ANALYSIS

Pitman-Spencerian Chartier

By J. M. REASER, Prin. Com'l Department

Spencer College Business

AMONG the foremost novelists of the world and time was Charles Dickens, a parliamentary shorthand reporter. He studied and used a system to which I am going to devote reverential attention.

Like Robert Fulton's steamboat it was the first system—at least with the English speaking race.

The only difference is that Fulton's achievement is unquestionably the progenitor of our mighty ocean greyhounds, our battleships, our Lusitanias. Fulton's craft grew. The parent Pitman did not. It required an approach to the subject entirely different from that for the devising of which Sir Isaac was knighted, to attain a result whose simplicity, ease, legibility and reading power destines it to rule the world—the SPENCERIAN CHARTIER System o Shorthand. Remember those words —"AN APPROACH TO THE SUBJECT ENTIRELY DIFFERENT."

David Copperfield (which is, most of the time, simply a character used by Dickens for his own autobiography) thus describes the trials and tribulations of the weary and heart-rending time he had in learning Pitman to prepare himself to report Parliament—AND THERE IS NOT A MAN WHO ATTAINS THIS PROFICIENCY IN PITMAN WHO WILL NOT TELL YOU THAT HIS TRIALS HAVE BEEN JUST AS GREAT AND THE TIME HE HAS TAKEN AS LONG.

"I bought an improved scheme of the noble art and MYSTERY of stenography, which cost me ten and sixpence, and plunged into a sea of perplexity that brought me, in a few weeks, to the confines of distraction. The changes that were rung upon dots, which, in such position, meant such a thing, and in such another position something else entirely different; the wonderful vagaries that were played by circles; the unaccountable consequences that resulted from marks like flies' legs; the tremendous effects of a curve in a wrong place, not only troubled my waking hours, but reappeared before in my sleep. When I had groped my way blindly through these difficulties, and had mastered the alphabet, which was an Egyptian temple in itself, there appeared a procession of new horrors called arbitrary characters—the most despotic characters I have ever known. When I had fixed these wretches in my mind, I found that they had driven everything else out of it; then, beginning again, I forgot them; while I was picking them up, I dropped the other fragments of the system—in short, it was almost heart-breaking."

This is Charles Dickens' own account of his struggles with what may be called the parent system of all shorthand now in vogue.

It is a vivid and true picture o the struggles of the best and brightest minds who undertake, with this medium, to report so exacting and difficult a kind of work as debates and speeches—with this exception: SOME NEVER LEARN PITMAN, IN SPITE OF EFFORT. OTHERS NEVER ACQUIRE A FAMILIARITY WITH WHAT THEY WRITE SUCH AS TO ENABLE THEM TO TRANSCRIBE IT ACCURATELY AND FLUENTLY.

TO EXAMINE WHY THIS IS SO—TO LAY BEFORE YOU WHY IT IS NOT SO WITH THE WONDERFUL SPENCERIAN CHARTIER SYSTEM IS THE AIM OF THESE COMPARATIVE ANALYSES.

Sir Isaac Pitman was born in 1813.

He was a scholarly thinker.

In 1837 he published what he called "Stenographic Soundhand."

The system, the invention of a trained, logical and well-ordered intellect, reflects those intellectual qualities.

You can trace the mental process by which Sir Isaac devised the alphabet which once ruled the stenographic world.

Sir Isaac, a graduate of the British Normal College, fell back on the eternally useful circle; the angle or slant of straight lines, and finally succeeded in composing an alphabet, itself easily remembered, but, used as a shorthand system, presenting difficulties it requires months and years to master so thoroughly as to be able to take testimony, speeches, etc., with it. In some instances, a heavy percentage, this mastery is never attained.

Let's look into this, first tracing the steps of Sir Isaac's pioneer work, and then analyze why this system, having no reference to English spelling, to the ingrained habit of the mind by which people spell and write in longhand, requires so much study and work of the student of it before he can master it.

