

SPANISH TRANSLATIONS

1785

January - April

INDEX

1785

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Doc. #1001

Box 43

File #56)
Jan. 2, 1785) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
Spanish) JUAN BAUTISTA MACARTY IN ORDER
P.lto 3) TO OBTAIN A PERMIT TO SELL AT
Judge: Don) PUBLIC AUCTION A CERTAIN
Martin Navarro) BRIGANTINE NAMED "HERCULES" OF
Court Clerk:) HIS OWNERSHIP.
Rafael Perdomo)

Don Juan Bautista Macarty, merchant and resident of this City petitioned the Court to issue to petitioner a permit to sell at public auction, a certain brigantine of petitioner's ownership, located in the levee of this river. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to issue the Court Clerk the necessary commission to effect the sale of said brigantine.

On January 12th, 1785, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer, and the Court Clerk was given the necessary commission to effect the sale of said brigantine.

This record is incomplete and does not show the public auction of said brigantine.

File #2983)	
Jan. 10, 1785	)	CASE OF
Judge: Estevan Miro	)	DON PEDRO ARAGON Y VILLEGAS
Court Clerk:	)	VERSUS
Fernando Rodriguez	)	DON ANTONIO PALAO
PP. 126)	
<u>All in Spanish.</u>)	

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant owes petitioner the sum of five hundred six pesos and five reales, for certain merchandise that petitioner sold to the Defendant; that petitioner before the sale of said merchandise, issued a promissory note for six hundred pesos, in favor of the Defendant; that Defendant obligated himself to return to the petitioner said promissory note as payment of said merchandise; that Defendant negotiated said promissory note using it as payment for two negro slaves who Defendant purchased from Don Juan Bautista Macarty; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to admit parol evidence to substantiate the allegations, et supra, and to order the Defendant to pay said sum.

The Court after receiving the parol evidence offered by the Plaintiff, rendered judgement in favor of the Plaintiff.

Later the Court at the request of the Plaintiff issued a writ of execution against all and any of the properties of the Defendant, in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The record shows that the Defendant to avoid further legal action made an agreement with the Plaintiff, wherein Defendant decided to pay the Plaintiff the sum claimed; said agreement was approved by the Court.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 105 pesos and three reales.

File #2994.)
Jan. 10, 1785.)
Judge: Don Este-)
van Miro.)
Court Clerk: Don)
Fernando Rodriguez.)
Pages 1 to 10.)
Spanish and French.)

Doc. No. 1003.
Box 43.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
DON FRANCISCO BROUTIN, AS
LEGAL AGENT OF DON CLAUDIO
TRENONAY, A RESIDENT OF PUN-
TA CORTADA, FOR THE PURPOSE
OF DEPOSITING IN THE CITY
TREASURY FOR ITS SAFE-KEEP-
ING THE SUM OF NINE HUNDRED
FORTY-FIVE PESOS AND FOUR
REALES OF WHICH EIGHT HUND-
RED FORTY-FOUR PESOS AND
FOUR REALES BELONGS TO THE
SUCCESSION OF DON ANDRES
MASSE AND ONE HUNDRED PESOS
TO HIS SISTER, A RESIDENT OF
FRANCE.

Record begins with a petition filed by Don Fran-
cisco Broutin a resident of New Orleans, begging the
Court to order the translation into Spanish of a
power-of-attorney written in French and conferred
upon petitioner by Don Claudio Trenonay, a resi-
dent of Punta Cortada, wherein said principal au-
thorizes the petitioner to deposit in the City Tre-
asury for safe-keeping the sum of nine hundred for-
ty-five pesos and four reales of which eight hund-
red forty-five pesos and four reales belongs to the
Succession of Don Andres Masse of which Succession
said Don Claudio Trenonay was in charge and one
hundred pesos to the sister of said deceased, a re-
sident of France.

On January 10, 1785, the Court granted Don Fran-
cisco Broutin's petition and on January 12, 1785,
in compliance with the Court's order, Don Juan Josef
Duforest, translated said power-of-attorney.

Don Francisco Broutin then petitioned the Court,
alleging that he has in his possession the sum of
eight hundred forty-five pesos and four reales
including one year interests of said sum belonging

(cont'd)

to the Succession of Don Andres Masse, and the sum of one hundred pesos belonging to a sister of the deceased residing in France, making a total of nine hundred forty-five pesos and four reales; that in view of the fact that many years have elapsed without the petitioner having received any letters from the said sister of the deceased and for the reasons set forth in the power-of-attorney presented, it is presumed that said sister has died, wherefore petitioner, in order to keep said sum in safety, begs the Court to authorize petitioner to deposit said sum in the City Treasury, previous deduction of five percent for the petitioner's services in this case and also for the fees belonging to the City Treasurer and the costs of these proceedings.

On March 7th, 1785, the Court decreed as petitioned by Don Francisco Broutin.

