Doc. #912
Box 42

File #3292)
Jan. 10, 1784.)
Judge: Don)
Francisco)
Maria de Reg-)
gio.)
Court Clerk:)
Don Fernando)
Rodriguez.)
Pages 1 to 10.)
All in Spanish)

INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY DON CASTELL SOWLEY FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVING THAT HE IS THE LEGITIMATE OWNER OF A CERTAIN CARGO OF MERCHANDISE BROUGHT ABOARD THE BRIGANTINE NAMED "HAZARD" AND CONSIGNED TO DON MIGUEL FORTIER.

Don Castell Sowley, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that he is the legitimate owner of a certain cargo of merchandise brought aboard the brigantine named "Hazard", consigned to Don Miguel Fortier, and that said Don Miguel Fortier refuses to deliver him said merchandise or the proceeds obtained from its sale on the grounds that petitioner cannot produce the necessary documents to prove his ownership, which documents he was forced to leave in Jamaica for their safekeeping, because of the war; but that it is publicly known that he is the legitimate owner of said merchandise; therefore, petitioner begs the Court to receive the informations of several witnesses so as to prove that he is the legitimate owner.

The Court ordered that the informations offered by the petitioner be received from the witnesses presented by him.

All the witnesses substantiated the allegations of the petitioner.

The petitioner then requested the Court that in view of the informations rendered by the witnesses, Don Miguel Fortier be ordered to deliver to him the total proceeds obtained from the sale of said merchandise.

Don Miguel Fortier, having been notified of the above petition, declared that he

(cont'd)

had been informed by the master of said Brigantine that the petitioner is the legitimate owner of the merchandise in question, wherefore he did not have any objection in delivering the proceeds obtained from its sale if he was so ordered by the Court.

The Court then ordered Don Miguel Fortier to deliver to the petitioner what he claims. Then Don Miguel Fortier complied with the preceding decree by delivering the sum of six thousand one hundred eight pesos, the total proceeds of said merchandise.

Doc. #913
Box 42

File #3329
Jan. 12, 1784.
P. 1 to 5.
All in Spanish
Judge: Estevan Miro.
Court Clerk: Fernando Rodriguez.

Case of

Juan Caudc
vs
Estevan Chambon.

For the collection of a sum of pesos loaned to the Defendant without receipt or witnesses.

Juan Caduc, the Plaintiff petitions the Court, alleging that the Defendant owes him the sum of 53 pesos 3 reales, and that he holds no receipt, nor has he any witnesses to testify on his behalf, therefore he prays the Court to order the Defendant to appear and testify under oath whether or not he owes him the sum claimed.

On January 12, 1784, Don Estevan Miro ordered the Defendant to appear in Court. On the same day the Defendant appeared and under oath testified that it is true that he owes the Plaintiff the sum of 53 pesos 3 reales, but that there should be a discount of four pesos which he has paid on account.

On the 21st of January, 1784, Don Estevan Miro, ordered the Defendant to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of 49 pesos and five reales, plus the cost of this proceedings.

Doc. #914
Box 42

File #130 Jan. 19, 1784. Judge: Estevan Miro. Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo. PP. 1 to 63. All in Spanish.	OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF DON NICOLAS PERTUY, INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL MADE OF THE PROPERTIES LEFT BY THE DECEASED.

In the City of New Orleans, on Jan. 19, 1784, Don Juan del Postigo y Balderrama, Military Counsellor, was informed that Don Nicolas Pertuy had died intestate. In order to protect the estate of said deceased, Don Rafael Perdomo was ordered to investigate his death, also to obtain the keys of his residence and to make an inventory and appraisal of the properties left by the deceased.

On Jan. 22, 1784, Doña Mariana Durocher, widow of said deceased, was appointed tutor of her minor children.

On Jan. 28, 1784, inventory and appraisal was made of the Estate of the deceased.

Doña Mariana Durocher, widow of the deceased, petitioned the Court, alleging that for the purpose of ascertaining her corresponding share that she inherited from the Estate of her deceased husband, Don Nicolas Pertuy; wherefore petitioner prays the Court to order Don Fernando Rodriguez, Court Clerk, to surrender to petitioner a certification of the sums that Petitioner had inherited from Don Pedro Durocher and Catalina Guichard, parents of petitioner.

On Jan. 30, 1783, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

Don Fernando Rodriguez, Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree,

(cont'd)

certified that Doña Mariana Durocher inherited from Don Pedro Durocher, her father, the sum of five hundred fifty three pesos and from Doña Catharina Guichor, her mother, the sum of eight hundred pesos, which sums were obtained by the deceased Don Nicolas Pertuy, husband of the petitioner Doña Mariana Durocher.

Doña Mariana Durocher, then petitioned the Court, alleging that the inventory and appraisal of the estate of her deceased husband had been made; wherefore, petitioner prays the Court to allow her to buy the shares which her minor children inherited from the Estate of their deceased father, Don Nicolas Pertuy, for the welfare of the family.

On Feb. 4, 1784, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 11 pesos and 1 real.

DOC. NO. 915.
BOX 42.

File #3304. Jan. 20, 1784. Judge: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio. Court Clerk: Don Fernando Rodriguez. All in Spanish.	INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY THE MINOR HEIRS OF JUAN VERDUN FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION TO SELL TWO SLAVES.

Jose Berton, husband of Maria Verdun, and Pedro, Santiago and Jose Dauphin, curators of the minor heirs of Juan Verdun, petitioned the Court, alleging that at the death of said Juan Verdun, he left two slaves, and that it is necessary to sell them so as to deliver to Maria Verdun, one of the heirs who has attained majority, her part of the estate left by the deceased, wherefore petitioners beg the Court to authorize them to sell said two slaves.

The Court ordered the petitioners to present testimony proving their allegations.

The petitioners offered the testimony of Juan Bautista Rolland who, having appeared before the Court, substantiated the allegations of said petitioners, in consideration of which the Court granted the authorization solicited.

Doc. #1012.
Box 43.

File #69.
Jan. 25th, 1784.
Judge: Martin Navarro.
Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo.
PP. 1 to 5.
All in Spanish.

Case of
Constanso Tardif.
versus
Juan Villanueva.

Plaintiff petitions the Court, alleging that the Defendant was commissioned to repair a certain schooner belonging to petitioner and that at the request of the petitioner the Court ordered Don Pedro Visoso Master Ship Carpenter to inspect the work done by the Defendant. The Plaintiff further alleges that said Don Pedro Visoso declared that the work performed by the Defendant was not satisfactory. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to pay the sum of 97 pesos 2 reales which is the sum that petitioner had to pay for a second reparation made by Pedro Lacaban and Juan Andres ship carpenter as evidenced by the invoice duly presented.

On Jan. 26, 1784, Don Pedro Visoso was questioned by the Court and his testimony substantiated the allegations made by the Plaintiff in his petition.

By order of the Court Pedro Lacaban and Juan Andres recognized their signatures affiexd at the foot of the invoice in question.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of the case is not known.

Doc. #916
Box 42

File #131 Jan. 29, 1784. Judge: Juan del Postigo y Balderrama. Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo. PP. 1 to 3. French and Spanish.	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON FRANCISCO MAIRRONE VERSUS THE ESTATE OF DON NICOLAS PERTUY IN REGARD TO THE COLLECTION OF A SUM OF PESOS.

Plaintiff, petitions the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the Defendant owes petitioner the sum of three hundred ninety pesos, value of thirty barrels of flour sold to the Defendant, wherefore petitioner prays the Court to compel Doña Mariana Durocher, widow of the deceased to satisfy said sum.

On Jan. 29, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of Plaintiff's petition to the widow of Don Nicolas Pertuy.

Doña Mariana Durocher, widow of the deceased Don Nicolas Pertuy answered the Plaintiff's petition, admitting the Plaintiff's allegations and affirming that the sum of three hundred ninety pesos claimed by the Plaintiff is legitimate; wherefore she is willing to pay said sum from the proceeds of the sale of the Estate of her deceased husband.

Taking into consideration the declaration submitted by Doña Mariana Durocher the Court gave judgment in favor of the Plaintiff and ordered the Defendant to pay him the three hundred ninety pesos.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Doc. No. 917.
Box 42.

File #3309. Jan. 30, 1784. Judge: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio. Court Clerk: Don Fernando Rodriguez. One Page. All in Spanish.	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DOÑA FRANCISCA VOISIN, WIDOW OF DE VILLIERS, AND HER DAUGHTER DOROTEA DE VILLIERS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION TO SELL A CERTAIN SLAVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE LATTER.

Doña Francisca Voisin, widow of De Villiers, and her daughter Doña Dorotea De Villiers, petitioned the Court, alleging that the latter owns a slave twelve years old whom she wishes to sell so as to invest the money in something more advantageous, wherefore petitioners beg the Court to grant them the necessary authorization.

The Court granted the authorization solicited, with the condition that the money obtained from the sale of said slave be invested in better beneficial property.

Doc. #918
Box 41

File #314 Jan. 31, 1784. P. from 1 to 7. Spanish and French. Judge: Don Juan del Postigo. Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo.	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON ANDRES ALMONASTER Y ROXAS VS THE ESTATE OF THE LATE DON NICOLAS PERTUIT TO COLLECT A SUM OF PESOS DUE HIM FOR HAULING BRICKS TO HIS FACTORY.

Don Andres Almonaster, petitions the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the receipts duly presented, that the deceased owes him the sum of 109 pesos 2 reales, for hauling 9,100 bricks to Mr. Pertuit's factory at the rate of 12 pesos per thousand, as per contract. The petitioner prays the Court to notify the widow to recognize the debt and to satisfy petitioner the sum claimed.

On the 31st of January, 1784, Don Juan del Postigo, ordered Doña Mariana Durocher, widow of Nicolas Pertuit to appear in person in Court. On the same day Doña Mariana Durocher appeared and acknowledged the debt presented by the Plaintiff and promised to pay said claim to the Plaintiff on the 1st of May, 1784. Don Juan del Postigo, Military Councillor, ordered Madam Pertuit to pay the sum of 109 pesos 2 reales to Plaintiff and the receipts be returned by Plaintiff to Madam Pertuit, widow of the deceased Pertuit.

No cost of Court given.

Doc. #919
Box 42

File #122 Feb. 3, 1784. Judge: Martin Navarro. Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo. PP. 1 to 12. All in Spanish.	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON LUIS DOMINGO BELTREMIEUR, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A PERMIT TO BRING TO THIS PORT OF NEW ORLEANS, FROM THAT OF ROCHELLA, FRANCE, A VESSEL OF HIS OWNERSHIP.

Don Santiago Luis Domingo Beltremieur, a resident and merchant of this City, petitions the Court, alleging that petitioner wishes to take advantage of the concessions granted in the Royal Decree of free-trade issued by His Majesty in favor of this colony; that petitioner owns in the City of Rochelle, Kingdom of France, besides other properties, a certain vessel, and desiring to bring to this port said vessel loaded under the condition specified in said Royal Decree; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant him the necessary permit for this purpose.

On Feb. 4, 1784, the Court ordered the petitioner to prove his allegations made in his petition.

On the same day the petitioner presented before the Court several witnesses, who were questioned in regard to the petitioner's allegations, and their testimonies ascertained said allegations made by the petitioner.

On Feb. 7, 1784, the Court, in view of the declarations rendered by the witnesses presented by the petitioner granted the permit requested by the petitioner.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 19 pesos and one real.

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Doc. #920
Box 42

File #133 Feb. 3, 1784. P. 1 to 3. French and Spanish. Judge: Don Juan del Po- stigo Balderra- ma. Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo.	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON LUIS BOISDORE AND DON JEAN SENAC VERSUS THE SUCCESSION OF NICOLAS PERTUIT.

Plaintiffs petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendants owes petitioners the sum of 45 pesos, as evidenced by the promissory note presented, and signed by the deceased Nicolas Pertuit. Wherefore, petitioners pray the Court to order Marieann Durocher, widow of Nicolas Pertuit and executrix of the estate of the deceased Pertuit to pay petitioners out of the proceeds of the sale of said estate, the sum claimed.

On Feb. 3, 1784, Don Juan del Postigo Balderrama, Military Counsellor, ordered Madam Durocher, widow of Nicolas Pertuit, and the Plaintiffs, to appear in Court.

On Feb. 5, 1784, Don Juan del Postigo Balderrama, ordered Madam Durocher to pay the Plaintiffs the sum of 45 pesos.

This record appears to be incomplete.

Doc. #921.
Box 42.

File #3618.
Feb. 10th, 1784.
P. From 1 to 5.
All in Spanish.
Judge: Don Francisco de Reggio.
Court Clerk: Fernando Rodriguez.

Case of
Bautista(free negro)
versus
The Succession of Don Pablo Lacour Dubourg.

The Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that the succession of Don Pablo Lacour Dubourg is indebted to him the sum of 200 pesos for his salaries. Therefore Plaintiff begs the Court, to order that said claim be satisfied from the proceeds of the sale of the estate of the deceased.

On Feb. 10th, 1784 Don Francisco Maria de Reggio, Permanent Alderman and Royal Ensign ordered the Plaintiff, to present his evidence to prove his claim and after this is done, Plaintiff's petition will be granted.

On June 7th, 1784 Don Francisco Maria de Reggio, ordered the Court Clerk to notify the Plaintiff, to appear in the office of the Court Clerk, to inform him of the preceding decree.

On Aug. 27th, 1784, the Plaintiff appeared before the Court Clerk, and presented one Pedro Latouche(free mulatto) as his witness, who after being duly sworn according to law declared, that he knows that the deceased Pablo Lacon Dubourg is owing to the Plaintiff his salaries, but that he did not know how much is the amount owed.

(Cont'd)

Then Antonio Mendes, Curator Ad lites of the minors of the late Don Pablo Dubourg, petitioned the Court, alleging that in the proceedings instituted by the Plaintiff he has not been able to justify said debt. Therefore he begs the Court to dismiss this case and order the Plaintiff to pay for the cost of these proceedings.

On Nov. 6th, 1784, the Court by official decree granted the Plaintiff 15 days to prove his allegations which the Plaintiff could not prove.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 5 pesos and 1 real which Plaintiff was ordered to pay.

Doc. #922
Box 42

File #3289)
Feb. 11, 1784.)
Judge: Don)
Francisco)
Maria de Reg-)
gio.)
Court Clerk:)
Don Fernando)
Rodriguez.)
Pages 1 to 6.)
All in Span-)
ish.)

Case of

Don Carlos Sanguinet
vs
Don Francisco Mayronne.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that he purchased from the Defendant twenty barrels of liquor, and that said liquor was then examined by the filler and found to be completely decomposed; therefore, the Plaintiff begs the Court to order the Defendant to appoint an expert on his part so that together with Raymundo Gallard, the petitioner's appointee, they proceed to examine said liquor and determine its true condition.

The Court granted the Plaintiff's prayer.

The Defendant, in compliance with the Court's decree, appointed Don Santiago Surdan on his part to examine the liquor in question.

Both examiners, after having accepted their appointments, examined said liquor and declared under oath that they found it entirely useless, in view of which the Court accepted the report submitted by the examiners, and ordered the Defendant to refund to the Plaintiff the value paid for said liquor and to pay for the costs of these proceedings.

Doc. No. 923.
Box 42.

File #3299.
Feb. 18, 1784.
Judge: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio.
Court Clerk: Don Fernando Rodriguez.
Pages 1 to 9.
Spanish and French.

Case of
Don Juan Morin alias Tolouse
versus
The Succession of Don Juan Vincent.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the Defendants owe him the sum of ninety-one pesos and five reales for clothing furnished to the deceased Don Juan Vincent; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to list his claim with the other creditors and to order that said claim be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the properties of the deceased.

The Court ordered that the preceding petition be placed with the other claims made by the creditors against the succession of Don Juan Vincent, and that a decision will be rendered in due time.

The Plaintiff then petitioned the Court, alleging that the properties of the deceased have been sold. Therefore the petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendants to pay the sum claimed.

Don Antonio Mendez, curator ad lites of the minor heirs of the deceased, after having been notified of the Plaintiff's petition, petitioned the Court, alleging that in order to prove the legitimacy of the Plaintiff's claim, to please summon Doña Feliciana Delille, widow of the deceased Don Juan Vincent and have her examine under oath said account and declare whether the items listed therein are correct.

(cont'd)

The Court granted Don Antonio Mendez's petition and ordered Doña Feliciana Delille, widow of the deceased, to appear before the Court to testify. In compliance with the preceding decree, Doña Feliciana Delille, appeared in Court and declared under oath that she did not believe her deceased husband owed the sum claimed by the Plaintiff, inasmuch as her said husband always paid the Plaintiff for all the work he ordered from the latter at the conclusion of said work.

In view of this declaration and disregarding a new petition made by the Plaintiff, the Court dismissed the claim of the Plaintiff and ordered him to pay the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 8 pesos and 3 reales.

Doc. #924
Box 42

File #3167 Feb. 19th, 1784. P. from 1 to 5. All in Spanish. Judge: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio. Court Clerk: Fernando Rodriguez.	Case of Don Alexandro Bauré vs The so-called Juan Vauchere.