Sir Isaac took a circle and cut it up into as many parts as would enable one to use the segments or arcs as symbols for consonant sounds without confusion. This is indicated by the points checked off in the

Turn we to Figure 1

Figure I

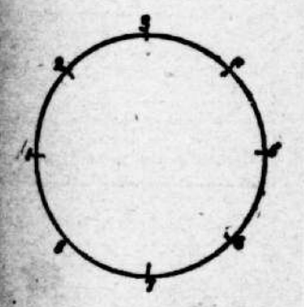
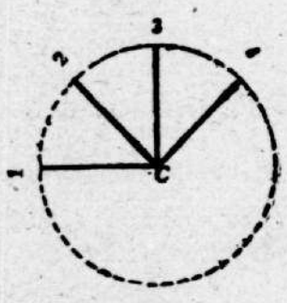
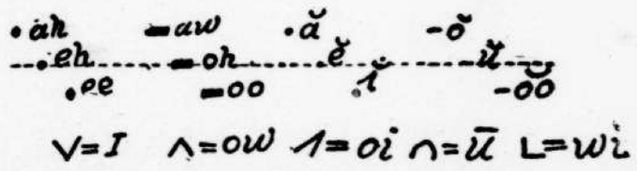


Figure II



1-7 = (= f : (v 2-c = \ = p : \ = b
2-8 = (= th : (th 3-c = | = t : | = d
4-6 =) = s :) z 4-c = / = ch : / = j
5-7 =) = sh :) zh 1-c = — = k : — = g
1-3 = ⌒ = l : ⌒ m ∪ = w 6 = y 6 = h
8-6 = ⌣ = n : ⌣ ng
3-5 = ⌒ r

Figure 3



circle of Figure 1, marked with numerals from 1 to 8. Segment, arc or curve, 1-7, he called "f"; curve, 2-8, "th"; curve, 4-6, "s"; curve, 5-7, "sh"; curve, 1-3, "l"; curve, 3-5, "r". Having thus obtained six consonant signs or symbols, he doubles the use of five of these by writing them heavy and thus giving symbols for the heavy sounds of these five consonant signs. Thus the sign for "f," written heavy, becomes "v"; "th" (as in "myth") becomes, written heavy, "th" (as in "with"); "s" becomes "z"; "l" is written upward or downward, the usefulness of this segment of the circle is single; "r" written heavy becomes the vowel sound, "y"! "M" and "n" are the top and bottom of the circle.

SIR ISAAC WAS STILL SHORT AT LEAST EIGHT CONSONANT SOUNDS, and he proceeded to use all possible unconfusable radii of the circle for these missing consonants: Radius, 2-c, he called "p"; 3-c, "t"; 4-c, "ch"; 1-c, "k." Observe, please, that there is not a single other segment of the circle or ralius thereof which can be used without imminent and even hopeless danger or confusion, but he had now all necessary CONSONANT SOUNDS and the EMBRYO of a system, HOPELESSLY NONFLUENT, and DESTINED ABSOLUTELY to require, for the reason of its CUMBERSOMENESS, a vast distionary of word-signs.

HE HAD NOT YET A SINGLE VOWEL SIGN. Of these—in the writing of English, these vowel signs are absolutely imperative, at least: ah, eh, ee, aw, oh, oo, and (short) a, e, i, (short) o, u, oo.

The device by which Sir Isaac attained their expression is hopelessly defective, as will be shown. He made position the expression of the vowel, calling above the line, on the line and below the line the three positions. "Ah," for instance, is indicated by a heavy dot above the line. That heavy dot on the line or in the middle of the stroke or letter becomes "eh" and in the last place, "ee." Written light, it becomes the short sound of the same vowels. Taking a short dash and writing it heavy in these three positions, he furnished his system the second series of long or heavy vowel sounds, "aw," "oh," "oo"; and, writing them light, the second series of short vowel signs. "o," "u," "oo" (short). The diphthongs are arbitrary characters, as are "i," "u."

