



VicDonogh 14 on Jefferson Avenue

now Ben Franklin Elementary.

between Chestnut and Coliseum streets

for white boys and girls. The building is



McDonogh 17 on Bienville between Mc North Prieur and North Johnson streets cole for white boys.

McDonogh 5 on Verret Street in Algiers for colored boys and girls.



McDonogh 10 at Baronne and First streets was a school for white boys and girls. The building has been converted to apartments.



McDonogh 6 on Camp and Gen. Pershing streets was for colored boys and girls. The building is now part of St. George's Episcopal School.



McDonogh 17 on Bienville between North Prieur and North Johnson streets for white boys.

OHN MEDONOC

Miserly and reclusive in life, **John McDonogh** was celebrated and known as generous after his death.



John McDonogh

McDonogh was a native of Baltimore who in 1800 was sent by his employers to trade goods between to Liverpool, England, and Louisiana. After a second successful trip, McDonogh decided to make his home in the new American territory. He later sold his business and purchased thousands of acres around New Orleans on which he farmed cotton. He relied on slave labor, but set up a system by which his slaves could buy their freedom. After failing at a bid for U.S. Senate in 1818, he moved to the west bank of the Mississippi

River, living in what would become McDonoghville, between Algiers Point and Gretna. He lived the rest of his life there as a miser. When he died in 1850, he left \$2 million New Orleans and Baltimore to build public schools for white and freed black children. New Orleans built 30 schools. Baltimore built one. Many of the school buildings still stand today, but only a few bear his name, including McDonogh 35 and McDonogh 26 in Gretna. McDonogh also left land that would become City Park to the city of New Orleans.



A cartoon about John McDonogh's miserly ways, and his surprising donation to educate the poor.

John McDonogh's statue in Lafayette Square.