The Plaintiff, on behalf of Don Juan Lafont petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented and endorsed in his favor, the Defendant owes to said Don Juan Lafont, 28 pounds of powder to be paid with 12 pounds of deer skin for each pound of powder, and that he has demanded the Defendant to pay said debt, and that he has refused. Therefore, the Plaintiff, begs the Court, to order the Defendant to appear in Court and under oath acknowledge his signature affixed at the foot of said promissory note, and declare whether he owes said debt.

On Feb. 19th, 1784, Don Francisco Maria de Reggio, permanent Alderman and Royal Ensign, ordered the Defendant to appear in Court as petitioned. On the same day, in compliance with the preceding decree, the Defendant appeared before the Court Clerk, and after he was duly sworn according to law, he declared that the signature affixed in said promissory note is his, and that he has delivered to one Mr. Le Gras, the 28 pounds of powder to be delivered to Mr. Lafont, who notified him of having received said amount of powder, and likewise Mr. Le Gras, wrote him of having delivered said powder from said Lafont.

Then the Plaintiff, appeared before the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the Defendant, declaration, in which he acknowledged his signature, and declared that one Mr. Le Gras, has paid to said Mr. Lafont the 28 pounds of powder, is erroneous, as petitioner has

(cont'd)

in his possession said promissory note. Therefore, the Plaintiff begs the Court, to issue a writ of execution against the personal properties of the Defendant in order to satisfy said claim.

On Feb. 20th, 1784, Don Francisco Maria de Reggio, ordered the Court Clerk, to bring the records before him in order to be examined, and after he examined said records, ordered the Court Clerk to issue a writ of execution against the properties of the Defendant.

On Feb. 24th, 1784, in compliance with the preceding decree, the Chief Constable went to the house of the Defendant and requested him to pay the Plaintiff the amount claimed of 136 pounds of deer skin, but the Defendant refused to pay.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of this case is not known.

Doc. #925
Box 42

File #3313)
Feb. 20, 1784.)
Judge: Don)
Francisco)
Maria de Reg-)
gio.)
Court Clerk:)
Don Fernando)
Rodriguez.)
Pages 1 to 7.)
Spanish and)
French.)

Case of

Don Juan Bautista Wiltz
vs
The Succession of Don
Pablo Lacour Dubourg.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the succession of Don Pablo Lacour Dubourg owes him the sum of thirty-two pesos and four reales for labor and construction materials furnished the deceased Don Pablo Lacour Dubourg; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant that from the proceeds obtained from the properties of the deceased, petitioner be paid the sum claimed.

The Court ordered that the account presented by the Plaintiff be added to the proceedings instituted by the other creditors of the deceased.

The Plaintiff then petitioned the Court, alleging that in view of the fact that the properties of said deceased had been sold, to please order the Defendant to pay him the sum claimed.

Don Francisco Broutin, curator of the minor heirs of the deceased, was notified of the Plaintiff's petition, and he answered said petition, alleging that the Plaintiff's claim should be dismissed on the grounds that Plaintiff did not present sufficient evidence to prove his allegations.

The Court then ordered that Don Pedro Bertoniere, testamentary executor and trustee of the properties of the deceased and Attorney for Doña Celeste Peris, widow of the

(cont'd)

deceased, be notified of the claim of the Plaintiff. This having been fulfilled, said Don Pedro Bertoniere declared before the Court that he approved of the allegations made in the petition of the curator of the minor heirs.

The record ends wherein the Court declared that it will render judgment once the Plaintiff has proven his claim.

Costs of these proceedings amounted to 7 pesos and 6 reales.

Doc. #926
Box 42

File #3287 Feb. 25, 1784. Judge: Francisco Maria de Reggio. Court Clerk: Fernando Rodriguez. PP. 1 to 7, 1 to 23, 1 to 6, 1 to 6. French and Spanish.	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON JUAN REYNAUD VERSUS THE SUCCESSION OF DON PABLO LACOU DUBOURG, IN REGARD TO THE COLLECTION OF A SUM OF PESOS.

Plaintiff, petitions the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the deceased Don Pablo Lacou Dubourg, owed petitioner the sum of one hundred pesos, and one and one half real; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court that from the proceeds of the sale of the properties of said deceased, petitioner be paid said claim.

On Feb. 21, 1784, the Court ordered that the Court Clerk place the Plaintiff's petition with the claims of the other creditors.

Don Francisco Broutin, Curator Ad-lites of the minors of the deceased Don Pablo Lacou Dubourg, petitions the Court, alleging that the Plaintiff has not proven before the Court the legitimacy of his claim. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court, not to consider said claim.

On Sept. 2, 1784, the Court gave judgment in favor of the Plaintiff, and ordered the Defendant to pay the Plaintiff the sum claimed.

The record shows that several other creditors petitioned the Court to order the Defendants to satisfy their claims. The Court ordered the Defendants to satisfy the sums claimed by said creditors.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 57 pesos.

Doc. #927
Box 42

File #3310
Feb. 27, 1784.
P. 1 to 3.
French and
Spanish.
Judge: Francisco M. de Reggio.
Court Clerk: Fernando Rodriguez.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY JEAN VILLENEUVE VERSUS SAN CARTIER, ET AL.

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendants are occupying his property rented to the Defendants, named Richoux, that said Richoux is now very ill and petitioner fearful of said Defendant's death, and as said Defendant does not own any property in his name. Therefore, petitioner prays the Court, to order the Defendant San Cartier, to appear in Court to satisfy or acknowledge the debt of 67 pesos, which is the rent due on said property.

On the 27th of February, 1784, Don Francisco Maria de Reggio, Senior Justice of the Peace, ordered the Defendant San Cartier to appear in his Court within 24 hours, to answer Plaintiff's petition. On the same day, Court Clerk was ordered to notify the Plaintiff to personally appear in Court on the 28th of February.

This record is incomplete and the outcome of the case is not known.

PC-A84-6

OFFICIAL LETTER BY HENRIQUE GRIMAREST TO PEDRO FAVROT REQUESTING HIM TO ORDER LORENZO CHOURIAC TO PERMIT MADEMOISELLE DUCRE'S DEPARTURE TO STOP THE SCANDAL CAUSED BY THEIR IMMORAL EXAMPLE.

SPANISH

OFFICIAL LETTER

FEB. 28TH, 1784.

Sir: "Don Lorenzo Chouriac must be given an order in writing that he permit Mlle. Ducre to depart for New Orleans in order to stop the scandal caused by their concubinage. On my departure I instructed you verbally to do this; it is painful for me to have to repeat to you to act immediately to affect the departure of the said Senora from the jurisdiction of my command. Positively not permitting the said Chouriac to accompany her."

"May our Lord protect you for many years!

New Orleans, February 28, 1784."

Signed

Henrique Grimarest.

"Sir Don Pedro Favrot!

See master card- Grimarest, Henrique.
Favrot collection #10008.
2 pages.
Corrected and revised 2-12-40.
62/LJ.

Doc. #928
Box 42

File #85)
March 2, 1784.)
P. 1 to 5.)
Judge: Governor)
Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)
All in Spanish.)

CASE OF

DON ALEXANDRO BORÉ
VS
DON PEDRO GONZALES
VILLAMIL.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the past due promissory note duly presented, the Defendant is indebted to petitioner the sum of 335 pesos past due, and that petitioner has demanded the Defendant to pay said debt and the Defendant has refused. Therefore, the petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to declare under oath if the signature affixed at the foot of said promissory note presented is his.

On March 2nd, 1784, Governor Estevan Miro, granted the Plaintiff's petition.

The record shows that Plaintiff then petitioned the Court to dismiss the case and to order the Court Clerk to return the promissory note, as the Defendant has promised to settle said debt.

The Court granted the Plaintiff's petition and ordered that said Plaintiff pay the cost of these proceedings that amounted to 4 pesos one real.

Doc. #929
Box 42

File #109)
March 3, 1784.)
P. 1 to 14.)
Spanish, French,)
English.)
Judge: Gov. Es-)
tevan Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)

CASE OF

DON FRANCISCO POUSSET
VS
DON FRANCISCO MARMILLON.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant is indebted to petitioner the sum of 272 pesos 6 reales, as the balance due on a certain transaction of slaves imported from Jamaica and delivered to the Coast of Allemands. Wherefore, the petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to satisfy said sum of 272 pesos.

On March 5, 1784, Governor Estevan Miro, ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of the Plaintiff's petition to the Counsellor, for legal advise, and also to have the documents presented by the Plaintiff translated into Spanish.

This record is incomplete and the outcome of this case is not known.

Doc. #930
Box 42

File #3311)
March 5, 1784.)
Judge: Francisco)
Maria de Reggio.)
Court Clerk:)
Fernando Rodri-)
guez.)
PP. 1 to 22.)
All in Spanish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON JOSEF VILARD VERSUS THE SUCCESSION OF DON PABLO LACOU DUBOURG, IN REGARD TO THE COLLECTION OF A SUM OF PESOS.

Plaintiff, petitions the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the documents duly presented, the Succession of Don Pablo Lacou Dubourg owes petitioner the sum of three thousand five hundred fifty pesos; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court that said sum be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the properties of said deceased.

The Court ordered to forward a copy of the Plaintiff's petition to Don Francisco Broutin, curator ad lites of the minor heirs of said deceased.

Don Francisco Broutin, Curator ad lites of the minor heirs of the deceased Don Pablo Lacou Dubourg, in answer to the Plaintiff's petition declares: That as evidenced by the act of sale presented, said Plaintiff must pay to the succession of said deceased the sum of two thousand two hundred pesos within the first five days of the month of October of the year 1785. Deducting this sum from the three thousand five hundred fifty pesos, which Defendant owes to Plaintiff, there will remain a balance of one thousand three hundred pesos, which sum will be paid as specified in the documents presented by the Plaintiff.

On May 6, 1786, the Plaintiff was paid the balance of his debt by Don Pedro Bertonier, Testamentary Executor and in charge of the properties left by said deceased, Don Pedro Lacou Dubourg.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 15 pesos and three reales.

Doc. #931
Box 42

File #3296)	CASE OF
March 10, 1784.)	
Judge: Francisco)	DON JUAN SURIRE
Maria de Reggio.)	VS
Court Clerk:)	THE SUCCESSION OF
Fernando Rodri-)	DON PABLO LACOU
guez.)	DUBOURG.
PP. 1 to 14.)	
French & Spanish)	

Plaintiff petitions the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented the Defendant is indebted to petitioner the sum of two thousand nine hundred seventy-six pounds, seventeen sueldos and six dineros; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court that said sum be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the properties of the deceased, Don Pablo Lacou Dubourg.

On March 10, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of the Plaintiff's petition to the curator of the minor heirs of the deceased.

Don Francisco Broutin, Curator ad-lites of the minor heirs of the deceased Don Pablo Lacou Dubourg, in answer to the Plaintiff's petition declared: That he approves of the Plaintiff being paid his claim from the proceeds of the sale of the properties of said deceased. This declaration was approved by Don Pedro Bertoniere, Attorney Testamentary Executor and in charge of the properties left by said deceased.

On May 14, 1784, the Court ordered the Defendant to pay the Plaintiff his claim.

The records show other proceedings instituted by several other creditors of the succession of said deceased.

(cont'd)

The Court ruled the succession to pay said creditors their claims after they proved their debts by presenting document duly signed by said deceased.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 37 pesos and three reales.

Doc. #932
Box 42

File #3509 March 21, 1784. Judge: Francisco Maria de Reggio. Court Clerk: Fernando Rodriguez. PP. 1 to 165. All in Spanish.	OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF DON SANTIAGO LEMELLE, INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL MADE OF THE PROPERTIES LEFT BY THE DECEASED.

In the City of New Orleans, on March 21, 1784, Don Francisco Maria de Reggio, Senior Justice of the Peace, was informed that Don Santiago Lemelle had died. In order to protect the estate of said deceased, Don Fernando Rodriguez, Court Clerk, was ordered to investigate his death and also to obtain the keys of the residence of the deceased.

On March 22, 1784, by decree of the Court, a copy of the deceased's last will and testament was added to the records of these proceedings.

On March 23, 1784, the Court ordered to forward a copy of the record of these proceedings to Don Francisco Blache, Testamentary Executor and in charge of the properties left by said deceased.

Don Francisco Blache, Testamentary Executor, and in charge of the properties left by the deceased Don Santiago Lemelle, petitions the Court to make inventory and appraisal of the properties left by the deceased, and to appoint Don Pedro Bertoniere, as attorney of the petitioner.

On March 24, 1784, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

On March 26, 1784, the Court by petition of Don Pedro Bertoniere, appointed Don Francisco Broutin and Don Phelipe Guinault as Attorneys for the heirs and legatees of said deceased Don Santiago Lemelle, respectively.

(cont'd)

Doc. #932
(cont'd)

On April 1, 1784, an inventory and appraisal was made of the properties left by said deceased, and were approved by the Court.

On Jan. 3, 1784, the properties of the deceased Don Santiago Lemelle, were sold at public auction.

On June 8, 1784, the partition of the properties left by the deceased Don Santiago Lemelle was made by Don Luis Liotau, Judicial Accountant.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 213 pesos.

Doc. No.933.
Box 42.

Case of
Don Alexo Reaud
versus
The Succession of Don Nicolas Pertui.

File #132
March 22, 1784.
Judge: Don Juan del Postigo y Balderrama.
Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo.
Pages 1 to 3.
Spanish and French.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the account duly presented, he sold to the deceased Don Nicolas Pertui a certain amount of flour valued at one hundred twelve pesos for which said deceased did not pay; therefore, the Plaintiff begs the Court to order the widow of said deceased, as trustee of his properties, to pay the sum claimed.

Doña Mariana Duroucher, widow of Don Nicolas Pertui, after having been notified of the preceding petition, declared before the Court that she did not have any objection against the payment of the sum claimed by the Plaintiff, wherefore she begged the Court to authorize said payment.

The Court granted the authorization solicited.

Doc. No. 934.
Box 42.

File #3288. March 29, 1784. Judge: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio. Court Clerk: Don Fernando Rodriguez. Pages 1 to 5. Spanish and French.	Case of Don Pedro Surget versus Margarita Voix(a free negress)

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the Defendant owes him since the year 1774 the sum of forty-three pesos for various pieces of cloth sold to the Defendant, and that although the Plaintiff on repeated occasions has requested the Defendant to pay said sum the Defendant has refused; wherefore the Plaintiff begs the Court to summon the Defendant and have her declare under oath whether she owes the sum claimed.

The Court granted the Plaintiff's prayer.

In compliance with the Court's order the Defendant appeared before the Court and declared under oath that it is true she owes the sum claimed by the Plaintiff.

Then, upon request from the Plaintiff, the Court issued a writ of execution against the person and properties of the Defendant for the sum claimed plus the costs of these proceedings.

Doc. No. 936.
Box 42.

File #3312. March 31, 1784. Judge: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio. Court Clerk: Don Fernando Rodriguez. Pages 1 to 13, and 1 to 12. Spanish and French.	THIS RECORD COMPRISES THREE SEPARATE PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON LORENZO WILTZ, AND PHYSICIANS DON LUIS BOIDORE AND DON JUAN SENAE, PARTNERS, AND PHYSICIAN DON ROBERTO DOW VERSUS THE SUCCESSION OF SANTIAGO LEMELLE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING THE PAYMENT OF VARIOUS SUMS DUE THEM BY THE DECEASED.

Plaintiff Don Lorenzo Wiltz petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the Defendants are indebted to petitioner for the sum of one hundred fourteen pesos and four reales for various works of carpentry and masonry performed in several houses of the deceased Don Santiago Lemelle.

Plaintiffs Don Luis Boidore and Don Juan Senae, partners, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the the account duly presented, the Defendants are indebted to petitioners for the sum of two hundred fifty-three pesos and four reales for professional services rendered and medicines furnished to the deceased Don Santiago Lemelle.

Plaintiff Don Roberto Dow petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the Defendants are indebted to petitioner for the sum of sixty-four pesos and six reales for professional services rendered and medicines furnished to the deceased Don Santiago Lemelle.

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All the Plaintiffs begged the Court to order Don Francisco Blache, testamentary executor and trustee of the properties of the deceased, to pay them their claims.

Said testamentary executor and Don Felipe Guinault, attorney for the heirs of the deceased, having been notified of the preceding claims, declared before the Court that they considered said claims just and correct and therefore did not have any objection against their payment.

In view of these declarations, the Court ordered the testamentary executor to pay said claims which he fulfilled, and the Plaintiffs issued the proper receipts.

Costs of these proceedings amounted to 34 pesos and 7 reales.

Doc. No. 937.
Box 42.

Case of
Don Antonio Luis Le Blanc
versus
Don Jose Ducros.

File #116.
Apr. 14, 1784.
Judge: Don Estevan Miro.
Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo.
This document is numbered from page 91 to 197.
Spanish and French.