That is the alphabet of the system for the invention of which Queen Victoria conferred upon Sir Isaac the great honor of knighthood! With these signs anything can be written, in some sort of a fashion, but before a man can take testimony or speeches running from 125 to 200 words a minute, or twice as fast as a clock ticks, he has to acquire a skill, to so make this system a part of him, to so WRITE SOUND (abstractly) that the apparent simplicity vanishes and he finds that he is against practically the problem which kept the immortal Dickens sleepless, hewing down forest after fores of difficulties even in his dreams.

This article proposes to discuss this matter to a finality—to show the relative merits of the Spencerian Chartier and Pitman.

It is not doing so in a spirit of cavil.

It believes in the sublime dignity of the 114-foot craft of Fulton, which made its way laboriously up the Hudson at five miles an hour. But it is certain if the restless progressiveness and energy of man had been content with it and declared it the finest possible boat that human genius could build, he would not to-day be crossing the ocean in a little over four days on mighty leviathans which are practically safe against all storm and which breast the fiercest of them without a perceptible decrease in speed!

This is the age of progress.

Progress is impossible if we cling with blinded eyes to opinions which we have accepted for their age and by reason of no thought which we ourselves have spent.

Progress is possible only as a result of investigation—and investigation is the child of freedom from bias, freedom from accepted conventionalities. Fogyism has no place in America.

With all honor to the great intellect of the student who has, in spite of all the criticism to which his system is open, made it possible for men to transcribe thought with the swiftness with which it glides from the tongue, THIS ARTICLE ASKS THAT YOU INVESTIGATE WHAT IT IS SEEKING TO PUT BEFORE YOU WITH ALL DEFERENCE AND HUMILITY, BUT WITH A CONVICTION THAT EVERY CLAIM AND ARGUMENT ADVANCED IS SANE, SOUND, TRUE—WORTHY OF YOUR ATTENTION, INASMUCH AS THE DAY IS FAST ARRIVING WHEN EVERY CHILD IN THE THIRD READER WILL BE LEARNING SHORTHAND (SPENCERIAN CHARTIER SHORTHAND) WITH AN EASE AND READINESS IMPOSSIBLE IN ANY OTHER SYSTEM.

THE GREAT PITMAN'S DIFFICULTIES

Before we go any further in this analysis, and while you have the alphabet of the Pitman system fresh before you, let me give you another plate in order that we may make plainer our talk.

I pick this plate at random. It is a Pitman transcript of an utterance of the great showman, P. T. Barnum, and here is what he said, written in longhand:

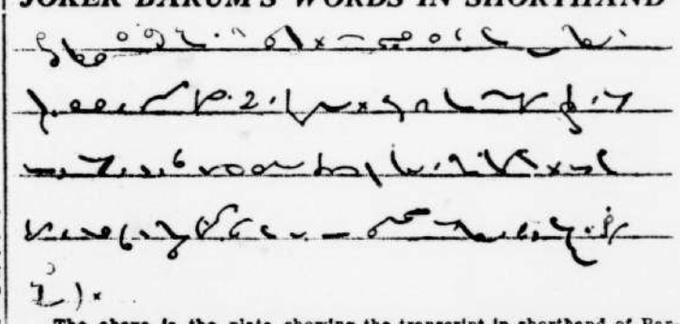
"As far as business is concerned, I have a particular hobby. My craze is that every young person, of both sexes, should learn at least shorthand and typewriting. Here you have mental discipline and knowledge together, knowledge, too, that is almost certain at some time to be convenient and practically available. I cannot conceive that one who knows these two branches thoroughly will ever need to go hungry in the present generation, for they have a constantly widening use."

Know Pitman thoroughly! Truly P. T. is a humorist. P. T. was either ignorant of his subject or joking.

How many there be of these craftsmen in this city of almost 400,000 souls? Count them over—those who really answer P. T.'s description. You or anyone with the slightest sort of memory can learn that alphabet which has just been given and which, with endless use and practice, can enable one to do that speedily, but try, knowing this alphabet, to take a speaker at 150 words per minute, and see how thoroughly you really know it.

See if you don't find your pencil with the same sort of fits that afflicted that of the great Dickens.

