged to remain in New Orleans, February 14, Minutes, Vol. 1
Italians--Louisiana--New Orleans.	1881, 1905	John Dymond reports beginning to operation of regular steamer from southern Italy to city to import steerage passengers for \$40 each, May 12, 1881 (p. 62) Committee on Italian immigration reports 3 steamships to arrive monthly with southern Italian immigrants, June 9, 1881. Minutes, Vol. 1 Visit by Italian ambassador to study port facilities for handling immigrants and reception honoring him, April 8 and 14, 1905; need for quick clearance of 766 immigrants due to arrive from Palermo on "Vincenzo Florio" April 17, 1905 Contribution to Italian Relief Committee during yellow fever epidemic, April 14, and 23, 1905 Decrease in immigration caused by delay in clearance of immigrants on "Liguria" in October 1904, April 17, 1905

Subject	Date	Description of relevant documents
Lee, J. G.	1905	Commissioner of Louisiana State Board of Agriculture and Immigration states purpose of convention, represented by all towns and parishes, to push strongly to secure immigrants and capital and not simply to meet and pass resolutions, 1 letter by, November 24
Louisiana--Emigration and immigration.	1905, 1907	Labor famine on plantations forces planters to induce southern Europeans to migrate, to arrange for transportation to New Orleans, and to study matters concerning port facilities and admission by authorities
Louisiana--Officials and employees.	1905	William C. Stubbs, commissioner, Louisiana Board of Commissioners, March 30 J.G. Lee, commissioner, Louisiana State Board of Agriculture and Immigration, November 24
Mayo, Henry M.	1905	Mentions proposed visit by Italian ambassador to study port facilities for handling immigration, his acceptance of invitation to reception at St. Charles Hotel, and need for Association's cooperation, 2 letters by, April 8 and 14 Notice of meeting between interests and United States Commissioner of Immigration concerning immigration matters, 1 letter by, May 5
Meletta and Stoddart (New Orleans, La.)	1905	Promises to induce immigration and to submit Association's proposals to Anchor, Penochi and German lines represented, April 10
New Orleans (La.)--Officials and employees.	1905	Port collector informs Henry McCall of expected arrival of steamboat "Vincenzo Florio" with 766 Italian immigrants and urges him to use influence in obtaining less severe examination of them, April 17
Ports of entry--Louisiana--New Orleans.	1905	P.H. Shetton states delay in clearance of immigrants on steamboat "Liguria" due to lack of landing station and not sufficient government inspectors and interpreters; promises admission of aliens as quickly as requirements of law can be met, April 18
Shipping companies (Marine transportation)--Louisiana--New Orleans.	1905	A.K. Miller and Company, Meletta and Stoddart and Cosulich Brothers discuss transportation of immigrant labor to city and laws restricting immigration
Stubbs, William Carter, 1846-1924.	1905	Approves Association's move to induce southern European laborers to come to New Orleans and to arrange

Subject	Date	Description of relevant documents
United States--Officials and employees.	1905	with steamship companies for their transportation, March 30 P.H. Shetton, immigration inspector, states delay in clearing immigrants on steamboat "Liguria" due to lack of landing station and not sufficient government inspectors and interpreters; states commissioner general realizes South's need for labor and promises admission of aliens as quickly as legal requirements can be met. April 18
Yellow fever--Louisiana--New Orleans.	1905	Approval by Association members to plea from Dykers for \$100 contribution to relieve hardships of Italians suffering from fever to be given to Italian consul with similar contribution from Louisiana Immigration Association, August 14-18; C. Papini acknowledges gift turned over to Italian Relief Committee, August 23

CONTAINER LIST

<u>Stack</u>			
<u>Location</u>	<u>Box</u>	<u>Folders</u>	<u>Contents</u>
U:212	1a	1-5	March 1905- February 1906
	1b	6-8	March-December 1906
	2	9-15	January-December 1907
	3	16-22	1908-1911, 1917, undated
G:16	--	--	Volume 1, Minutes, 1877-1891