Plaintiff instituted proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Defendant to release the inheritance of his wife and brothers-in-law.

This record is incomplete.

On the cover there is a notation stating that there are ninety sheets missing and it starts with a petition filed by the Plaintiff on behalf of his wife, Luisa Gauvin, and his brothers-in-law, petitioning the Court to order that the records of the Testamentary of the deceased Don Juan Bautista Gauvain, his wife's father, consisting of 50 sheets, be appended to these proceedings so that they may serve as evidence for his claim. The Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

After additional evidenced was produced by the Plaintiff, among which was a letter of payment signed by the Defendant at the time Defendant was Curator ad bona of the Plaintiff's wife, wherein said Defendant declared having received from Don Francisco Cheval the sum of one thousand four hundred eleven pesos, belonging to said Plaintiff's wife, and an act of sale by which said Defendant sold to Don Jose Chalona a certain slave also belonging to the Plaintiff's wife, the Court rendered judgement assigning to the Plaintiff's wife the sum of one thousand seven hundred sisty-six pesos left by her mother, and the remaining six hundred fifty pesos and three reales to the other heirs, and

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ordering both parties to pay the costs of these proceedings which amouted to one hundrend twenty-two pesos and four reales.

Doc. #938.
Box 42.

File #3290.
April 15, 1784.
Judge: Francisco Maria de Reggio.
Court Clerk: Fernando Rodriguez.
PP. 1 to 5.
French and Spanish.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON PEDRO SURGET, FOR THE PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATING THE PROPERTIES LEFT BY ONE DECEASED NAMED GRIEUMARD, WITH WHOM HE HAD A PARTNERSHIP.

Don Pedro Surget, petitions the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented, the petitioner had made a partnership with the firm of Mr. Dumas and Grieunard, merchants of French Santo Domingo, and that the funds of said Grieunard are in possession of one named Mr. Cavelier, wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that said funds remain in possession of said Mr. Cavelier until petitioner settles all his accounts with the succession of said deceased, and at the same time petitioner begs the Court to allow him to make an investigation of the properties left by said deceased, and also to handle the commercial transaction of said firm which at the present time are handled by Don Miguel Fortier and Don Alexo Reaud by reason that said firm was dissolved in consequence of the death of said Grieunard.

On April 15, 1784, the Court ordered to forward a copy of petitioner's petition to Don Miguel Fortier and Don Alexo Reaud; and in reference to Mr. Cavalier the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

Don Miguel Fortier and Don Alexo Reaud, residents and merchants of this City, answering the Plaintiff's petition, alleging, that more than two years have elapsed since they do not have any commercial transactions with said firm of Mr. Dumas and Grieunard, and that they have sent to the Guarico, all the funds they had in their

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possession belonging to said firm with the exception of several promissory notes and debts from insolvent persons which they still hold and which they are willing to deliver to said Don Pedro Surget; wherefore, they petition the Court to order whatever may be convenient.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of the case is unknown.

Doc. No. 939.
Box 42.

File #115.
April 17, 1784.
Pages 1 to 2.
All in Spanish.

Copy of an official letter sent by Don Martin Navarro, Intendant General of the Province of Louisiana, in reply to a letter of requisition sent to him by Don Francisco Maria De Reggio, Justice of the Peace of New Orleans and Royal Ensign, in order to be delivered the person of Don Guillermo Dupare, second captain of His majesty's brigantine "Galveston", for having manifested to said Don Francisco Maria De Reggio that he could not obey his orders inasmuch as he did not have any jurisdiction over said captain.

In his reply to said letter of requisition, Don Martin Navarro informs Don Francisco Maria De Reggio that he is aware of the fact that such requisition was made with the intention of justifying the offence inflicted upon his office when said Don Francisco Maria De Reggio issued a warrant for the arrest of said Captain thus trying to take charge of a case which was not in his jurisdiction and that he had found that said captain had not committed any crime, but simply had manifested to said Don Francisco Maria De Reggio that he could not submit himself to be tried before him inasmuch as he was not the competent judge(document does not state the crime for which said captain was to be tried); that he would deliver said captain and place the matter in the knowledge of His Majesty whom he would beg to order that he be given an apology for the offence inflicted upon his office; he ends said reply by requesting Don Francisco Maria De Reggio to cease in the knowledge of this case and to forward to him any proceedings that may have been instituted in this respect.

Doc. #941.
Box 42.

File (None)
All Spanish.
April 20, 1784.
Judge: Don Estevan Miro.
Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo.

Don Pablo Paulis Palermo, and Don Juan Domingo Deresola, petitioned the Court to dismiss the case before the Court as petitioners have come to a compromise. Therefore petitioners beg the Court to order the judicial appraisers to submit the costs of these proceedings as petitioners are willing to pay for said costs.

The record appears to be incomplete.

Doc. #942
Box 42

File #135 April 22, 1784. P. from 1 to 3. Spanish and French. Judge: Military Councellor, Juan del Postigo. Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo.	Case of DON ALEXANDRO BAURÉ VS THE SUCCESSION DON NICOLAS PERTUIT.

The Plaintiff, a merchant of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the past due promissory note duly presented, the deceased Don Nicolas Pertuit owed petitioner the sum of 500 pesos. Wherefore, the petitioner begs the Court to order Doña Mariana Durocher, widow and executrix of the estate of said deceased to pay said claim out of the proceeds of the estate left by said deceased.

On Jan. 27, 1785, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of the Plaintiff's petition to Doña Mariana Durocher, widow of Don Nicolas Pertuit.

The Defendant answered the Plaintiff's petition, admitting the Plaintiff's allegations. Therefore, the Defendant begged the Court to authorize the payment of the Plaintiff's claim from the estate of Defendant's deceased husband.

The Court granted the Defendant's petition and ordered the Defendant to pay the Plaintiff's claim of 500 pesos.

Doc. #943 SECOND FILE
Box 42

File #3286 April 23, 1784 P. 1 to 16. All in Spanish Judge: Francisco Maria de Reggio. Court Clerk: Fernando Rodriguez.	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON ESTEVAN ROQUINY VERSUS THE SUCCESSION OF DON PABLO LACOUR DOUBURG.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the past due promissory note presented the deceased Don Pablo Lacour Douburg, was indebted to petitioner in the sum of 115 pesos and that the said deceased died while this case was in litigation. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendants to pay the sum claimed plus interest and costs.

On April 23, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to compare the signature at the foot of the promissory note presented by the Plaintiff and to certify it as authentic.

On April 24, 1784, the Court Clerk, after comparing the signature on the promissory note presented with those on his files of the deceased Don Pablo Lacour Douburg, the Court Clerk certified that the signature on said promissory note was authentic.

On April 26, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to furnish a copy of the above proceedings to Don Francisco Broutin, curator ad lites of the minor heirs of the deceased Don Pablo Lacour Douburg and Don Pedro Bertoniere, Testamentary Executor and administrator of the estate of Don Pablo Lacour Douburg.

The Defendant Don Francisco Broutin, curator ad lites of the minor heirs of the deceased Douburg petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note presented by the Plaintiff, that there is no sufficient grounds to entitle the Plaintiff to claim said sum before other creditors. Therefore, pe-

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titioner begs the Court to order the payment of said claim with the other creditors.

Then Don Pedro Bertoniere, Testamentary Executor and administrator of the estate of the deceased Douburg, petitioned the Court, alleging that the petition made by the curator ad lites of the minor of the deceased Douburg, appears just. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that the Plaintiff's claim be paid with the other creditors.

On August 4th, 1784, the Court ordered the Plaintiff to submit his evidence to prove his allegations.

On August 7th, 1784, the records show that the Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that the sum of 115 pesos petitioner claims, arises for the blacksmith work, the petitioner rendered to the deceased Douburg; therefore, petitioner begs the Court to accept witnesses to verify said allegation. The Court granted the Plaintiff's petition the witness's submitted their statements under oath. The Court ordered the Defendant to pay the sum claimed of 115 pesos to the Plaintiff with preference to other creditors, specifying that the debt is classified as that of personal work.

These proceedings amounted to 20 pesos 6 reales.

Doc. #944
Box 42.

Case of
Captain Pedro Villeur
versus
Don Louis Chamard.

File #3308.
April 26, 1784.
Pages 1 to 6.
Spanish and French.
Judge: Francisco Ma. de Reggio.
Court Clerk: Fernando Rodriguez.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note presented, the Defendant bought and received 50 pesos of gun powder from petitioner, and that petitioner has demanded the Defendant to pay said sum and that he has refused to comply with the payment of said sum. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to appear in Court and declare under oath if he owes the sum claimed.

On April 6, 1784, Judge Francisco Ma. de Reggio, granted the Plaintiff's petition.

On the same day the Defendant under oath, declared that the signature attached to the promissory note presented by the Plaintiff was his, and that it is true that he bought 100 lbs. of gun powder, which was sold to him by Guillermo Marre, who told him that the said powder belonged to a certain sea Captain, and that he had no obligation, because the gun powder delivered to him was not the kind originally bought, and that the condition of said powder was not fit for use.

Then Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the declaration given by the Defendant, said Defendant is indebted to petitioner the sum of 50 pesos. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution in order to seize the properties of the Defendant to satisfy said claim, plus interest and costs of these proceed-

ings.

On April 28, 1784, the Court ordered a writ of execution to be issued in favor of the Plaintiff for the amount of fifty pesos, plus the costs of this proceedings.

File #3303.
Apr. 1784.
P. From 1 to 19.
All in Spanish.
Judge: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio.
Court Clerk: Fernando Rodriguez.

Doc. #940.
Box 42.

Case of
Dona Helina Tousin
versus
The Succession of Don Pablo Lacour Dubourg.

The Plaintiff, a resident of this City petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the succession of the deceased Don Juan Lacou Dubourg is indebted to petitioners the sum of 172 pesos. Therefore petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant that from the estate left by the deceased Don Juan Lacou Dubourg to satisfy said debt.

Then Don Francisco Broutin, Curator Ad lites for the minor sons of the deceased Don Pablo Lacou Dubourg, answered the Plaintiff's petition, alleging that the promissory note, presented was not signed and acknowledge by said deceased. Therefore petitioners begs the Court to order the payment of said sum from the appartion that will be made with the other creditors.

Then the Court, ordered the Court Clerk to present the records in order to be examined, and after they were examined the Court ordered the succession of said deceased to pay the Plaintiff, the sum of 172 pesos from the proceeds of said estate.

The record shows that on June 16th, 1784, the Plaintiff appeared before the office of the Court Clerk, and received the sum of 172 pesos from Don Pedro Bertoniere, testamentary Executor in charge of the estate left by the deceased Don Pablo Lacou Dubourg.

On the same day, Don Luis Lioutau judicial appraiser, submitted the itemized statement of the court cost of these proceedings which amounted to 22 pesos 3 1/2 reales.

Doc. No. 945.
Box 42.

No File Number May 12, 1784. Judge: Don Estevan Boré. Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo. This document begins on page 44 and ends on page 66.	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON FRANCISCO LANDREAUX, A RESIDENT OF NEW ORLEANS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING HIS SHARE OF THE PROPERTIES LEFT BY HIS DECEASED FATHER AND MOTHER.

Don Francisco Landreaux, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that he desires to obtain his share of the properties left by his deceased father and mother; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order that said properties be announced for sale as prescribed by law and after this is done to order that said properties, consisting of four houses and two slaves, be sold at public auction, to be paid in the term of one year, requesting a bond from the purchasers. The petitioner further begs the Court to order that after the sale of said properties has been made, Don Pedro Jourdan, trustee of said properties and tutor of all the heirs, render and account and sworn statement of said properties so as to be able to proceed to the partition of them among the co-heirs, in accordance with law.

The Court ordered that Don Pedro Jourdan, testamentary executor and trustee of the properties left by the deceased father of the petitioner and tutor ad bona of his minor heirs, and Don Francisco Broutin, curator ad lites of said minor heirs, be notified of the preceding petition.

Said Don Pedro Jourdan declared before the Court that he approves the petition of Don Francisco Landreaux and therefore consented to the sale of the aforementioned properties. Don Francisco Broutin, then requested the Court to

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order, before consenting to the sale requested by the petitioner, that said petitioner prove with his baptismal certificate that he is of legal age.

The Court granted Don Francisco Broutin's petition, and the petitioner Don Francisco Landreaux declared before the Court that he had attained his legal age when he contracted matrimony, as prescribed by the Holy Church.

Don Francisco Broutin then consented to the proposed sale, but petitioned the Court to order that a new appraisal of the properties of the deceased be made inasmuch as the value of said properties had considerably increased since they were last appraised, eight years before.

The Court granted Don Francisco Broutin's petition and the appraisal of said properties was made by Don Josef Adrian de la Plaza and Don Andres Wackernie, appraisers appointed by Don Francisco Broutin and by Don Francisco Landreaux.

Then, upon the petition of Don Francisco Broutin, the Court ordered the sale of the properties in question.

The record ends with the public auction of one of the houses of the deceased to Don Martin Braquier, for the sum of one thousand three hundred forty-three pesos.

Doc. #946
Box 42

File #2 May 12, 1784. P. from 1 to 7. All in Spanish. Judge: Don Bernardo Otero. Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo.	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON JOSE DIAZ, OWNER OF THE BRIGANTINE NAMED "DON QUIXOTE" FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVING THAT THE REPAIRS MADE ON SAID VESSEL WERE NOT SATISFACTORY.

The Petitioner, Don Jose Diaz, owner of the Brigantine named "Don Quixote", petitioned the Court, alleging that the repairs made on said Brigantine by Pedro Visoso, ship carpenter, are not satisfactory, and that he paid to said Visoso, the sum of 4,000 for said repairs, and that when said Brigantine went to sea, it started to leak from several places, as petitioner will prove by the witnesses that he will present. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to go with experts to said brigantine and inspect said repairs, and once said inspection is made, to authorize petitioner to employ a person to go over said repairs and to make said Visoso pay for all the expenses caused.

On May 12, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of this petition to the Counsellor, Don Juan del Postigo, so that said Counsellor may advise the Court.

Then the petitioner, Don Jose Diaz, appeared before the office of the Court Clerk, and presented as his witnesses, Don Matias Alpuente, Captain of said brigantine, Don Jose Soler, Antonio Fernandez, Antonio Armario, Joaquin Gonzalez, Feliz Martinez, and Roque Lagos, and after said witnesses were duly sworn according to law, they declared that petitioner Don Jose Diaz has alleged the truth, and they did not have any objection in giving their testimonies.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of this case is not known.

Doc. #947
Box 42

File #38 May 12, 1784. Judge: Francisco Maria de Reggio. Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo. PP. 1 to 14. All in Spanish.	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON PEDRO GREGORIO SESOURNE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A PERMIT TO SELL CERTAIN MERCHANDISE OF HIS OWNERSHIP.

Don Pedro Gregorio Sesourne, a resident and merchant of this City petitions the Court, alleging that petitioner wishes to sell certain merchandise of his ownership stored in the warehouses of Don Bernardo Otero; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant him a permit to sell said merchandise and to order the Court Clerk to witness said sale.

On May 12, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

On May 24, 1784, in the presence of the Court Clerk, the merchandise in question was sold at public auction. The Court on May 26, 1784, approved said sale.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Doc. #948
Box 42

File #3306)
May 17, 1784.)
P. 1 to 4.)
All in Spanish.)
Judge: Jose)
Maria de Reggio)
Court Clerk:)
Fernando Rodri-)
guez.)

CASE OF

DOÑA FRANCISCA VOISIN
VS
JUAN LUQUE.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory notes duly presented the Defendant is indebted to petitioner the sum of 173 pesos, and that Defendant has refused to satisfy said debt on demand. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to declare under oath if he owes petitioner said sum of 173 pesos.

On May 17, 1784, the Court ordered the Defendant to declare under oath if the signature at the foot of the promissory notes presented by the Plaintiff is his. On the same day, the Defendant appeared before the Court Clerk, and declared under oath that it is true that he is indebted to the Plaintiff the sum claimed, but that he has given to the Plaintiff 50 jars of bear lard and that he has in his possession for payment to Plaintiff, a promissory note from Madam Villier, but does not known the amount of said note.

The Plaintiff, then petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the declaration made by the Defendant, wherein he acknowledges owing the sum claimed, and that as all of the Defendant's properties have been seized by other creditors. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that her claim be satisfied with the claims of the other creditors.

On the 19th of May, the Court ordered a copy of the Plaintiff's petition be forwarded to the Defendant.

This record is incomplete and the outcome of this case is not known.

Doc. No. 949.
Box 42.

File #3301. May 19, 1784. Judge: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio. Court Clerk: Don Fernando Rodriguez. Pages 1 to 2. All in Spanish.	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON JUAN LUIS TRAUFLEAU IN ORDER TO SECURE FROM DON SANTIAGO CHAPRON A STATEMENT OF THE PROPERTIES THAT HE HAS IN HIS POSSESSION BELONGING TO HIS INHERITANCE.