Record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Doc. #1004
Box 43

File #3039)
Jan. 10, 1785)
P. from 1 to 3)
All spanish)
Judge: Don)
Nicolas Forstall)

CASE OF
DON LUIS GENTILLY
vs
THE SUCCESSION OF DON CARLOS
DANIEL

The Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that the Succession of the late Don Carlos Daniel, owes petitioner the sum of 125 pesos, as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented. Therefore petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant that from the proceed of the sale of the estate left by said deceased to satisfy petitioner, the said sum of 125 pesos.

On January 10th, 1785, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to compare the signature of said deceased, with the signature affixed on said promissory note.

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

SUCCESSION OF DOÑA DIVINA DUBOUT.

File #3022.

Jan. 15, 1785.

Judge: Rende De Kerninon.

Court Clerk: Fernando Rodriguez.

PP. 1 to 54.

All in Spanish.

) In the City of New Orleans, Jan. 15th, 1785, the Court was informed of the death of Doña Divina Dubout who died interstate.

) 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.

Don Pedro Bertonier and Don Antonio Mendez were appointed by the Court as Curator Ad-lite and as attorney respectively of the minors and legal age heirs of said deceased.

The inventory appraisal and sale of the properties left by the deceased was made at the request of Don Pedro Bertoniere and approved by Don Antonio Mendez and Don Pedro Sarpi Attorney for Don Antonio Prevost principal heir of said deceased.

Doña Maria Prevost widow of Oricote in charge of the properties left by said deceased by order of the Court presented a detailed account of said properties, which account was approved by the succession of said deceased, and also by the Court.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 57 pesos.

File No. 1006
Jan. 17, 1785.)
Judge: Martin)
Navarro.)
Court Clerk: Ra-)
fael Perdomo.)
PP. 1 to 14.)
All in Spanish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
JUAN HELAY FOR THE PURPOSE OF
JUSTIFYING THE FORCED ARRIVAL
THAT HE MADE TO THE PORT OF
GUARICO.

Don Juan Helay, Master of the Brigantine named "The Hercules", petitions the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the document duly presented, Petitioner sailed from the Port of Havana, Cuba, bound to New Orleans, with a cargo of fruits, and that petitioner encountered inclement weather and suffered other misfortunes on the high seas and was forced to approach land in the Port of Guarico, and in order to exonerate himself of all liability wherefore Petitioner begs the Court to admit witnesses that Petitioner will present in order to prove Petitioner's allegations.

On Jan. 17, 1785 the Court granted the Petitioner's prayer.

Several witnesses declared before the Court and their testimonies substantiated the allegations made by Petitioner in his petition.

After examining closely the records of these proceedings and taking into consideration the Parol evidence rendered by said witnesses, the Court decided to exonerate Petitioner of all liability for the forced arrival that Petitioner made in the Port of Guarico.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Doc. #1007
Box 43

File #81	)	CASE OF
Jan. 18, 1785	)	DON JOSEF DE VILLAVASO,
Judge: Don Estevan Miro	)	GENERAL ADMINISTRATOR
Court Clerk: Don Rafael	)	OF THE ROYAL REVENUES
Perdomo	)	OF THE PROVINCE OF
Document is numbered	)	LOUISIANA
from page 5 to page 84	)	VERSUS
<u>All in Spanish</u>	)	DON ALEXO REAUD

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the power-of-attorney duly presented, petitioner has been authorized to receive from the Defendant, a merchant of New Orleans, an account of the properties and funds of which said Defendant is in charge as testamentary executor and trustee of the properties of the deceased Don Luis Doraison, and to take charge of said properties and funds; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to render said account and to deliver said properties and funds within a certain time, so that petitioner may promote what ever action may be convenient for his principal.

On January 18, ¹⁷⁸⁵~~1875~~, the Court ordered that the power-of-attorney presented by the Plaintiff, which was written in French, be translated into Spanish, and then to notify the Defendant of the preceeding petition.

On the same day the Court Clerk, in compliance with the Court's order, notified the Defendant and ordered Don Juan Josef Duforest, public interperter to translate the power-of-attorney presented by the Plaintiff.

After several petitions

(Cont'd)

Doc. #1007
(Cont'd)

were filed by the Plaintiff, the Defendant rendered the account requested by said Plaintiff, showing a balance of four thousand three hundred ninety five pesos and six and one half reales, in favor of the heirs of the deceased Don Luis Doraison, and attached to said account all the vouchers necessary to prove the items listed therein.

On April 23, 1785, the Court approved the account presented by the Defendant, ordering both parties to abide by said account and that said Defendant be paid the sum of one thousand four hundred sixty five pesos and four reales for his commission as testamentary executor of the deceased Don Luis Doraison, which left a balance of four thousand three hundred ninety five pesos and six reales in favor of the succession of said deceased, of which sum the costs of these proceedings shall be paid.

On May 14, 1785, the Court Clerk delivered to the Plaintiff, the original accounts presented by the Defendant, and said Plaintiff issued the proper receipt.

The record ends with a notation signed by the Court Clerk wherein he states that he has issued a certified copy of these proceedings, which copy he delivered to the Plaintiff.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 39 pesos and 4 and 1/2 reales.