JOKER BARUM'S WORDS IN SHORTHAND



The above is the plate showing the transcript in shorthand of Barnum's point of view of shorthand. It is probably written by a man who answers Barnum's description, full of word-signs, correctly used—a perfect specimen.

First, let us call your attention to the fact that the vowel-signs are entirely eliminated—and believe me when you are taking a speech, you have no time for vowel-signs with Pitman shorthand. THE REASON WHY IT TAKES YOU SO MUCH PRACTICE TO MAKE THIS SYSTEM VALUABLE TO YOU IS THAT YOUR EYE, YOUR INSTINCT MUST BE TRAINED SO THAT YOUR EYES ALMOST SUPPLY THE INVISIBLE AND NON-EXISTING VOWELS. In fast writing you are forced to drop the vowels. We set forth here one proposition of shorthand which defies refutation.

It is elemental:—The reading power of any system is based on the percentage of vowel sounds you can indicate.

Here is a another truism: ITS SPEED IS BASED ON THE SPEED WITH WHICH YOU CAN DO THIS.

From these two axioms it is impossible to get away.

Now, in this light—so clear and self-evident—let us get at the transcript of what Joker Barnum says, as transcribed in the Pitman system.

Notice, please, that the very first three words are written as a word-sign—the very first three words. These first three words are "as far as," and the Pitman system writes them 'sfrs"! There is not a hint of a vowel sound anywhere. In the position! Why should "as" be written in the first position and in the last position, and each time spell "as"? The accuracy of geometry is sadly deserted in this: "Fr," "far." Is there any possible reason, conceding for the sake of argument that the "fr" is in the first position, why this should not be "far," "afar," and since there is mere position visible, why it should not be "offer?" It is, however, "far" to the trained eye in Pitman, for the reason that that house there is a house to your familiar vision. In "business," position pretty well indicates the word. You have "bs" and "ns," and require no flight of imagination to make it out. "Pn" is conventionally in the second position, making it literally and meaninglessly "open" with the "o" long, as in "mode" or "pone" (same long o) or "pain" (long a), or "pen" (short e), etc. In short, the "pn" in the second position spells "upon", because it is conventionally so accepted. "Concerned" has a little bit of dot before the initial circle—s for "con," an "r" cut half its length, thus adding "d and a little "n"—hook—still the "d," created by the shortening of the "r" is read after the "n"—hook. Here, then, are the consonant signs guiding the experienced eye in reading "concerned"—"consrnd." "I" is the "tick" on top of the "v," and "v" is a word-sign for "have." "Iv," in other words, is "I have." "A" is the dot in the first position. "Particular" is "p" shortened to half length to show that there is a "t" or "d" sound somewhere concealed about its person, and the "p" is begun with an "r"—hook, although the "r" is read after the "p." Literally, we have "rpt (or d)" spelling "particular." Another word-sign: "Hb" (vowel sounds to be guessed) "hobby." In a sentence of eleven words, thus, we have seven word-signs.

What now is really a word-sign? It is something that has to be learned and stored away in the memory. When the first eleven words of the man who says that his hobby is that every young person should learn shorthand "thoroughly," are found to contain seven words that have absolutely to be remembered, it is to be seen at a glance that he is either ignorant of what he is talking about, or has a large and expansive sense of humor. This system cannot be taken on and carried as a side-line. One who learns it has to dedicate himself to it as did Dickens. Another thing, this system cannot be mastered and allowed to rust. Speed, accuracy, a working order of the possession is maintained by constant practice and that alone.

There are sixty-eight words in the rest of what P. T. Barnum here said. There are over forty word-signs in this number. Capacious memory at this gait, don't you think, to know this language of lines and arcs and circles thoroughly—a big word-sign store-house necessary; and you cannot pause, you know, when you are writing 150 words a minute to recall how "I have been," "as far as" "that" "particular," etc., are written. Pitman is almost impossible with night students.

It is strange, almost remarkable, that an analytical genius such as must have been the mind that invented and evolved Pitman system did not reflect that the two greatest impediments in his system were inflicted unabated on all the men and women who studied and the comparatively few who mastered his system:

A lack of vowel power.