Don Juan Luis Traufleau petitioned the Court, alleging that the Court has ordered that the Defendant be notified of the petitioner's request in regard to securing from Defendant a statement of the properties inherited by the petitioner and that it has not been possible to notify the Defendant as Defendant resides about six leauges from the City, wherefore petitioner begs the Court to issue a summons of the Defendant, in order that the Defendant appear in Court to be notified of the petitioner's preceding petition.

The Court granted the plaintiff's petition and the Defendant was summoned.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of this case is not known.

Doc. #950
Box 42

File #121 May 24, 1784. Judge: Pedro Piernas. Court Clerk: Andres Almonaster y Rojas. PP. 1 to 96. All in Spanish.	CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON ANTONIO MARSNILLON VERSUS DON JOSEF DORQUINE.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant broke into the petitioner's residence and attempted to kill petitioner, as evidenced by the testimony of several negro slaves and members of petitioner's family, who witnessed said attempt; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit information regarding the case from witnesses that petitioner will present, and if this information is satisfactory, to order the arrest of the Defendant and to seize his properties together with other persons that may result as accomplices.

On Jan. 25, 1780, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

On the same day, several witnesses declared before the Court, that the allegations made by the Plaintiff in his petition are true.

On Jan. 28, 1780, the Court, in view of information submitted by the Plaintiff, ordered the arrest of the Defendant and to seize all his properties.

On Jan. 29, 1780, the Defendant was arrested and on Jan. 30, 1780, all his properties were seized.

On Feb. 3, 1780, the Defendant was questioned by the Court, and said Defendant refused to declare anything pertaining

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to the case.

On Feb. 6, 1780, the Court was informed that the Defendant had escaped from jail and the Court ordered to investigate the case with the jail keeper.

On March 13, 1780, the Defendant again was arrested.

On March 16, 1780, the Defendant denied all the allegations made by the Plaintiff in his petition, and further declared that he went to the residence of the Plaintiff (his father-in-law) not with the intention to kill Plaintiff, but to make peace with his wife (daughter of the Plaintiff) with whom he had family troubles.

On Jan. 16, 1782, the Court, in view that the Defendant could not prove his allegations, sentenced him to serve six years in jail and to pay the cost of these proceedings.

The Court then removed the mortgage on Defendant's properties.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 133 pesos and 4 reales.

Doc. #951
Box 42

File #69)
May 25th, 1784.)
P. from 1 to 13)
All in Spanish.)
Judge: Don)
Francisco Maria)
de Reggio.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)

CASE OF

DON ROBERTO JONES
VS
ANA CHAREL (FREE
MULATTO)

The Plaintiff, a merchant of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the document presented the Defendant is indebted to petitioner the sum of 122 pesos. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the personal properties of the Defendant, to satisfy said debt plus interest and costs.

On May 25th, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to issue a writ of execution in order to seize the properties of the Defendant to satisfy said debt.

On the same day, Don Nicolas Fromatin, Chief Constable, appeared before the Court Clerk and stated; that in compliance with the preceding decree, he went to the house of the Defendant to request the Defendant to pay to the Plaintiff the amount claimed of 122 pesos, but the Defendant had left the City, and that he therefore seized one of Defendant's slave named Francisca, and placed said slave in the public jail.

Then the Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that in order to proceed with the sale of Defendant's slave to satisfy the sum claimed, the petitioner appoints as his appraiser one Don Jose Adrian de la Plazo, and to order the Defendant to appoint an appraiser on her part.

On May 28th, 1784, the Court Clerk, accompanied by Don Josef Adrian de la Plazo, public appraiser, went to the Royal Jail

(cont'd)

Doc. #951
Box 42

File #69)
May 25th, 1784.)
P. from 1 to 13)
All in Spanish.)
Judge: Don)
Francisco Maria)
de Reggio.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)

CASE OF

DON ROBERTO JONES
VS
ANA CHAREL (FREE
MULATTO)

The Plaintiff, a merchant of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the document presented the Defendant is indebted to petitioner the sum of 122 pesos. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the personal properties of the Defendant, to satisfy said debt plus interest and costs.

On May 25th, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to issue a writ of execution in order to seize the properties of the Defendant to satisfy said debt.

On the same day, Don Nicolas Fromatin, Chief Constable, appeared before the Court Clerk and stated; that in compliance with the preceding decree, he went to the house of the Defendant to request the Defendant to pay to the Plaintiff the amount claimed of 122 pesos, but the Defendant had left the City, and that he therefore seized one of Defendant's slave named Francisca, and placed said slave in the public jail.

Then the Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that in order to proceed with the sale of Defendant's slave to satisfy the sum claimed, the petitioner appoints as his appraiser one Don Jose Adrian de la Plazo, and to order the Defendant to appoint an appraiser on her part.

On May 28th, 1784, the Court Clerk, accompanied by Don Josef Adrian de la Plazo, public appraiser, went to the Royal Jail

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of this City, and after having examined said slave carefully, they appraised said slave for 300 pesos.

Then the Plaintiff petitioned the Court to sell said slave at public auction, and from the proceeds of the sale of said slave, to satisfy petitioner's claim of 122 pesos.

On May 29th, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to have said negress slave sold at public auction.

Then the Defendant petitioned the Court, alleging that petitioner will pay the amount claimed by the Plaintiff. Therefore, the petitioner begs the Court to order said slave to be released from jail and to order the Court Clerk to estimate the costs of these proceedings.

The Court Clerk submitted the itemized statement of the Court costs, which amounted to 21 pesos and 5 reales.

Doc. #952
Box 42

File #126 June 2, 1784. PP. 1 to 23. All in Spanish. Judge: Don Pedro Piernas. Court Clerk: Andres Almonaster.	OFFICIAL CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED AGAINST DON JUAN JOSE DORQUINY FOR HAVING ESCAPED FROM THE PUBLIC JAIL.

The record shows that on Feb. 6th, 1784, the Governor was informed of the escape of the prisoner, Don Juan Jose Dorquiny, from the public jail. On this information the Governor ordered the immediate arrest of said prisoner and the investigation of his escape.

In compliance with the preceding decree, Don Francisco Muñoz, the jail keeper testified that he believes that said prisoner must have escaped by scaling the walk of his cell at dawn, as said prisoner was in his cell when he made his last inspection. The record shows that the Military Councellor Don Juan del Postigo went to the public jail and found that the said jail keeper's testimony was in conflict with the evidence found after having inspected said public jail, as said evidence indicate that said prisoner must have escaped from said jail with the acknowledge and consent of the jail keeper or the sentry on guard named Josef Sorrilla.

Don Josef Sorrilla, Corporal of Militia, under oath testified that when he made his last inspection said prisoner was in his cell and that he then went to sleep in the rear of the jail where he lives with his wife, and tha he does not know anything about said prisoner's escape.

The record shows that several other persons were questioned in connection to th escape of said prisoner and their testimonies dis closed that no accessory was implicated in the crime.

(cont'd)

Upon the report submitted by Don Juan del Postigo, Military Chancellor, the Court ordered the immediate arrest of Josef Sorrilla and Francisco Muñoz, and that their properties be seized, and that said persons be held in custody to await further investigation of the escape of said prisoner.

The record shows that said prisoner was captured and incarcerated, and that the Governor then ordered the immediate release of Josef Sorrilla and Francisco Muñoz as the evidence found proved that they were not accessories to the crime.

Doc. #953
Box 42

File #118 June 4, 1784. P. from 1 to 86 All in Spanish. Judge: The Intendant General Don Martin Navarro. Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo.	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON ALEXANDRO LAFON, CAPTAIN OF THE FRIGATE NAMED "SAN PEDRO" IN ORDER TO PROVE THAT THE DAMAGES AND LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE SAID VESSEL AND ITS CARGO WERE NOT CAUSED BY HIS NEGLIGENCE, BUT DUE TO THE ELEMENTS OVER WHICH HE HAD NO CONTROL.

Don Alexandro Lafon, Captain of the Frigate named "San Pedro" petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by petitioner's declaration said vessel and its cargo suffered great damages, when said vessel ran aground while entering this port, due to bad weather. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to receive the Testimony from the witnesses, in order to prove that the petitioner was not negligant as master of said vessel, and to appoint a commission composed of the Court Clerk, two ship captains, two master ship carpenters, and two prominent business men of this City to examine and investigate the damages suffered by said vessel and its cargo.

On June 5th, 1784, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer and appointing Don Rafael Perdomo the present Court Clerk, Don Antonio Santana, and Don Francisco Mayrone, merchants of this City, Don Juan Lacoste and Don Pedro Aubry, ship captains and Don Pedro Visoso and Don Francisco Angelin, master ship carpenters to examine and investigate the damages suffered by said vessel and its cargo.

On June 7th, 1784, the Court Clerk accompanied by Don Antonio Santana, Don Francisco Mayrone, Don Juan Lacoste, Don Pedro Aubry, Don Pedro Visoso and Don Francisco Angelin, went to the vessel in question to make the examination as solicited by the petitioner, and found some of the cargo missing.

(cont'd)

The petitioner presented before the Court several witnesses, who under oath declared that the allegations made by the petitioner in his petition are true.

The record shows that the petitioner was released of all the responsibility of the damages suffered by the vessel in question and its cargo.

In due course of time the damaged cargo of said vessel was sold at public auction as ordered by the Court.

The cost of this proceedings amounted to 95 pesos and 3 reales.

Doc. No. 954.
Box 42.

File #3293.
June 9, 1784.
Judge: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio.
Court Clerk: Don Fernando Rodriguez.
Pages 1 to 8.
All in Spanish.

Case of
Alexo Pery, Thomas Saùlet, as husband of Maria Theresa Pery, Valentino Saulet, as husband of Maria Francisca Pery, Maria Celesta Pery, widow of Dn Pablo Lacou Dubourg and Helena Pery
versus
The Succession of Don Pablo Lacou Dubourg.

The Plaintiffs petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented, the Defendants owe them the sum of one thousand forty-four pesos as follows: One thousand five hundred pesos, value of a certain house sold to the deceased Don Pablo Lacou Dubourg and which house was mortgaged by the deceased to the Plaintiffs as security for the payment of the aforementioned sum, and the sum of two hundred forty-four pesos which said deceased declared in his testament to owe to the Plaintiffs; wherefore the Plaintiffs beg the Court to order the trustee of the properties of the deceased to pay the sum claimed, in view of the fact that their claim is priviledged.

Don Francisco Broutin, curator ad lites of the minor heirs of the deceased Don Pablo Lacou Dubourg, after having been notified of the preceding petition as ordered by the Court, declared that in view of the fact that the claim of the Plaintiffs was priviledged and should be paid in preference to the claims of any other creditor, he therefore consented to the payment of said claim, which payment is to be made from the proceeds of the sale of the properties left by the deceased.

The Court then ordered the payment solicited

(cont'd)

by the Plaintiffs, which order was carried out by Don Pedro Bertoniere, trustee of the funds belonging to the Succession of the deceased, and the Plaintiffs issued the corresponding receipt.

Doc. #955
Box 42

File #34
June 11, 1784.
Judge: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio
Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo
All in Spanish
20 pages.

CASE OF

DON JOSEF DIAZ
VS
DON FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ.

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant is indebted to petitioner the sum of 569 pesos, as evidence by the promissory note duly presented. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to declare under oath if the signature at the foot of said promissory note presented is his and if he owes the sum claimed.

The Court on June 11, 1784, ordered as petitioned by the Plaintiff.

On June 12, 1784, the Defendant appeared before the Court Clerk and declared under oath that it is true that he is indebted to the Plaintiff the sum claimed and that the signature at the foot of the promissory note presented by the Plaintiff is his.

Then the Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant after having made his declaration, paid on account 46 pesos, and as evidenced by the Defendant's declaration, wherein Defendant acknowledged owing the sum claimed. Wherefore the petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution in order to seize the properties of the Defendant to satisfy the balance due of 523 pesos.

On July 3, 1784, the Court ordered the Defendant to pay the Plaintiff the sum claimed of 523 pesos, within three days.

Then the Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant has failed to comply with the payment of said claim as ordered by the Court. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution in order to seize the properties of the Defendant to satisfy the sum claimed.

(cont'd)

Doc. #955
Box 42

On July 13, 1784, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition and ordered a writ of execution to be issued against the properties of the Defendant to satisfy the sum claimed plus interest and costs.

The record shows that Don Nicolas Fromatin, Chief Constable, appeared before the Court Clerk and declared under oath that he had gone to the house of the Defendant and ordered him to pay to the Plaintiff the sum claimed, and that Defendant refused and that not finding any property to seize, the declarer leveled the writ of execution on the house and garden of the Defendant.

The Plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging that as the house and garden of the Defendant were seized to satisfy the sum claimed. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the public appraiser to appraise said property in order to proceed to sell said property at public auction to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court granted the Plaintiff's petition and ordered the Court Clerk to notify the public appraisers and also to order the Defendant to appoint an appraiser on his part.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of this case is not known.

Doc. No. 956.
Box 42.

Case of
Don Mauricio Rondineau
versus
Don Pedro Portal.

File #3285.
June 11, 1784.
Judge: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio.
Court Clerk: Don Fernando Rodriguez.
Pages 1 to 5.
Spanish and French.

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the Defendant owes him the sum of seventy-one pesos and seven and one half reales for two barrels of liquor and one barrel of coffee; wherefore Plaintiff begs the Court to summon the Defendant and have him declare under oath if he owes the sum claimed.

The Court granted the Plaintiff's petition and the Defendant, in compliance with the Courts decree, appeared and declared that it is true he owes the sum claimed by the Plaintiff.

In view of the preceding declaration and at the request of the Plaintiff, the Court issued a writ of execution against the Defendant for the sum claimed plus the costs of these proceedings.

File #62.
June 13, 1784.
Judge: Francisco Maria de Reggio.
Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo.
Pages 1 to 11.
All in Spanish.

Doc. No. 957.
Box 42.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON LORENZO WILTZ, A RESIDENT AND MERCHANT OF NEW ORLEANS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING AUTHORIZATION TO SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION HIS BRIGANTINE NAMED "EL INDIO".

Don Lorenzo Wiltz, a resident and merchant of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that he desires to sell at public auction his brigantine named "El Indio", wherefore petitioner begs the Court to grant the necessary authorization and to commission the Court Clerk to witness said sale.

The record shows that on June 3rd, 16th and 19th, 1784, the Court Clerk had made the three announcements as provided by law, and at the request of the petitioner, the Court fixed the 20th of June, 1784, as the day for the auction.

On the date fixed by the Court the public auction was made and the brigantine in question was sold to Don Tomas Poré for the sum of five thousand one hundred and one pesos.

Upon the request from the petitioner, the Court approved the said auction and ordered that an estimate of the costs of these proceedings be made, which amounted to 11 pesos and 4 reales.

Then Don Louis Foutan Beauregard petitioned the Court, alleging that inasmuch as Don Tomas Pore had sold to him the aforementioned brigantine by public deed drawn before the Court Clerk, he begs the Court to order said Court Clerk to give him a certified copy of these proceedings including his petition.

The Court granted said Don Luis Foutan Beauregard's petition.

Doc. #958
Box 42

File #958)
June 26, 1784)
PP. 1 to 9.)
English, French)
and Spanish.)
Judge: Gov.)
Estevan Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Fernando Rodri-)
guez.)

CASE OF

DON SANTIAGO ELLIOT
VS
DON SANTIAGO MATHER.

Plaintiff, as agent for Don Bird Bawker, a resident of West Moreland County, Virginia, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the power of Attorney granted by said principal, the petitioner is given the power to administrate the properties inherited by said principal from his deceased brothers, Don Thomas Bawker and Rafael Bawker, both former residents of Opelousas, and that as evidenced by the decree issued by Lieutenant Colonel Don Alexandro de Clouet, Commander of said post of Opelousas, said properties left by the deceased were forwarded to New Orleans and placed in care of the Defendant for safe keeping. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to surrender said properties in his possession and to give an account of his administration.

On August 5, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of the Plaintiff's petition to the Defendant.

The Plaintiff then petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the power of attorney presented petitioner's principal does not authorize petitioner to sell the properties inherited from his brothers Don Thomas and Rafael Bawker, and that in order to settle the accounts of the Successions and to forward to said principal the proceeds of said properties the petitioner must sell said properties. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to authorize him to sell said properties.

On November 10th, 1784, Gov. Miro, in view of the petitioner's principal did

(cont'd)

not authorize said petitioner to sell the properties that said principal inherited from his deceased brothers and that as it is necessary to sell said properties in order to settle the accounts of the Successions, the Governor authorized the petitioner to sell said properties, as petitioned.

This record appears to be incomplete and the outcome of the case is not known.

DOCUMENT NO. 959
BOX #42

File #138 June 30, 1784 Judge: Francisco Maria de Reggio Nicolas Forstall C.C.: Rafael Perdomo PP. 1/136 Spanish & French	SUCCESSION OF JUAN SANTIAGO LLORENS (ALIAS) TARASCON. INVENTORY, APPRAISAL AND PARTITION OF THE ESTATE AMONG THE LEGAL HEIRS.

The Court of Don Francisco Maria de Reggio institutes proceedings in order to discover the heirs and properties left by deceased Santiago Llorens (alias) Tarascon, who died on June 30, 1784. The Court orders the Clerk of Court to ascertain the death of Santiago Llorens (alias) Tarascon.

(Signed) Fco. Maria de Reggio.

The Clerk reports to the Court that having received the keys in the house of said deceased given to him by the widow Dona Maria Louise Baudin, he has seen the corpse of the deceased laying on the floor of his bedroom, apparently dead.

(Signed) R. Perdomo.

The Clerk of Court informs the Court of the existence of a will made by said deceased, therefore the Court ordered that the said will be brought and opened in court, in the presence of the widow, Dona Maria Louisa Baudin. The said will then discloses that the deceased, a resident of New Orleans, was a legitimate son of Santiago Llorens, a native of St. Didier, Avignon; and of Dona Maria Aubril, a resident of Burgundy, France. Said

DOC. NO. 959
BOX #42
(Cont'd.)

deceased was married to Dona Maria Louise Baudin for 24 years, had three children: Francisca, married to Juan Luis Hallard; Pelagia of 19 years of age, and Santiago Bautista of about 7 years. Deceased leaves three plantations, houses, negro slaves, some active bills and cash money belonging to his wife's dowry, amounting to 700 pesos.

He bequests some money to the hospitals, and also 800 pesos to his grandchildren, said amount is deducted from the third part of his properties belonging to him. He also states that after his burial he wishes to grant freedom to his two slaves, and appoints as testamentary executrix of his estate his wife, Maria Louise Baudin. She therefore petitions the Court for the purpose of asking the Court to order the inventory and appraisal of said estate.

(Signed) Marie Louise Baudin

The Court appoints curator ad-litem for the minors of the deceased. Don Francisco Broutin, who presents the bond required by law, acting as bondsman Don Francisco Carcaser. The Court consequently takes cognizance of said bond and confirms Broutin's appointment.

(Signed) Carcaser-Baudin-
De Reggio.

Margarita (negress) and Adelaida (mulatress) through the Public Attorney petitions the Court, alleging that the 14th clause of the will of their deceased Master, Don Santiago Llorens, states that their freedom is to be granted as soon as his burial has been executed, and they beg the Court to order their freedom.

DOC. NO. 959
BOX #42
(Cont'd.)

(Signed) A. Mendez.

The Court grants their petition, and orders Dona Maria Luisa Baudin to attend to the matter and sets the tenth day of July for the inventory and appraisal of the estate of the deceased. On said date, before the Judge, Francisco Maria de Reggio, the curator ad litem, Don Francisco Broutin, two public appraisers and Dona Maria Luisa Baudin the inventory and appraisal of the said estate was made.

Said appraisal brings a total amount of 11,750 pesos, and this sum is kept under the custody of the widow Dona Maria Luisa Baudin.

Later it was found that a house located in Bourbon Street between the properties of M. Blanche and Masicot belonged to the deceased and was appraised for the amount of 2,000 pesos. Another house located in St. Philip and Burgundy Streets was appraised for the sum of 3,200 pesos. Total amount was placed under the custody of said widow. The inventory and appraisal is approved by the Court and the interested parties.

The Court appoints as a defense attorney of the widow, Dona Maria Luisa Baudin, Don Pedro Bertoniere. The widow, through her agent, petitions the Court for the purpose of obtaining the adjudication of all the estate for the price of its appraisal. Don Francisco Broutin objects to such a claim, alleging that said adjudication may cause losses to the minors, and begs the Court to order the public sale of said properties, where he expects to obtain a substantial benefit from the sale of said estate by asking a higher price. Don

DOC. NO. 959
BOX #42
(Cont'd.)

Pedro Bertoniere, attorney for said widow, declares that the contention made by the curator ad-litem is not favorable to the interest of the minors, alleging that if such a public sale should be carried out that the items have to be sold in long terms and that during that delay the said widow could not support the minors as there are no other means of support besides the products of the plantations.

(Signed) Pedro Bertoniere

The Court requests the records of the proceedings to make a decision, and awards the said adjudication of the estate for the price of its appraisal to the widow Maria Luisa Baudin, holding her responsible for her children's share. The curator ad-litem, Don Francisco Broutin, begs the Court to order said Maria Luisa Baudin to present a sworn account of all properties of the deceased in order to proceed with the partition of the estate among the corresponding heirs. The widow, Maria Luisa Baudin, by order of the Court presents an itemized account with credit and debit which were formulated by Don Pedro Bertoniere. The credit amounted to 24,221 pesos and the debit to 23,879 pesos. The Court approves the said accounts and orders same to be examined by the legal heirs. Francisco Broutin resigns his appointment of curator ad-litem, alleging that the succession has already been settled, and that the resignation he makes is in favor of Don Antonio Mendez. The Court accepts his resignation.

(Signed) Francisco Broutin.

The widow, Dona Maria Luisa Baudin, at this time presents her marriage contract in order to separate her dowry rights from the total estate.

DOC. NO. 959
BOX #42
(Cont'd.)

This marriage contract discloses that Jacques Llorens was a legitimate son of Jacques Llorens, Sr., and Dame Maria Aubril of Mobile, and Dona Maria Luisa Baudin is a daughter of Francoise Paillet and Nicolas Baudin also from Mobile. It also discloses that said widow brought into marriage the sum of 2,000 livres and the husband brought 6,000 livres.

The Court takes cognizance of said presentation and Francisco Carcaser constitutes bondsman for Don Antonio Mendez, the newly appointed curator ad-litem of the minors of the deceased.

The Court confirms the said appointment.

(Signed) De Reggio.

Don Antonio Mendez petitions the Court for the purpose of having the Court to order the partition of the estate among the corresponding heirs, and also orders that judicial accountant, Don Luis Liotau, execute the said partition among the widow and her children. Luis Liotau, first appraised the costs of court, which amounted to 141 pesos, and were charged to the succession, then he executed the following partition:

The widow Dona Maria Luisa Baudin was entitled to half of the total estate or --------- 10,772 pesos.
Her daughter, Francisca, married to Laurain, was entitled to one-third of the remaining half of the total estate or ---------- 3,590 pesos.
The other daughter, Pelagia, was given the second third of the remaining half, or ---------- 3,590 pesos,
and her son, Santiago Bautista, was given the last third of the same

DOC. NO. 959
BOX #42
(Cont'd.)

half or ---------- 3,590 pesos.

The four shares together amounted to 21,545 pesos, 7 reales.

The record ends with the approval of the partition by the Court.

Luis Liotau.

27/J-

Doc. No. 959.
Box 42.

File #138.
June 30, 1784.
Judges: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio and Don Nicolas Forstall.
Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo.
Spanish and French.
Pages 1 to136.

SUCCESSION OF DON SANTIAGO LLORENS ALIAS "TARASCON".

On June 30, 1784, Don Francisco Maria de Reggio, Alderman, Royal Ensign and Justice of the Peace, stated: That he had been notified of the death of Don Santiago Llorens alias "Tarascon" who left several minor children, and that for the safety of the properties left by the deceased he had ordered the Court Clerk to take charge of the keys of said properties and to go to the house of the deceased to attest his death, and that once all this has been fulfilled to report to the Court so that it may decree further.

The Court Clerk complied with the Court's orders.

The record then shows a copy of the deceased's last will and testament.

On July 10, 1784, an inventory and appraisal of the properties of the deceaed was made by Don Josef Adrian de la Plaza and Don Andres Wackernie, appraisers appointed by the Court.

On October 24, 1784, Don Luis Liotau, in compliance with the Court's order, made an itemized statement of the costs of this testamentary, which amounted to 141 pesos.

On the same day, said Don Luis Liotau made the partition of the properties of the deceased among his widow, Doña

(cont'd)

Maria Luisa Baudin, and the three children Doña Francisca Llorens, wife of Don Juan Luis Allard, Doña Pelagia and Don Santiago Bautista Llorens, as follows: Half of said properties, which amounted to a total of 24,924 pesos and 5 reales, was assigned to the widow and the other half was divided in equal parts among the three children.

The record ends with a petition filed by Don Antonio Mendez, curator ad lites of the minor children of the deceased, wherein petitioner begs the Court to again order the widow of said deceased to pay the last costs of this testamentary which she has not paid in spite of the fact that she was ordered to do so and that she has been requested to pay on several occasions; the petitioner further begs the Court to order the imprisonment of one of said widow's slaves if she fails to pay.

The Court granted Don Antonio Mendez's petition and ordered as petitioned.

Doc. #960
Box. 42

File #33 July 14, 1784. P. from 1 to 8 All in Spanish Judge: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio. Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo.	DON JUAN LINE, INSTITUTED PROCEEDINGS TO DECLARE HIS LEGAL RESIDENCE IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

The petitioner, Don Juan Line, a resident of this City, appeared before His Lordship for the purpose of establishing his residence and business in this City, and to obtain the grace that His Lordship has been kind enough to grant to the persons that are engaged in business in this Province. Therefore, petitioner begs His Lordship to receive his information, and that the witnesses that petitioner will present to testify that petitioner is a resident and merchant of this City.

On July 14th, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to receive the petitioner's information.

On July 15th, 1784, the petitioner appeared before the Court Clerk for the purpose of giving his information that he was ordered to give, and presented as his witnesses Don Antonio Cavalier, Don Francisco Mayronne, Don Juan Reynaud, and Don Juan Bautista Lavatut, all residents and merchants of this City, and in compliance with the preceding decree, the Court Clerk proceeded to the examination of the witnesses, and after they were duly sworn according to law, said witnesses declared that they know the petitioner to be a resident and merchant of this City, and that they did not have any objection in testifying so.

Then, after having examined the information and the witnesses presented by the petitioner, His Lordship admitted the petitioner as a resident and merchant of this City,

(cont'd)

and granted him the graces and privileges that are entitled to the persons of this rank, and for his validity, His Lordship approved and signed on July 16, 1784.

Doc. #961
Box 42

File #105)
July 17, 1784.)
P. from 1 to 6.)
All in Spanish.)
Judge: Don Juan)
Estevan Boré.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)
_____)

CASE OF

FELIBERTO FARGE
VS
DON FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ.

The Plaintiff, a resident of this City petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant owes petitioner the sum of 206 pesos, that were intrusted to Defendant, as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, and that petitioner has demanded the Defendant to pay said sum of 206 pesos, and that Defendant has refused to return said sum. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to acknowledge under oath if he was intrusted the sum claimed.

On July 17th, 1784, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

On July 22nd, 1784, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, went to the house of the Defendant, who under oath declared that it is true that he owes the sum of 206 pesos claimed by the Plaintiff, and that the signature affixed at the foot of said promissory note is his.

Then the Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the Defendant's declaration wherein the Defendant acknowledged owing the sum claimed by petitioner. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution in order to seize the properties of the Defendant to satisfy the sum claimed.

On July 23rd, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to bring the record before the Court, in order to be examined, and after said records were examined, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the Defend-

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ant, to satisfy the sum claimed.

On the same day, Don Nicolas Fromatin, Chief Constable appeared before the Court Clerk and stated that in compliance with the preceding decree, he went to the house of the Defendant to request him to pay the amount of 206 pesos to the Plaintiff, but that the Defendant told him that he has come to an agreement with the Plaintiff.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of this case is not known.

Doc. No. 962.
Box 42.

File #67.
July 28, 1784.
Judge: Don Estevan Miro.
Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo.
Pages 1 to 5.
All in Spanish.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON ESTEVAN BORÉ, JUNIOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE OF NEW ORLEANS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVING THAT IT IS LEGAL FOR A HUSBAND TO APPOINT HIS WIFE AS TUTORESS OF THEIR MINOR CHILDREN.

Don Estevan Boré, Junior Justice of the Peace of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, to have Don Juan del Postigo y Balderrama, Military Counsellor and Assessor General of Louisiana, and the only professor of law in this Province, to certify if it is true that it has been the practice in the Kingdom of Spain for a head of a family to have the legal right in his testament to appoint his wife as tutoress of their minor children, and if it is true then that the councils of families and the decrees ordering said councils to be held for that purpose are not in practice; petitioner further begs that he desires to have the notaries of this city certify, if it is true that the above has been a firmly established practice.

On July 28, 1784, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

On July 29, 1784, Don Juan del Postigo y Balderrama, Military Counsellor and Assessor General of Louisiana, and Don Fernando Rodriguez and Don Rafael Perdomo, Notaries, certified in separate writings that it is true and in accordance with the laws and that it has been a firmly established practice accepted in all the

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Courts of the Kingdom of Spain for a head of a family to appoint his wife in his last will and testament as tutoress of their minor children.

On July 30, 1784, the Court approved the preceding rulings and ordered Don Luis Liotau to make an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 10 pesos and 7 reales.

Doc. No. 963.
Box 42.

File #3295.
August 6, 1784.
Judge: Don Estevan Miró.
Court Clerk: Don Fernando Rodriguez.
Pages 1 to 7.
All in Spanish.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED AGAINST THOMAS SMITH FOR HAVING STOLEN SEVERAL PIECES OF CLOTHING FROM A MAN NAMED MOLINA.

On August 6, 1784, Don Estevan Miró, Colonel of the Regiment of Infantry of New Orleans and Governor of Louisiana, stated: That at 10 o'clock of said day, he had been notified of the theft of several pieces of clothing stolen by an Englishman named Thomas Smith from a Spaniard named Molina; that upon discovery of said theft he ordered the provisional arrest of Smith and issued this decree which is to serve as head of the criminal proceedings to be instituted against said Smith, ordering that the witnesses of the theft be examined and that Don Juan Josef Duforest, general interpreter of this Province, be notified to appear and serve in the examination of said witnesses.

On the same day, the witnesses Guillermo Campbell and Miguel Gordan were examined by the Court through Don Juan Josef Duforest, and said witnesses testified that they had purchased several pieces of clothing from the Defendant, the first witness stating that he had paid to the Defendant two and one-half pesos on account; the second witness stating that he did not pay any money to the Defendant.

In view of the testimony rendered by the witnesses the Court affirmed the arrest of the Defendant and ordered that said accused render his declaration in his defense.

On August 7, 1784, the Court received from the Defendant a declaration wherein he confessed having committed the theft with which he was charged and gave as reason for said crime that he was under the influence of liq-

(cont'd)

uor.

On September 6, 1794 the Court ordered said Molina to appear and name the properties that had been stolen from him and the date of the theft.

On the same date Molina was notified of the preceding order and stated to the Court Clerk that he had nothing to declare inasmuch as he did not wish to be involved in any litigations and in view of the fact that he had recovered all the clothes that had been stolen from him with the exception of a silk sock and a white shirt which he valued at four pesos.

On September 16, 1784, the Court, after considering the evidence, rendered judgement against the Defendant who was sentenced to four years imprisonment, and imposed a fine of twenty-five pesos on Guillermo Campbell for having purchased stolen goods.

Doc. #968
Box ~~45~~ 42

File #139)
August 8,1784)
Judge: Estevan Boré) SUCCESSION OF DON
Court Clerk:) JUAN CARRIERE
Rafael Perdomo)
PP. 1 to 149) In the City of New Orleans
All in spanish) on August 8, 1784, the Court was informed that Don Juan Carriere had died intestate. In order to protect the properties left by the deceased, the Court Clerk was ordered to obtain the keys of the deceased's residence and to place said keys at the disposition of the Court.

In consequence that Don Juan Carriere had died intestate, Doña Maria Sofe, his wife, was ordered by the Court to declare the number of children left by her deceased husband, their names, and ages.

In compliance with the preceeding decree, Doña Maria Sofe, declared before the Court Clerk, that six children were left by her deceased husband, she also declared their names and ages.

Don Pedro Bertoniere was appointed by the Court as Curator Ad-lites of the minor children left by said deceased.

Don Pedro Bertoniere, petitions the Court to make an inventory and appraisal of the properties left by said deceased.

On August 25, 1784, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

On Sept. 3, 1784, the Court made an inventory and appraisal of the

properties left by said deceased.

By order of the Court, Doña Maria Sofe adjudicated all the properties left by said deceased.

The costs of the these proceedings amounted to 176 pesos and 3 reales.

Doc. No. 964.
Box 42.

File #108.
Aug. 13, 1784.
Judge: Don Estevan Miró.
Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo.
Pages 1 to 3.
All in Spanish.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON FRANCISCO BIROT TO SECURE A PERMIT TO SELL A CERTAIN HOUSE OF HIS PROPERTY.

Don Francisco Birot, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that petitioner desires to sell at public auction a certain house of petitioner's property located on Borgoña street (Burgundy street); wherefore petitioner begs the Court to grant the necessary license to sell said house and to commission the Court Clerk to proceed to sell said house at public auction, after having complied with the customary proceedings.

On August 13, 1784, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

After the three announcements of the sale of said house were made as prescribed by law, the petitioner then petitioned the Court to set the date for the public auction of said house.