A diminution of speed proportioned to the number of vowel signs used.

Net result—an absolute necessity of an enormous dictionary of word-signs.

A difficulty of mastery increased by every word-sign.

A MULTIPLICATION, IN THE CASE OF EXPERTS, OF WORD-SIGNS SO GREAT AS TO MAKE THE WRITING OF EACH EXPERT A SYSTEM OF HIS OWN, BASED ON PITMAN, BUT PECULIAR TO THE WRITER AND ABSOLUTELY UNDECIPHERABLE BY ANY ONE ELSE.

As a matter of my own knowledge I know that Spencerian Chartier shorthand can be learned with one-fifth the study required for Pitman; it can be written faster than Pitman—it makes fewer strokes in writing any given matter—and it can be read with an ease never claimed for Pitman. In fact, people knowing the system, correspond in it and read each other's writing as though it were longhand or Roman print.

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CHARTER

OF THE ST. JOSEPH REALTY COMPANY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

BE IT KNOWN, that on this, the thirtieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-sixth, before me, Charles F. Fletchinger, a notary public, duly commissioned and qualified in and for the city, parish and State aforesaid, therein residing, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the several persons whose names are hereunto subscribed, who declared that, availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of this State relative to the formation and organization of corporations, they have covenanted, agreed, and do, by these presents, covenant, agree and bind themselves, as well as those who may hereafter become associated with them, to form themselves into a corporation for the objects and purposes, under the name and under the stipulations following, to wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name and style of this corporation shall be SAINT JOSEPH REALTY COMPANY, under said corporate name it shall have succession and enjoy existence for a period of ninety years, unless sooner dissolved, in the manner provided by law, and the articles of this charter; and, under said corporate name, it shall have power and authority to contract, sue and be sued, to own and use a corporate seal, the same to alter or break at pleasure; to make all necessary rules and regulations for its corporate management and control, and shall have and enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities which are now conferred upon, or hereafter be granted to, corporations of like kind and character.

ARTICLE II.

The domicile of this corporation shall be in the City of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, and all citations and other legal process shall be served upon the President, or in his absence or inability to act, upon the officer of the corporation.

ARTICLE III.

The objects and purposes for which this corporation is organized are hereby declared to be: to acquire, by purchase, lease or otherwise, real estate, and to hold, improve, lease, mortgage, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same; to acquire real estate and, for this purpose, to improve the same, for general, special or particular purposes. And, in furtherance of the above purposes, said corporation may own, acquire, and build, and, thereafter, lease or sell factory or business sites, including warehouses, and may construct and operate switch tracks and other facilities in, to and from such buildings; and, generally, to do and perform all acts incidental to or germane to the purposes above specified.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at thirty-two thousand dollars ($32,000), divided into three hundred and twenty shares of the part value of one hundred dollars ($100.00) each; said stock shall be issued only for cash, or in payment of property or services actually received by or rendered to the corporation; this corporation shall commence business and become a going concern as soon as three thousand dollars of its capital stock shall have been subscribed and paid for; the residue of said stock to be issued and payment made therefor subject to the action and call of the board of directors. Said stock shall be fully paid at the time of its issuance, and, thereafter, nonassessable, and the capital stock may be increased or decreased in the manner provided by the laws of this State.

The parties to this act declared that they hereby subscribed for the number of shares of said capital stock set oposite their respective signatures hereto, so that this act of incorporation shall serve as an original subscription.

All stock of the corporation may be transferred by the owner, or his duly authorized attorney in fact, on the books of the corporation. But no stockholder shall have the right to sell or dispose of his stock without offering the same in writing, at a cash price to be named by him, first to the president of the corporation, and, in his absence, successively to the first, second and third vice presidents and the Secretary, the above officers being severally constituted the agents of the other stockholders to purchase the stock so offered for their use and benefit. The said agents shall have ten days' time in which to accept or refuse said offer from and after the date of its receipt. If the offer shall be accepted, the stockholder, upon being paid the price, shall at once transfer the stock to whichever one of said agents has accepted the offer. If the offer is rejected the stockholder shall not sell the stock to anyone for less price than that named in his offer, without again offering the same to said agents, at the reduced price in the same manner as in the first instance. In case any said stock so offered shall be purchased by anyone of said agents it shall, at the discretion of the board of directors, be sold to whoever the board of directors wishes, or it shall be prorated among the other shareholders in proportion to the number of shares owner by each, if they desire to take and pay for the same at cost price; otherwise, the agent making the purchase may retain the stock for his own account.