On September 11, 1784, the Court set the 13th of the same month and year for the auction of the house in question.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of the case is not known.

Doc. #965
Box 42

Pgs. 1 to 18)
All in Spanish)
File #83)
Aug. 16, 1784.)
All in Spanish)
Judge: Gover-)
nor Estevan)
Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON ANTONIO MENDES, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVING HIS LEGITIMACY, PURITY OF RACE, AND GOOD CONDUCT.

Don Antonio Mendez, a native of Havana and resident of this City, petitions the Court, alleging that petitioner desires to establish his legitimacy, purity of race and good conduct. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to accept the witnesses that petitioner will present to testify to the following allegations:

First: That petitioner is a legitimate son of the legal marriage between Jose Mendez, native of Savedra, in the Kingdom of Galicia, Spain, and Doña Ana Muñoz de Lava, native of the City of Havana, Cuba.

Second: That petitioner has always been raised by his said parents and that they have treated petitioner as their son.

Third: That petitioner's paternal and maternal grandparents, are and have always been christians, and free of any inferior blood such as Moorish, Hebrew, Negro, or Indian, and have never been prosecuted for any vile crimes, and on the contrary always have performed positions of honor with which persons of high quality are distinguished.

Fourth: That petitioner has always conducted himself as a gentleman frequenting the holy sacrements and congregation of the faithfuls.

Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit said information as above petitioned.

(cont'd)

Doc. #965
Box 42
(cont'd)

On Aug. 6, 1784, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

The record shows that the Court admitted the testimonies of the following witnesses Don Marcos Aragon, Don Juan Francisco Romero, and Don Manuel Joseph Ramos, who were personal friends of the petitioner's grandparents and parents and who were questioned in accordance with the Plaintiff's petition.

On Aug. 19, 1784, the Court approved by a judicial decree the information submitted by the Plaintiff.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Doc. #966
Box 42

File #36)
Aug. 16, 1784.)
Judge: Martin)
Navarro.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo)
PP. 1 to 59.)
All in Spanish)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON ANDRES DUGET, CAPTAIN OF THE BRIGANTINE NAMED "LA FHETIS DE LA ROCHELA", FOR THE PURPOSE OF JUSTIFYING THE LOSSES AND DAMAGES SUFFERED BY SAID BRIGANTINE.

Don Andres Duget, petitions the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the attested declaration duly presented, the Brigantine under his command named "La Fhetis de la Rochela" and its cargo suffered considerable losses and damages, when said Brigantine went aground on the river; wherefore petitioner, in order to exonerate himself of all liability, begs the Court to admit information from several witnesses that petitioner will present, and that said witnesses be questioned in accordance with the tenor of said attested declaration, and that their testimonies be delivered to petitioner in order to promote whatever may be convenient.

In order to prove the losses and damages suffered by said Brigantine and its cargo, petitioner also begs the Court to appoint two sea Captains and two ship carpenters so that they may inspect said losses and damages with the assistance of the Court Clerk.

On Aug. 19, 1784, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

Petitioner presented before the Court several witnesses and their testimonies substantiated the allegations made by petitioner in his attested declaration.

In view of the information rendered by the witnesses presented by petitioner and the report of the inspection of the losses and damages made by persons appointed by the

(cont'd)

Court the petitioner was exonerated of all liability.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 127 pesos and 5 reales.

Doc. #967
Box 42

August 17, 1784.)
P. from 1 to 6.)
All in Spanish.)
Judge: Don Juan)
del Postigo.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)

CASE OF

DON JUAN PRIETO
VS
THE SUCCESSION OF
NICOLAS PERTHUIT.

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendants are indebted to petitioner the sum of 500 pesos, as evidenced by the past due promissory note that the petitioner duly presented. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order Madam Mariana Durocher, widow of the deceased Don Nicolas Perthuit, to appear in Court, to acknowledge and declare under oath, her deceased husband's signature affixed on said promissory note.

On August 17th, 1784, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

On August 18th, 1784, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, went to the house of Madam Maria Durocher, who under oath declared that the signature affixed on said promissory note presented by the Plaintiff, is of her deceased husband and that it is true that said deceased owes said sum to the Plaintiff.

Then the Plaintiff, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the declaration of the widow of said deceased, wherein she acknowledged her husband's signature and that said deceased owed said sum to petitioner. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendants to satisfy petitioner the sum claimed.

On August 21st, 1784, the Court ordered Madam Mariana Durocher, widow of

(cont'd)

said deceased to pay the Plaintiff, the sum of 500 pesos.

Then Don Luis Liotaut, Judicial Appraiser, submitted an itemized statement of the cost of these proceedings, which amounted to 9 pesos 5 reales.

Doc. #969
Box 42

File #129
Aug. 23, 1784.
Pages 1 to 32.
All in Spanish
Judge: Francisco Maria de Reggio.
Court Clerk: Fernando Rodriguez.

SUCCESSION OF DON FRANCISCO MUNOZ.

In the City of New Orleans, on August 23, 1784, the Court was informed of the death of Don Francisco Munoz, former jailkeeper of this City, and in order to protect the properties left by said deceased, the Court Clerk was ordered to investigate his death, and to obtain the keys to the deceased's residence.

On August 25th, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to obtain a copy of the deceased last will and testament and to place it together with the records of this proceedings.

On the same date, Don Pedro Bertoniere, Attorney-at-law of this City, was appointed curator for the absent heirs of the deceased.

This record is incomplete and does not show the appraisal, inventory of property, or cost of these proceedings.

Doc. #970
Box 42

File #35 Aug. 26, 1784. P. 1 to 12. Spanish. Judge: Martin Navarro. Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON ALEXO REAUD AND DON MIGUEL FORTIER, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVING THE UNAVOIDABLE LOSS OF CERTAIN NEGRO SLAVES THAT PERISHED ABOARD THE BRIGANTINE NAMED "LA THETIS" ENROUTE FROM GUARICO TO THIS PORT.

Don Alexo Reaud and Don Miguel Fortier, residents of this City and partners in the firm of Reaud and Fortier, jointly petitioned the Court, alleging that they are owners of a certain brigantine named "La Thetis", and that said brigantine under the command of Captain Don Andres Duget on the voyage from Guarico to this Port, with a cargo of negro slaves said cargo suffered a loss as a matter of truth and fact of more than 5 slaves, as declared by said Captain on August 16th, 1784. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order said Captain and other members of the crew to declare under oath the loss of said cargo, and that after this is done, to forward petitioners a copy of the testimony of said declarers.

On Aug. 27, 1784, the Court granted the petitioners prayer, and ordered as petitioned.

On Aug. 17, 1784, the following witnesses appeared before the Court Clerk: Mr. Faure, Chief Doctor M. Jacque Riston, sailor, M. Leon Bulmay, second officer, Mr. Pierre Bruffier, Ship Quartermaster, all members of the crew of said Brigantine, and declared under oath that as a matter of truth and fact, that in addition to the loss of 5 slaves as declared by the master of said brigantine that said cargo suffered the loss of 3 more negro slaves, making a total of 8 slaves loss.

(cont'd)

Doc. #970
(cont'd)

On Sept. 23rd, 1784, the record shows that the Court declared sufficient the information presented by the petitioners, to prove the total loss of slaves consigned to them and absolved the petitioners of any responsibilities and that the losses be borne by the party who loses this action.

There is note at end of these proceedings ordering that this action will continued at a future date.

Doc. No. 971.
Box 42.

File #3305.
Aug. 27, 1784.
Judge: Don Estevan Miro.
Court Clerk: Don Fernando Rodriguez.
Pages 1 to 12.
Spanish and French.

Case of
Don Ignacio Balderas, Sub-lieutenant of the permanent Regiment of Infantry of Louisiana,
versus
Don Guillermo Dubuisson.

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that he delivered to the Defendant the sum of two hundred fifty pesos to purchase a certain amount of merchandise of a certain kind, but that the Defendant purchased instead merchandise which is of no use to the Plaintiff, and that petitioner manifested to the Defendant that he could not accept said merchandise and the Defendant answered, as evidenced by the two letters duly presented, that he would take said merchandise for himself, and refund to petitioner the two hundred fifty pesos Defendant had received, with the condition that petitioner give Defendant an account of certain merchandise that Defendant had left in care of petitioner to which petitioner agreed wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to refund the sum claimed, petitioner being ready to give the Defendant the account requested.

The Court ordered the Defendant to appear and declare if the signatures affixed to the two letters presented by the Plaintiff are his.

The Defendant complied with the Court's order and declared under oath, that the signature affixed to said two letters are his and that he is ready to pay to the Plaintiff whatever he ma owe him after having adjusted accounts with sai Plaintiff.

The Plaintiff then petitioned the Court,

(cont'd)

leging that in view of the declaration rendered by the Defendant it is evident that the Defendant owes petitioner the sum of two hundred fifty pesos, wherefore the Plaintiff begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the Defendant for the aforementioned sum plus the costs of these proceedings.

On February 16, 1785, the Court issued the writ of execution as petitioned.

On April 22, 1785, the Court ordered the Chief Constable of New Orleans to request the Defendant to pay the sum claimed by the Plaintiff and in the event he fails to do so, to seize enough of Defendant's properties to satisfy said sum.

On May 24, 1785, the Chief Constable complied with the Court's order, but the Defendant failed to pay or to declare if he had any properties, and the Chief Constable proceeded to arrest Defendant but the Defendant left.

On December 14, 1785, upon the request of the Plaintiff, the Chief Constable arrested the Defendant and placed him in the Royal Jail.

Doc. No. 972.
Box 42.

Case of
Don Hugo Pedesclaux
versus
Don Pedro Joseph Pedesclaux.

File #111.
Aug. 27, 1784.
Judge: Don Estevan Miro.
Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo.
Pages 1 to 28.
French and Spanish.

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that desiring to know what funds petitioner's deceased father left, petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to declare under oath the amount of the funds left by their deceased father, and to order the Defendant to declare if he has said funds in his possession or if not, to name the person in whose possession said funds are.

The Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

On September 1, 1784, the Defendant declared under oath before the Court Clerk that he could not exactly state the amount of the funds in question inasmuch as for him to be able to do so it would be necessary to make an account of the proceeds obtained from the sale of the properties of their deceased father and of the expenses caused; that he has in his possession part of said funds, and that other parts of said funds are in the possession of several persons of this city and of Don Manuel de Quintanilla, a resident of Havana; that he deposited said funds with several persons of this city before his departure for the city of Havana.

The Plaintiff then petitioned the Court to order the Defendant to render within a certain term, an account of the Defendant's administration of the funds belonging to the Plaintiff.

The Court granted the

Plaintiff's petition.

The Defendant then petitioned the Court, alleging that the Court's decree ordering him to render the account solicited by the Plaintiff was very prejudicial to him, wherefore petitioner begged the Court to revoke or correct said decree and to deliver petitioner these proceedings so that petitioner may be able to strengthen his plea.

The Court granted the Defendant's prayer.

After several petitions and allegations were made by both the Plaintiff and the Defendant, the Court affirmed its decree ordering said Defendant to render the account solicited by the Plaintiff.

The record then shows a copy of a power-of-attorney conferred upon Don Antonio Mendes by the Defendant and a petition filed by said Defendant wherein he begs the Court to address his legal agent for any matter concerning this case.

The record ends with a petition filed by the Plaintiff, informing the Court that one Don Pedro Camus, a merchant and resident of this city, is indebted to the Defendant for a certain amount of money, wherefore he begs the Court to order said Don Pedro Camus to appear and declare under oath the exact amount owed by him to the Defendant and to order that said amount be held in the possession of said Don Pedro Camus until the Defendant has rendered the requested account.

In compliance with the Court's order Don Pedro Camus declared before the Court Clerk that although he is not positive he believes he is indebted to the Defendant for the sum of two thous

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and five hundred pesos, and that after he revises his accounts he will be able to state the exact amount he owes, which he promises to hold in his possession at the disposal of the Court.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of the case is not known.

Doc. #973
Box 42

File #106 Aug. 30, 1784. P. from 1 to 11 All in Spanish. Judge: Don Estevan Miro. Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo.	ANTONIO MENDEZ INSTITUTED PROCEEDINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVING THAT THE RESIGNATION OF DON FRANCISCO BROUTIN OF THE POSITION OF OFFICIAL ATTORNEY, WAS MADE IN HIS FAVOR.

The Petitioner, Antonio Mendez, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that Don Francisco Broutin, renounced his position of Official Attorney of this City, in his favor as evidenced by the testimony of resignation that petitioner duly presented. Therefore, Petitioner begs the Court, to accept and receive him as official attorney.

On August 30th, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of the testimony of resignation to Don Juan Ventura Morales, Accountant of the Army.

Then, Don Juan Ventura Morales, Accountant of the Army declared: That he has received a copy of Don Antonio Mendez's petition wherein he is applying for the office of Official Attorney of this City, and that as soon as the appraisal of said office has been made and the Petitioner has paid the necessary fees to the Royal Treasury, he has no objection in accepting the Petitioner to take charge of said office.

On Sept. 2nd, 1784, Don Bernardo Rodriguez and Don Estevan Quiñonez, appraised the office of Official Attorney of this City, for the amount of 500 pesos.

Then the Petitioner petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the receipts petitioner duly presented, petitioner has paid to the Royal Treasury, the necessary

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fees for said position. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue petitioner the corresponding title of Official Attorney of this City, so petitioner can present himself to the Most Illustrious Council as such.

On Sept. 9th, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to issue the corresponding title of Official Attorney to Don Antonio Mendez.

Doc. #974
Box 42

File #65)
Sept. 2, 1784.)
P. 1 to 12.)
Spanish.)
Judge: Gover-)
nor Estevan)
Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo)

CASE OF

DON LEONARDO MAZANGE
VS
DON JUAN LOUIS LOISEL.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, through Don Pedro Bertoniere, Official Public Attorney, petitions the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the two promissory notes duly presented, the Defendant owes petitioner the sum of four hundred ninety three pesos, as follows: Four hundred twenty pesos which Don Pedro Henrique Derneville paid to Don Francisco Braquier for the value of several barrels of sugar cane brandy, which the latter had delivered to the Defendant by order of the former, who in turn received said sum from the Plaintiff, as evidenced by the endorsement on promissory note No. 1, and sixty three pesos as evidenced by promissory note No. 2. Petitioner further alleges, that he had demanded the Defendant to pay the sum claimed but Defendant has refused to pay; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to declare under oath whether the signatures affixed on promissory note No. 2 is his, and to declare if he owes the sum claimed on said promissory note, as also the sum specified on promissory note No. 1, which Plaintiff paid for the Defendant.

On Sept. 2, 1784, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

On Sept. 3, 1784, the Defendant admitted before the Court Clerk the allegations made by the Plaintiff in his petition.

Plaintiff later petitions the Court to issue a writ of execution against all and any of the properties of the Defendant to satisfy the sum claimed, plus interest and costs of these proceedings.

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Doc. #974
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On Sept. 10, 1784, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

On Sept. 14, 1784, before the Court Clerk, appeared Chief Constable, Don Nicolas Fromantin and stated, that in compliance with the preceding decree, he went to the house of the Defendant to request him to pay the Plaintiff the sum claimed, but as the Defendant refused to pay, he provisionally seized the Defendant's show buckles until other goods were found.

The record shows that the Defendant paid to the Plaintiff said sum of four hundred ninety three pesos and the Court ordered to return to the Defendant his promissory notes.

The record of these proceedings amounted to 11 pesos 2 reales, which were paid by the Defendant.

File #107.
Sept. 2, 1784.
Judge: Don Estevan Miro.
Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo.
Pages 1 to 4.
All in Spanish.

Doc. No. 975.
Box 42.

Case of
Don Francisco Liotau
versus
Mr. Dubucle.

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the past due promissory note presented, the Defendant is indebted to petitioner for the sum of two hundred twenty-four pesos, and that although petitioner has on several occasions requested the Defendant to pay, said Defendant has refused, wherefore petitioner begs the Court to summon the Defendant and to order said Defendant to declare under oath if the signature affixed to said promissory note is his and if it is true that he owes the sum claimed.

On September 2, 1784, the Court ordered the Defendant to appear and declare as petitioned.

The Plaintiff then petitioned the Court, alleging that due to the fact that the Defendant makes his home in the country, it has not been possible to notify him of the Court's decree, wherefore petitioner begs the Court to issue a summons for said Defendant to appear within a certain time under penalty of the law and to commission any able person or constable to notify him of said summons.

On September 4, 1784, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition and commissioned Don Nicolas Fromantin, Lieutenant Chief Constable, to notify the Defendant of said summons.

The first page of this record shows a notation and receipt signed by the Plaintiff and the Court Clerk wherein said Court Clerk declared tha the promissory note presented by the Plaintiff wa removed from said record and delivered to said Plaintiff by virtue of a settlement made out of Court by both parties.

Doc. #976
Box 42

File #143 Sept. 3, 1784. Judge: Francisco Maria de Reggio. Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo. PP. 1 to 53. Spanish and French.	CASE OF DON LUIS TOUTAN BEAUREGARD VS THE SUCCESSION OF DON FRANCISCO MUÑOZ.

Plaintiff, as attorney for Don Andres Albares petitions the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the Defendant owes to said Don Andres Albares, the sum of one hundred ninety pesos; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Testamentary Executor of the deceased Don Francisco Muñoz to pay the sum claimed.

Don Pedro Ignacio Cowley was appointed by the Plaintiff to take charge of these proceedings and the Plaintiff begs the Court to deal all necessary matters pertaining to the case with said Don Pedro Ignacio Cowley.

On Sept. 6, 1784, Don Antonio Ramis, Testamentary Executor of the deceased Don Francisco Muñoz, admitted the debt claimed by the Plaintiff.

Plaintiff later petitions the Court to order that his claim of one hundred ninety pesos be paid from the proceeds of the sale of the properties of said deceased.

Don Pedro Bertoniere, Official Attorney, appointed to defend the Succession of said deceased Don Francisco Muñoz opposed the payment of the claim made by the Plaintiff, alleging that said sum of one hundred and ninety pesos have prescribed according to law.

On August 6, 1785, the Court after a close examination of the records of

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these proceedings ordered the Succession of the said deceased to pay the Plaintiff the sum claimed of one hundred ninety pesos plus the costs of these proceedings.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 64 pesos and 2 reales.

Doc. #977
Box 42

File #3300)
Sept. 3, 1784.)
P. from 1 to 40)
All in Spanish.)
Judge: Fran-)
cisco Maria de)
Reggio.)
Court Clerk:)
Fernando Rodri-)
guez.)

CASE OF

DON SANTIAGO TERMAR
VS
SUCCESSION OF DON PABLO
LACOURT DUBOURG.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the documents presented, the Succession of Don Pablo Lacourt Dubourg, owes petitioner the sum of 1200 pesos. Therefore, Plaintiff begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the estate of said deceased, enough to cover said sum.

On Sept. 3rd, 1784, the Court ordered to bring the record in order to be examined and after they were examined, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of Plaintiff's petition to the curator of the minors of said deceased.

Then Don Francisco Broutin, curator ad-lites of the minor heirs of Pablo Lacourt Dubourg, petitioned the Court, alleging that the claim of Santiago Termar, for 1200 pesos presented against the estate of said minors should be voided by the Court on the ground that the Plaintiff is trying to collect at usurious rate of interest which is against the law.

Then Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that the contentions of the Curator ad-lites of said minors are illegal, and that he loaned to said deceased said sum at the rate of 4% per month, as evidenced by the promissory note presented.

On July 11th, 1784, the Court ordered Don Francisco Broutin, Curator of said minors to pay Plaintiff the amount claimed.

Doc. #978
Box 42

File #66 Sept.11, 1784 Judge: Estevan Miro Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo PP. 1 to 20 All in spanish	CASE OF DON LEONARDO MASANGE VERSUS DON ALBERTO BONNE AND DON JUAN ACHER

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented, the defendants owe petitioner the sum of one thousand seven hundred fifty pesos, the value of five negro slaves; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all and any of the properties of the Defendant to satisfy said sum, plus interest and costs of these proceedings.

On Sept. 13, 1784, the Court by an official decree granted the petitioner's prayer.

Don Nicolas Fromantin, Chief Constable, in compliance with the preceeding decree ordered the Defendants to pay to the Plaintiff the sum in question, but as the Defendants refused to pay he attached a house of the Defendant's property, located on Royal Street,

Plaintiff, later petitioned the Court, alleging that the house attached by Don Nicolas Fromantin, Chief Constable, is not enough to satisfy said sum of one thousand and seven hundred fifty pesos; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to level said writ of execution on the five negro slaves that petitioner sold to the Defendants.

On Sept. 17, 1784, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

On the same date, the

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Doc. #978
(Cont'd)

Defendants paid the Plaintiff in the sum claimed.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Doc. #979
Box 42

File #64)
Sept. 13, 1784.)
P. from 1 to 12)
All in Spanish.)
Judge: Don Es-)
tevan Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)

CASE OF

MADAM LUISA ROQUINI
VS
DON FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ.

The Plaintiff, a resident of this City petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant owes petitioner the sum of 565 pesos, as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to appear in Court to acknowledge under oath his signature, and to declare if he owes the sum claimed.

On Sept. 16th, 1784, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

Then on Sept. 18th, 1784, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, went to the house of the Defendant for the purpose to receive the Defendant's declaration which Defendant was ordered to give, and after Defendant was duly sworn according to law, Defendant declared; that the signature affixed on said promissory note is his, and that it is true that he owes to Plaintiff, the sum of 565 pesos.

Then the Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the Defendant's declaration, wherein he acknowledged his signature on said promissory note and owing to petitioner the sum claimed. Therefore, Plaintiff begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the personal properties of the Defendant, enough to satisfy said debt, plus the Court costs until its final payment.

On September 24th, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to bring the records before the Court, in order to be examined

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and after they were examined, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to issue a writ of execution against the properties of the Defendant, and specially against the four negroe slaves mortgaged by said promissory note.

On October 1st, 1784, Don Nicolas Fromatin, Chief Constable appeared before the office of the Court Clerk, and stated; that in compliance with the preceding decree, he went to the house of the Defendant to request him to pay the Plaintiff the sum claimed of 565 pesos, but failing to find any other properties, he seized his shoe buckles.

Then, Plaintiff petitioned the Court, for the purpose of having the said four mortgaged negroe slaves sold at public auction and to satisfy the said sum claimed from the proceeds of said sale.

On Nov. 26th, 1784, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to sell the four negroe slaves at public auction.

Then the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree ordered the public crier, to announce for three consecutive times as prescribed by law, the four negroe slaves of the Defendant.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of this case is not known.

Doc. #980.
Box 42.

File #141.
Sept. 14, 1784.
Judge: Juan Estevan Boré.
Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo.
Pp. 1 to 68.
All in Spanish.

SUCCESSION OF DON ANDRES JUEN.

In the City of New Orleans, on September 14, 1784, the Court was informed of the death of Don Andres Juen. In order to protect the properties left by the deceased, the Court was ordered by the Court Clerk to investigate the deceased's death and to obtain the keys of the residence of said deceased.

By decree of the Court, a copy of the last will and testament was added to the records of these proceedings.

Don Francisco Maria de Reggio, Testamentary Executor, sole heir, and in charge of the properties left by said deceased, petitions the Court to make an inventory and appraisal of said properties.

The Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 172 pesos 4 reales.

File #119.
Sept.23, 1784.
Judge: Don Estevan Boré.
Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo.
Pages 1 to 29.
Spanish and French.

Doc. No. 981.
Box 42.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY VALENTIN, A FREE NEGRO FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING THE FREEDOM OF HIS BROTHER SILVESTRE, OWNED BY THE SUCCESSION OF DON ANDRES JUNG.

Valentin, a free negro, resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that petitioner has a brother named Silvestre owned by the Succession of Don Andres Jung; that in the inventory made of the properties of the deceased petitioner's said brother was appraised in the sum of three hundred pesos, and that petitioner wishes to free his said brother from slavery, wherefore petitioner offers to pay said sum of three hundred pesos and begs the Court to order that upon payment of said sum, petitioner's brother be given the proper certificate of freedom.

On September 23, 1784, the Court ordered that Don Francisco Maria de Reggio, testamentary executor trustee of the properties of the deceased Don Andres Jung and his sole heir, be notified of the preceding petition.

Said Don Francisco Maria de Reggio answered said petition by stating that he was opposed to granting said negro's freedom for the sum of three hundred pesos, but that he would grant said freedom only if said negro is appraised anew as it is customary to do in similar cases; that the appraisal of said negro made in the inventory of the properties of the deceased should not be considered a true one inasmuch as such appraisals are merely a formality prescribed by law so as to expedite the public auctions that are usually made of the properties left by deceased persons; that in the present case, and taking into consideration the various abilities of the negro in question, said negro might be

worth several hundred pesos over the three hundred pesos in which he was originally appraised, wherefore petitioner begs the Court to dismiss Valentin's petition and to order that said negro be appraised anew by competent appraisers appointed by both parties.

On September 27, 1784, the Court ordered that Valentin be notified of Don Francisco Maria de Reggio's petition.

Valentin answered Don Francisco Maria de Reggio's petition, alleging that he approves of a new appraisal of his brother, but petitioned the Court to order that before being appraised his said brother be examined by Don Josef Montegut, Physician of the Regiment of Infantry of New Orleans, so as to determine his said brother's state of health.

After said negro was examined by Physicians Don Josef Montegut and Don Juan Senac, who certified that said negro was suffering from an injury of the right knee which prevented him from performing his usual work, said negro was appraised in the sum of eight hundred pesos by Don Antonio de Jean, appraiser appointed by the Court in view that the two appraisers appointed by each party did not agree.

On November 5, 1784, the petitioner paid to Don Francisco Maria de Reggio the sum of eight hundred pesos for which sum his brother was appraised, and the latter issued the proper receipt.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 37 pesos 6 reales.

Doc. #982
Box 42

File #39.
Oct. 5, 1784.
P. from 1 to 21.
All in Spanish.
Judge: Don Estevan Miro.
Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo.

CASE OF

PEDRO ODIVER
VS
DON ANDRES DUNION.

The Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant owes him the sum of 266 pesos, that he gave him to pay to Mr. Pallet, in the City of London, as evidenced by the document that he duly presented. Therefore, Plaintiff petitioned to order the Defendant to appear in Court and acknowledge under oath his signature, affixed at the foot of said promissory note, and declare whether he owes said sum.

This petition having been granted, the Defendant appeared and duly sworn, declared; that the signature affixed on said promissory note was his and that he owes Plaintiff said debt, and that the reason he failed to pay said sum was because the Royal Treasury and some persons in this City, owed him some money and he intended to pay Plaintiff said debt as soon as he would be able to make some collections, or he could mortgage a certain negress slave and a lot of his property, in order to guarantee said debt.

The Plaintiff begs the Court to order the Defendant to appear before the Court, and present his titles of ownership of said negress and lot, which is granted.

In compliance with the preceding decree, the Defendant appeared to exhibit his testimony and titles.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of this case is not known.

DOCUMENT NO. 983
BOX 42

File #137)
Oct. 17, 1784)
Pages 1 to 89) SUCCESSION OF DON PIERRE DASPIT SR.
Spanish) CALLED DE ST. AMAND.
Judge: Don)
Estevan Bore)
C. C: Rafael)
Perdomo)
_____)

In the City of New Orleans on October 7, 1784, Don Jean Etienne Bore, Junior Judge of this City, was informed of the death of Don Pierre Daspit Sr., called de St. Amand, who had made his last will at New Orleans on March 27, 1780, before Don Leonardo Mazange, Notary, leaving some property and heirs, said Judge ordered the present Clerk of Court to investigate the cause of death, to apply seals and collect keys of the residence of decedent.

(Signed) Jean Etienne Bore

On October 7, 1784, the Clerk of Court complied with the preceding decree.

(Signed) Rafael Perdomo

On October 11, 1784, by a judicial decree of the Court, a copy of the last will of decedent was obtained from Don Fernando Rodriguez, Clerk of Court, and added to this proceedings.

(Signed) Fernando Rodriguez

The will shows that Don Pedro Daspit Sr., called de St. Amand, resident of New Orleans, a legitimate son of Jean Francois Daspit, native of Toulouse, France, and of Dame Francoise Debuisson

(Doc. #983)
cont'd.

Daspit, native of Dunkirk, France. That being in sound mind deposed and said that it was his will that his body be given interment in the usual Catholic custom, that, he wills to the Charity Hospital, the sum of 100 pesos, to Don Alexander Daspit, his youngest and last son the sum of 600 pesos. And he declared having been legitimately married and of which holy matrimony he had the following children, Dona Francoise Daspit, 25 years old; Michel 23 years old; Don Francois 21 years old; Don Alexandre 19 years old and Dona Rosalie Daspit, 17 years old.

That testator had no knowledge of having any outstanding debtors, that he appointed Don Dominique Daspit, as his testamentary executor, Don Pedro Daspit Jr. his son, as administrator of his estate. And Don Jean Louis Zeringue as curator of the minor heirs, and that the residue of testator's estate shall be divided among his universal or forced heirs, namely, Don Francisco, Don Pedro Jr., Don Miguel, Dona Francisca, Don Alexandro, and Dona Rosalie Daspit. In testimony of which I attest this my last will at New Orleans, March 27, 1780.

NOTE: Testator does not sign said will, because as explained herein by the Notary, he is impeded by nervous pulse, and requests his witnesses to attest this fact.

Witnesses (Signed) Don Adrian de la Place,
" Don Jean Vincent,
" Don Fernando Rodriguez.

The record shows that on October 16, 1784, Don Pierre Bertoniere, Curator of the minors, requested the Court to proceed with inventory of properties of said estate and to sell said properties in order to effect the partition among the heirs.

(Doc. #983)
cont'd.

(Signed) Pedro Bertoniere

On October 18, 1784, Messrs. Pierre Daspit de St. Amand Jr., Michel Daspit de St. Amand, Francois Daspit de St. Amand, Alphonse Perret, husband of Francoise, and Antoine J. Piquery, husband of Rosalie, the former as sons, and the two latter as sons-in-law of decedent, acknowledged receipt of Court notice and petitioned the Court to proceed with inventory and sale of property of said succession.

(Signed) A. J. Piqueri
" Pierre Daspit
" Francois Daspit
" Mel de St. Amand
" Alphonse Perret

(Signed) A. J. Piqueri, Pierre Daspit, Francois Daspit, Mel de St. Amand, Alphonse Perret.

The Court ordered process of inventory and appraisal of said estate.

(Signed) Jean Etienne Bore

In the City of New Orleans on October 25, 1784 at 4 a.m. the present Clerk of Court accompanied by the interested parties and Messrs. Etienne Bore, Judge of the lower Courts, Dominique Daspit, Testamentary Executor, Pedro Bertoniere, Public Proctor, Jean Louis Zeringue, and Don Francois Joseph Le Bretton, appraisers appointed to take appraisal of the properties of decedent, located four miles from New Orleans on the opposite side of the river.

(Signed) Bore, Fr. Jh. Lebretton,
Pedro Bertoniere

(Doc. #983)
cont'd.

Francois Daspit, Mel Amand,
Alphonse Perret, Pierre Daspit,
Rafael Perdomo, Notary

Said property consisted of a plantation facing the Mississippi River, measuring 6 arpents frontage by 40 arpents in depth, a house with four living rooms, dining room and kitchen with 2 galleries in front and rear of said house, valued at 1,200 pesos, six shacks as living quarters for decedent's slaves, an indigo factory, with complete equipment, said land adjoining the property of Don Guillaume Bienvenu and that of Don Alphonse Perret, furniture and house furnishing, slaves and live stock.

The interested parties petitioned the Court to order the sale at public auction of the property of decedent.

On November 15, 1784, at the plantation of decedent, located across the river, an auction sale was held, officiated by Government officials and attended by the interested parties and the general public, at which time all the said properties of decedent were sold at auction to the highest bidders, on the premises of said plantation on cash terms.

The cost of these proceedings is not known and outcome unknown.

L.H.2. ~~Vol.~~ 25 #1, page 263

JDM/rs.

Doc. #983 -A
Box 42

File Number None) October 8, 1784.) Judge: Estevan) Bore.) Court Clerk:) Rafael Perdomo.) PP. 11 to 12.) All in Spanish.)	CASE OF FRANCISCO BOJAR VS FRANCISCO MARIA DE REGGIO, IN CHARGE OF THE PROPERTIES LEFT BY THE DECEASED DON ANDRES FUNG.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitions the Court, alleging that the deceased Don Andres Fung, owes petitioner the sum of sixty pesos for Court expenses that he paid to the authorities of the Bay of Pensacola for a visit they made to examine the damages suffered by the Schooner named "San Andres" under his command, and owned by said deceased, to whom petitioner delivered the receipt issued by the Court Clerk of said Bay of Pensacola, and since said sum has not been paid to Plaintiff, as said receipt has been misplaced; wherefore, petitioner presenting a copy of the procedures made by the Court, in said Bay of Pensacola, begs the Court to order Don Francisco Maria de Reggio, in charge of the properties left by said deceased to satisfy the sum in question.

On October 8, 1784, the Court ordered to forward a copy of the Plaintiff's petition to Don Francisco Maria de Reggio.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of the case is unknown.

File #68.
Oct. 14, 1784.
Judge: Don Estevan Miro.
Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo.
Pages 1 to 3.
Spanish and French.

Doc. No. 984.
Box 42.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON GUILLERMO MARRE, A RESIDENT OF NEW ORLEANS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISSOLVING THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN HIMSELF AND DON FRANCISCO SIMON.