ARTICLE V.

All the powers of this corporation shall be vested in and be exercised by a board of six directors, to be elected each year by the stockholders at the annual meeting. The said directors shall be bona fide stockholders, and the first board shall consist of:

John G. O'Kelley, J. B. Simmons, J. A. Badger, C. French, H. S. Pond, W. S. Jones, with the following officers:

John G. O'Kelley, who shall be President and Treasurer.

J. B. Simmons, who shall be First Vice President.

C. French, who shall be Second Vice President.

A. E. Ugland, who shall be Third Vice President.

F. C. Bickers, who shall be Secretary.

On the first Monday in January, 1912, and annually thereafter, except when such day shall fall on a legal holiday, then upon the next following lay day, the stockholders shall elect a board of directors for the ensuing year, the board already installed to continue to hold over until their successors are elected and qualified.

The board of directors so elected shall select from their own number, except as to the Third Vice President and the Secretary, who maye or may not be members of the board, the officers of the corporation. The officers shall be a President, who may also be Treasurer; a First, Second and Third Vice President, and a Secretary. The Third Vice President and the Secretary shall be appointed by the board of directors and selected from the stockholders. The election of directors shall be by ballot, and the persons receiving the largest number of votes cast shall be declared elected. For electing directors, or for any other purpose, each share of stock, whether present or by proxy, shall be entitled to one vote, and a majority of the votes cast shall be required to pass any resolution or decide any question submitted to the stockholders, except for the alteration or amendment of this charter or the dissolution of the corporation, as hereinafter provided.

The said board of directors shall have power and authority to make all necessary rules and regulations for the management, operation, and control of the business of the corporation, as well as to make all necessary rules and by-laws, with power to fill any vacancy occurring in their number, or any vacancy occurring among the officers of the corporation, a majority of the directors voting at any one time, in person, or by proxy, shall be required to pass any resolution, or adopt any by-laws, and which, when so adopted, shall become valid corporate acts.

ARTICLE VI.

Notice of all meetings of stockholders, for electing directors, or for any other purpose, except as may be hereinafter directed, shall be given in writing, by the Secretary, to be deposited in the mail at least ten days before such meeting, directed to each stockholder, at his last known address, appearing upon the books of the corporation, unless said notice is waived, in writing, by all the stockholders appearing as such upon the books.

ARTICLE VII.

This act of incorporation may be modified, added ot, changed or amended, or this corporation may be dissolved by and with the assent of the holders of three-fourths in amount of its then outstanding stock, given at a general meeting of the stockholders, to be convened after ten days' prior notice, to be given in one of the daily newspapers published in the City of New Orleans, in addition to the personal notice to each stockholder, as provided in Article VI of this charter; and such changes as may be made, in reference to an increase or decrease of the capital stock shall be preceded by such notices, delays and formalities as by law required.

In the event of the dissolution of said corporation, either by limitation of its charter or otherwise, its affairs shall be liquidated by three commissioners, to be appointed and elected at a special meeting called for that purpose, as above provided, and who shall remain in office until the affairs of said corporation shall be fully liquidated; and, in case of the death of one or more of said liquidators, the survivors or survivor shall continue to act.

ARTICLE VIII.

No stockholder shall be held liable or responsible for the contract or faults of this corporation in any further sum than the unpaid balance due to the corporation on the shares owned by him, nor shall any mere informality in organization have the effect of rendering this charter null or of exposing a stockholder to liability beyond the amount of his unpaid stock, if any.