Don Guillermo Marre, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that petitioner is in partnership with Don Francisco Simon and that said partnership possesses a certain farm with a mill, including negroe slaves, cattle, etc., and that, as evidenced by the letter duly presented, said Don Francisco Simon wishes to dissolve said partnership by virtue of which they came to a verbal agreement whereon the petitioner was to remain in possession of said mill, etc., in exchange of a certain amount of money that said petitioner was to pay to said Don Francisco Simon; but that having the petitioner communicated to his wife said agreement, she pointed out to him the great losses said agreement inferred to him, and stated that she was opposed to the fulfillment of said agreement; that the petitioner verified his wife's assertion when he found, among other irregularities, that the largest part of a certain amount of wood that petitioner was to receive by virtue of said agreement was in a bad condition and therefore useless; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order that all the properties belonging to said partnership be appraised so that they may be sold afterwards, for which purpose petitioner appoints Don Henrique Després as appraiser on his part, and petitions the Court to order his partner, Don Francisco Simon, to appoint within a certain time, an appraiser on his part, warning him that if he fails to do so the appraisal of said properties shall be made by the appraiser ap-

(cont'd)

pointed by petitioner.

On Oct. 14, 1784, the Court ordered that Don Francisco Simon be notified of the preceding petition.

On the same day the Court Clerk complied with the Court's order and informed the Defendant of the preceding decree.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of the case is not known.

No File Number.
Oct. 17, 1784.
Judges: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio and Don Nicolas Forstall.
Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo.
This document is numbered from page 5 to page 28.
Spanish and French.

Doc. No. 985.
Box 42.

Case of
Pedro
versus
Carlos Julien(free negroes)

Plaintiff, through his attorney Don Pedro Bertoniere, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the past due promissory note presented, the Defendant owes petitioner the sum of one hundred eighty pesos; that petitioner has on several occasions requested the Defendant to pay and that said Defendant has refused; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to declare under oath if the signature affixed to said promissory note presented is his and if he owes the sum claimed.

On October 16, 1784, the Court granted the Plaintiff's prayer and ordered the Defendant to appear and declare as petitioned.

On the same day, the Defendant declared under oath before the Court Clerk that the signature affixed to the promissory note presented by the Plaintiff is his and that he owes the sum claimed by the Plaintiff.

Then the Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the Defendant's declaration, said Defendant owes petitioner the sum of one hundred eighty pesos, wherefore petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the Defendant, in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

(cont'd)

On Oct. 19, 1784, the Court issued a writ of execution against the person and properties of the Defendant for the sum of one hundred eighty pesos plus the costs of these proceedings.

On the same day, Don Nicolas Fromentin, Lieutenant Constable, declared before the Court Clerk that in compliance with the Court's order he had requested the Defendant to pay the sum claimed by the Plaintiff, and that in view of the fact that said Defendant failed to do so, he seized a house and a certain half parcel of land of said Defendant's property.

The Plaintiff then petitioned the Court to order the sale at public auction of said house and land, so that petitioner's claim be satisfied.

On October 27, 1784, the Court granted the Plaintiff's prayer and ordered that the house and land seized be announced for sale for the term prescribed by law.

The record shows that at this time the Defendant died, whereon the Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that inasmuch as said Defendant has died without having made any provision for the payment of petitioner's claim and since said Defendant left several other creditors, petitioner begs the Court to order that an inventory and appraisal of the properties of the deceased be made so as to insure the petitioner's claim and also the claims of the other creditors in accordance with their privileges.

On December 20, 1784, the Court granted the Plaintiff's prayer.

On May 31, 1785, the house and land of the deceased were sold at public auction, and on Aug. 8, 1785, the Court ordered that the claims of Don Francisco Bouligny, Don Francisco Collell and the Plaintiff, the three creditors of the deceased, be paid from the three hundred ninety-three pesos obtained from the sale of said house and land, in

(cont'd)

proportion to the amount of their respective claims, previous deduction of the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 61 pesos and 6 reales.

Doc. #986
Box 42

File #3297)
Oct. 28, 1784.)
Judge: Estevan)
Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Fernando Rodri-)
guez.)
PP. 1 to 2.)
All in Spanish.)

CASE OF

FELICIANA TURANGIN
VS
JOSEF DUGUE.

Plaintiff, legitimate wife of the Defendant and a resident of the coast of the Allemands, petitions the Court, alleging that, the bad behavior of the Defendant has reached to such an extent that Defendant has not only dissipated his small fortune, but has also dissipated part of the Plaintiff's, brought when she contracted matrimony; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Official Court Clerks of this City, not to issue any instrument of sale or alienation to Defendant, and also to issue the same instructions to the commanders of said coast of the Allemands, who for this purpose will be sent a warrant inserting the decree issued by the Court in regards to this petition.

On October 28, 1784, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

The record is incomplete and does not show the cost of these proceedings.

Doc. #987
Box 42

File #3307
Nov. 6,1784
Judge: Francisco
Maria de Reggio
Court Clerk:
Fernando Rodriguez
PP. 1 tp 3
All in spanish

CASE OF
NICOLAS VEBER
VERSUS
ANTONIO PEYTAVIN

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented, the Defendant owes petitioner the sum of one thousand pesos, and that the petitioner has demanded said sum, but Defendant has refused to pay; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all and any of the Defendant's properties.

On November 8, 1784, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of this case is unknown.

Doc. #988
Box 42

File # 84 Nov. 18, 1784 Judge: Estevan Miro Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo PP. 1 to 8 French & Spanish	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY AGUSTIN ALLARO FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A PERMIT TO SELL A CERTAIN NEGRO SLAVE OF THE PROPERTY OF DON LUIS HERRAUD

Don Agustin Allaro, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that, petitioner has a letter from Don Luis Herraud, a resident of the City of Guarico, authorizing petitioner to sell a certain negro slave of said Don Luis Herraud's property, that petitioner intends to sell said negro slave to Don Luis Macarty, but the Court Clerk has refused to grant petitioner the necessary permit, stating that said letter of authorization is not a formal document; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to admit witnesses to substantiate petitioner's allegations, and to permit said negro slave to declare whether said Don Luis Herraud is his master.

On November 18,1784, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

The information was admitted by the Court from several witnesses presented by petitioner and their testimonies substantiated the allegations made by petitioner in his petition.

The Court, taking into consideration the declarations rendered by the witnesses, granted to petitioner the necessary permit to sell said negro slave.

The record does not show the cost of these proceedings.

Doc. #989.

File #63.
Nov. 19, 1784.
P. From 1 to 10.
All in Spanish.
Judge: Don Estevan Bore.
Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo.

LUIS CANELA, (NEGRO SLAVE) OWNED BY THE HEIRS OF MADAM MARIA LUISA CARAMUCHE, INSTITUTED PROCEEDINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING HIS FREEDOM.

Luis Canela, a negro slave owned by the heirs of Madam Maria Luisa Caramuche, petitioned the Court, alleging that wishing to obtain his freedom for the same value in which petitioner was appraised in the inventories made of the estate of Madam Maria Luisa Caramuche, and for this purpose petitioner appointed on his part Don Francisco Broutin as his appraiser. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to notify the Curator of the minors of said estate of the petition ad supra.

On November 19, 1784 the Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of this proceedings to the Curator of the minors of the estate of Madam Maria Luisa Caramuche.

Then Don Pedro Bertoniere, Curator Ad-lites, of the minor heirs of the estate of Madam Maria Caramuche, petitioned the Court alleging that he has no objection to verify the appraised value of said negro slave and to deliver him his letter of freedom. Therefore he appoints on his part Don Antonio Dejan to appraise said negro slave.

Then the Court ordered the Court Clerk to set the 24th, of the current month for the appraisal of said negro slave.

Then the appointed appraisers estimated said negro slave to be worth 1,150 pesos.

The record in incomplete and the outcome of this case is not known.

Doc. #990.
Box 42.

File #37. Nov. 24, 1784. Judge: Don Martin Navarro. Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo. PP. 1 to 5. All in Spanish.	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON ANTONIO BLANCO FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A PERMIT TO DRAW AN INSTRUMENT OF SALE IN FAVOR OF THE MULATTO JUAN LUIS.

Don Antonio Blanco, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the mortgage that petitioner made of his properties in favor of the Royal Treasury, and attested by Don Andres Almonaster y Rojas, former Court Clerk of this City on April 25, 1781, in said instrument a certain lot was not included and that in the same year of 1781, the petitioner's deceased wife sold said lot to the mulatto Juan Luis as evidenced by the document duly presented; and that said mulatto Juan Luis desires the petitioner to legalized the act of sale conveying said lot to him. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to grant him the necessary permit to comply with said mulatto's request.

On Nov. 24, 1784, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Doc. #991.
Box 42.

File #3302.
Nov. 24, 1784.
Judge: Francisco Maria de Reggio.
Court Clerk: Fernando Rodriguez.
PP. 1 to 4.
Spanish.

Case of
Don Carlos Tarascon
versus
Don Pedro Bonne and Estevan Van Arlu.

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced of the account presented, the Defendants owe Peitioner, the sum of one hundred twenty pesos for the hiring of certain negro slaves; that the witnesses who signed said account declared it to be correct; wherefore Petitioner begs the Court, to issue a writ of execution against the person of the Defendants, and all their properties to satisfy said sum, plus interest and costs of these proceedings.

On Nov. 24, 1784, the Court by an official decree granted the Plaintiff's petition.

Don Nicolas Fromentin, Chief Constable in compliance with the preceding decree, ordered the Defendants to pay the Plaintiff, the sum in question, but as the Defendants refused to pay, he seized a negress slave named Mariana of the Defendant's properties.

The record shows that the Defendants on Nov. 29, 1784, paid to the Plaintiff the said sum claimed.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Doc. #992
Box 42

File #144)
Nov. 27, 1784)
P. from 1 to 3)
All spanish)
Judge: Don)
Francisco Maria)
de Reggio)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo)

CASE OF
DON FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ
VERSUS
THE SUCCESSION OF DON FRANCISCO MUÑOZ

Plaintiff, Court Clerk of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant, owes petitioner the sum of 54 pesos, for certain negro slaves of the ownership of the Defendant that petitioner set free from jail, and that petitioner has demanded said sum from the Defendant, and the Defendant has refused to pay. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to accept as witness Don Josef Sanches, warden of the Royal Jail, to testify in favor of petitioner and to order the Defendant to satisfy petitioner the sum claimed.

On November 27, 1784, the Court granted the petitioner's request.

On November 29, 1784, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceeding decree, went to the Royal Jail for the purpose of receiving the declaration from Josef Sanches, warden of said jail. Said Josef Sanches declared under oath that it is true that the Defendant owes to petitioner the sum of 54 pesos as claimed by the petitioner and that he did not have any objection in testifying so.

The record is incomplete a the outcome of this case is not known.

Doc. #993
Box 42

File #145. Dec. 4th, 1784. Judge: Martin Navarro. Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo. PP. 1 to 4. All in Spanish.	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON IGNACIO DE LINO SALOMET FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVING THAT HE HAD PAID TO THE ROYAL TREASURY OF THIS CITY, THE SUM OF 4000 PESOS FOR THE POSITION AS CAPTAIN OF THE REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Don Ignacio de Lino Salmet, Captain of Infantry of this City, petitions the Court, to order Don Joseph Foucher, Treasurer of the Army, and Royal Treasury of this Province, to certify whether petitioner has paid to the Royal Treasury the sum of 4000 pesos for the position as Captain of Infantry of this City that petitioner at the present time performs. Petitioner alleges that the obligation that he issued to the deceased Don Bernardo de Otero accountant of the Army, was confidential, and that said deceased was to hold said obligation until the sum in question was paid; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to deliver him the certificate requested.

On December 4th, 1784, the Court by an Official decree granted the petitioner's prayer.

In compliance with the preceding decree the certificate in question was delivered to petitioner, and it proved the allegations made by petioner in his petition.

At the request of the petitioner the Court ordered to mark the obligation in question as paid.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Doc. No. 994.
Box 42.

File #114. Dec. 11, 1784. Judge: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio. Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo. Pages 1 to 11. All in Spanish.	Case of Don Pedro Acher versus A free negress named Pelacia.

The Plaintiff, through his legal agent Don Antonio Mendez, petitioned the Court alleging that the Defendant had broken a trunk of petitioner's property and stolen from it the sum of two hundred sixty pesos in silver coin, two gold pieces, one bill of exchange for one hundred fifty pesos, one for one hundred twenty pesos and four bank bills of two pesos each; that inasmuch as the Defendant is the sole person who knew the place in which said valuables were kept and that said valuables could not have been stolen by any other person without the knowledge and consent of the Defendant, petitioner begs the Court to order said Defendant to render a deposition so as to disclose the truth of the matter; also to order the seizure of all the Defendant's properties, placing them in the Public Depository; petitioner further begs the Court to order that the provisional arrest of the Defendant be affirmed, forbidding said Defendant from communicating with any person.

On December 11, 1784, the Court ordered the Defendant to render a deposition as petitioned by the Plaintiff, but denied the Plaintiff's petition for the seizure of the properties of said Defendant and for the affirmation of Defendant's arrest.

On December 17, 1784, the Defendant, in compliance with the Court's order, rendered a

(cont'd)

deposition before the Court Clerk, stating that the Plaintiff hired her to clean said Plaintiff's house early in the mornings and to make up his bed at night; that on the day the theft was disclosed, she went as usual to the house of the Plaintiff to do her work and that said Plaintiff was dressing himself and asked her for the key of his trunk, to which she answered that she did not know inasmuch as said Plaintiff always kept it in his pocket; that while searching the house for said key, the trunk in question was found open and the key laying behind said trunk; that when the Plaintiff noticed the disappearance of his valuables he asked her for them to which she answered that she did not know inasmuch as she did not sleep in the house and the Defendant kept in his possession the key of said trunk; that what deponent has stated is the truth.

Then the Plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that the Defendant did not confess the truth of the matter because no compulsion was brought on said Defendant, wherefore petitioner begs the Court to compel said Defendant to declare the truth and to affirm her arrest in the public jail, forbidding her from communicating with any person, so that through these means the petitioner may recover his valuables.

On January 14, 1785, the Court denied the Plaintiff's petition.

Doc. No. 995.
Box 42.

File #110. Dec. 16, 1784. Judge: Don Estevan Miro. Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo. Pages 1 to 12. Spanish and French.	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON FRANCISCO CAISERGUES, A MERCHANT OF NEW ORLEANS, AS LEGAL AGENT OF DON JOSEF DUNY, A RESIDENT OF PUERTO PRINCIPE, TO OBTAIN AUTHORIZATION TO SELL A CERTAIN SLAVE NAMED LUISA VICTORIA, OWNED BY SAID PRINCIPAL.

Record begins with a petition filed by Don Francisco Caisergues, a merchant of New Orleans, begging the Court to order that a power-of-Attorney written in French and conferred upon petitioner by Don Josef Duny, a resident of Puerto Principe, wherein said principal authorizes petitioner to sell a certain slave named Luisa Victoria owned by said principal, be translated into Spanish.

On December 16, 1784, the Court granted Don Francisco Caisergues' request, and on January 5, 1785, Don Juan Josef Duforest, in compliance with the Court's order, translated said power-of-Attorney.

Then Don Francisco Caisergues petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the power-of-Attorney presented, Don Josef Duny has authorized petitioner to sell a certain slave named Luisa Victoria, owned by said principal, wherefore, and in order to give the sale legal validity, petitioner begs the Court to grant him authorization to make said sale whenever there is a buyer

On January 21, 1785, the Court granted the authorization solicited by Don Francisco Caisergues.

Then said Don Francisco Caisergues petitioned the Court alleging that the sale of the slave

(cont'd)

in question has been made, wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order that an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings be made and that petitioner be given certified copies of said proceedings and their costs in order to present them to his principal.

On February 21, 1785, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 9 pesos and 3 reales.

Doc. #996.
Box 42.

File #123.
Dec. 18, 1784.
Judge: Estevan Miro.
Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo.
PP. 1 to 13.
French and Spanish.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON CAISERGUER FOR THE PURPOSE OF SELLING A NEGRESS SLAVE WITH HER SMALL CHILDREN.

Don Francisco Caiserguer petitions the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the power of Attorney duly presented, Don Juan Robert, a resident of the Kingdom of France, had authorized petitioner to alienate or sell a negress named Bibiana, of his ownership; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court that for better formality and in order to validate said power -of-Attorney, to approve it by a judicial decree.

On Jan. 21st, 1784, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

The record shows that the negress and her children were sold, and the record does not show to whom said slave was sold and for what sum.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 9 pesos and 6 reales.

Doc. #911
Box 42

F.#3298
Year 1784.)
P. from 1 to)
3.)
All in Span-)
ish.)
Judge: Gov-)
ernor Don Es-)
tevan Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Don Fernando)
Rodriguez.)

PEDRO TAURRIACA
VS
ANTONIO BOWKE.

Plaintiff, petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant owes him the sum of 137 pesos and 5 reales as evidenced by the document presented and that the Defendant has refused to pay said debt. Therefore, Plaintiff begs the Court to order the Defendant to appear in Court, and acknowledge his signature, and declare under oath if he owes said sum.

Then Don Estevan Miro, acting Governor of this Province, granted the Plaintiff's prayer.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of the case is not known.