THUS DONE AND PASSED, in my office, in the city of New Orleans, on the day, month and year first hereinbefore wrtiten, in the presence of Burt W. Henry and Edward G. Rogers, competent witnesses, who hereunto sign their names, together with said appearers and me, the notary, after a due reading of the whole.

(Names of Subscribers Omitted.)

Witnesses:
BURT W. HENRY,
E. G. ROGERS.
CHAS. F. FLETCHINGER,
Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing act of incorporation of Saint Joseph Realty Company was this day duly recorded in my office, in Book 1051, folio ..

New Orleans, La., August 30, 1911.
(Signed) EMILE LEONARD, D. R.

I, the undersigned, notary public, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the act of incorporation of "Saint Joseph Realty Company," togetner with the certificate of the Recorder of Mortgages thereto appended, minus the names of the original subscribers and the several amounts by them subscribed, as the whole now appears on file in my office.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this, the thirtieth day of August, 1911.
CHAS. F. FLETCHINGER,
(Seal) Notary Public.
Aug. 31, Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28; Oct. 5.

CHARTER

OF HOWARD A. SEGRAVE, INC.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Be it known, that on this 23rd day of the month of August, in the year one thousand nine hundred and eleven, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-sixth, before me, Scott E. Beer, a notary public in and for the parish of Orleans, state of Louisiana, therein residing, duly sworn, commissioned and qualified, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the several parties whose names are hereunto subscribed, who severally declared that, availing themselves of the laws of the state of Louisiana, in such cases made and provided, they have contracted and agreed, and do, by these presents, covenant, agree, and bind themselves, as well as all such persons who shall hereafter become associated with them, to form a corporation for the objects and purposes and under the articles and stipulations as follows, to-wit:

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be "HOWARD A. SEGRAVE, INC.," by which name the said corporation shall have and enjoy corporate existence and succession for the term of ninety-nine years from and after the date hereof, unless sooner dissolved according to law. Its domicile shall be in the city of New Orleans, state of Louisiana. It shall have power to contract, sue and be sued; to make and use a corporate seal, and the same to break or alter at will; to hold, receive, lease, purchase, sell, convey, as well as to mortgage and hypothecate, under its corporate name, property real personal and mixed; to borrow and lend money, and to give and receive all manner of securities therefor; to name and appoint such managers, directors, officers and agents and employees as the interests and convenience of the corporation may require, and to make and establish such by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of this corporation as may be necessary and proper, and the same to alter and amend at pleasure.

ARTICLE II.

All citations and other legal process shall be served upon the president of this corporation, and in case of his absence, or inability to be found, upon the vice-president or secretary-treasurer thereof.

ARTICLE III.

The purposes for which this corporation is established and the nature of the business to be by it carried on, are hereby declared to be to carry on in the city of New Orleans and elsewhere the business of buying and selling lumber and logs and all forest products; and of exporting the same, and in general, dealing in all forest products in all its branches. And to do each and every act necessary and proper to accomplish the objects hereinabove stated, and which may be incidental thereto.

ARTICLE IV.

The capital stock of this corporation is hereby fixed at ten thousand dollars ($10,000), to be represented by one hundred (100) shares of stock, of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100.00) a share, which capital stock may be increased or reduced in compliance with the laws of the state of Louisiana in such cases made and provided. Stock shall be issued in such amounts and at such times and after such notice to the subscribers as may be fixed by the board of directors, and the said board of directors is empowered to issue shares of stock of this corporation, at not less than par, in payment for labor actually done for the benefit of this corporaally done for the benefit of this corporation, or for the actual value of rights and tion, or for the actual value of rights and property transferred to and received by this corporation, or for other valuable considerations, as the board of directors may deem fit and proper.

Transfers of stock of this corporation shall be made only on the books of this corporation, subject to the regulations and formalities as the board may prescribe therefor.

Each and every stockholder shall have a vote for every share of stock standing in his name on the books of this corporation. Each stockholder may give any other stockholder his proxy, in writing, to represent him at any and all meetings of the stockholders of this corporation.

This charter shall be in full force and effect and this corporation shall be a going concern as soon as the sum of three thousand dollars ($3,000.00) of its capital stock shall have been subscribed for.

ARTICLE V.

All the corporate powers of this corporation shall be vested in and executed by the board of directors to be composed of three stockholders of this corporation, and two of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of this corporation. The first board of directors shall be named in this charter, and every subsequent board of directors shall be elected annually on the first Monday of October. All directors shall hold office until their successors are duly elected and qualified. All such elections shall be by ballot and shall be conducted at the office of this corporation under the supervision of three commissioners to be appointed by the board of directors. Notice of every such election shall be given to the stockholders ten days prior to the said election by a letter directed to each and every stockholder addressed to him as per the address given on the books of this corporation. The board of directors shall hold office for the term of one year, and any vacancy occurring during the term shall be filled by election among the remaining directors. A failure to elect directors on the date specified shall not dissolve this corporation, but the directors then in office shall hold office until their successors are duly elected and qualified. Each director shall own at least one share of stock. The board of directors shall have the power to make and establish by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of this corporation; to regulate the transfer of stock, and to appoint and discharge all clerks, agents and employees, as well as to fix their compensation. Each director shall have the power to appoint a proxy in writing to represent him at all meetings of the board of directors, and said power or proxy may be given to one not a stockholder in this corporation.

The board of directors shall elect from its number a president, a vice-president and a secretary-treasurer.

The first board of directors shall be the following: Chas. D. Frost, president; Ennis A. Segrave, vice-president; Howard A. Segrave, secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE VI.

Whenever this corporation shall be dissolved, either by limitation or otherwise, its affairs shall be liquidated by two commissioners to be appointed from among the stockholders to be convened in general meeting for such purpose, of which meeting, notice shall be given in the manner and time prescribed by the next article of this charter, and a majority in amount of the capital stock of this corporation represented at the said general meeting shall be requisite to elect. And the said commissioners shall remain in office until the affairs of the corporation shall have been fully liquidated.

ARTICLE VII.

This act of incorporation may be changed, altered or modified or amended, or this corporation and the charter thereof, may be dissolved, with the assent of three-quarters of the capital stock represented at a general meeting of the stockholders convened for that purpose, and after notice of such meeting shall have been given in one or more newspapers of the city of New Orleans, La., once a week for four weeks preceding the said meeting ,and by a written notice to each and every stockholder as per the books of this corporation, mailed to him thirty days prior to the date of the said meeting, at the post office address designated by him in writing.

ARTICLE VIII.

No stockholder shall ever be held liable for the contracts or faults of this corporation in any further sum than the unpaid balance due this corporation on the shares of stock owned by him, nor shall any informality in the organization of this corporation have the effect of rendering this charter null or of exposing the stockholders to any further liability than the unpaid amount remaining due on his stock subscription.

The list of subscribers hereunto annexed shall serve as the original subscription list of this corporation.

Thus done and passed in this city of New Orleans, on the day, month and year aforesaid, in the presence of Messrs. Sidney Eckerle and T. A. Schuber, competent witnesses, who have hereunto signed their names, together with the said appearers and me, notary, after a due reading of the whole.

(Original signed): Chas. D. Frost, 10 shares, $1,000; and others. (Witnesses): Sidney Eckerle, T. A. Schuber.
SCOTT E. BEER, *Not. Pub.*
(Seal)

I, the undersigned recorder of mortgages in and for the parish of Orleans, state of Louisiana, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing act of incorporation of the "Howard A. Segrave, Inc." was this day duly recorded in my office in book 1051, folio 147.

New Orleans, Aug. 24th, 1911.
(Signed) EMILE LEONARD, D.R.
State of Louisiana,
Parish of Orleans.

This is to certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original act of incorporation of the "Howard A. Segrave, Inc.," together with the certificate of the recorder of mortgages for the parish of Orleans, except the names of the subscribers thereto.

In faith whereof, I have hereto signed my name and affixed my seal, this 24th day of August, 1911.
(Seal) SCOTT E. BEER, *Not. Pub.*
aug 31 sep 7 14 21 28 oct 5 1911