File #3115.
Jan. 19, 1785.
Judge: Renato
de Kerninon
Court Clerk:
Fernando Rodriguez.
PP. 1 to 7.
All in Spanish.

) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED
) BY ROBERTO ROGER REGARD-
) ING THE SALE OF A HOUSE
) OF THE SUCCESSION OF SAN-
) TIAGO MALLARD ALIAS "LIV-
) ER".

Roberto Roger testamentary executor and in charge of the properties left by the deceased Santiago Mallard (alias) "Liver" petitions the Court alleging that said deceased owns a house in this City and in order to sell said house. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to authorize an inventory and appraisal of said house in order to proceed to the sale of same.

On Feb. 19, 1785, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition. On the same day the Court appointed Don Antonio Mendez as attorney of the heirs of the deceased.

The property was appraised and sold to Don Pedro Voisin.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 45 pesos 7 reales.

File #2896.
Jan. 20, 1785.
Judge: Don Estevan
Miro.
Court Clerk: Don Fern-
ando Rodriguez.
Pages 1 to 55.
Spanish and French.

Doc. No. 1009.
Box 43.

Case of
Nicolas Bacus and Juan Bau-
tista (free negroes)
versus
Doña Mariana Bergeron, wi-
dow of Don Guillermo Bien-
venu.

The Plaintiffs, residents of the Post of Capitulas (Tchoupitoulas) petitioned the Court alleging that on Jan. 16, 1785, at about 12 O'clock while they were absent from their houses on business, two negroes named Luis and Colas, slaves of the Defendant, and who were out hunting rabbits, with the purpose of forcing the rabbits to come out in the open, set fire to the rice straws left on the ground by the Plaintiff's after having harvested their rice; that although said slaves set the fire far from the Plaintiff's houses, said houses and about three hundred twenty barrels of rice caught on fire and in spite of the help lent by several persons to save them, said houses and barrels of rice were completely destroyed. Wherefore petitioners beg the Court to order the mistress of said slaves to pay the petitioners the value of their lost properties, previous fulfillment of the necessary formalities.

On January 20, 1785, the Court ordered the Plaintiffs to submit evidence which will substantiate their allegations.

The Plaintiffs, in compliance with the Court's order, submitted parol evidence from several witnesses, whose testimonies substantiated the Plaintiffs' allegations.

The Plaintiffs then petitioned the Court, alleging that inasmuch as they produced evidence which conclusively substantiated their allegations, they begged the Court to please order the mistress of

said slaves to pay petitioners the value of their lost properties.

The Court ordered that the slave named Luis, who from the testimonies rendered by the witnesses presented by the Plaintiffs was held responsible for the loss of the properties in question, be arrested and placed in the City Jail. This order was fulfilled by Don Nicolas Fromentin, Lieutenant Chief Constable.

The Defendant then petitioned the Court, alleging that so far in these proceedings the Plaintiffs have not produced evidence which may prove their allegations at least partially, wherefore petitioner begs the Court to dismiss said Plaintiffs' suit on the grounds that it is ~~unfounded~~; to forbid said Plaintiffs from ever promoting further proceedings on this case, and to pay the costs of these proceedings.

The record is incomplete and ends with a certification signed by the Court Clerk stating that Josef Vallier, a constable, appeared before him and declared that he had notified the Plaintiff named Bacus of a decree issued by the Court wherein said Plaintiff is ordered to appear and receive these proceedings so as to be able to make his final allegations; said Constable further declared that he found said Plaintiff in his home sick in bed and therefore unable to comply with the Court's decree.

File #2991.
Jan. 20, 1785.
Judge: Don René Huchet
de Kervinon.
Court Clerk: Don Fernando
Rodriguez.
Pages 1 to 14.
All in Spanish.

Doc. No. 1010.
Box 43.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED
BY DOÑA FELICIANA BI-
JOURS, WIDOW OF DON
PABLO PREVOST, FOR
THE PURPOSE OF OBTAIN-
ING AUTHORIZATION TO
SELL A CERTAIN HOUSE
LEFT BY HER DECEASED
HUSBAND.

Doña Feliciana Bijous, widow of Don Pablo Prevost, petitioned the Court, alleging that her deceased husband left a certain house located on Borgoña street (Burgundy street); that inasmuch as her deceased husband left several debts which amount to five hundred pesos, petitioner begs the Court to grant her the necessary authorization to sell said house so that with the proceeds petitioner may satisfy said debts and buy with the remainder a smaller house for the safety of the part of the inheritance belonging to her minor children.

On January 20, 1785, the Court granted the authorization solicited by the petitioner, with the condition that the proceeds of the sale be used to satisfy the debts of the deceased and to buy a house for the minor heirs.

The petitioner then petitioned the Court, alleging that she has sold the house in question for the sum of nine hundred pesos and that for the purpose of rendering in due time an account of the properties of the deceased to her minor children, petitioner begs the Court to appoint two appraisers so that in the presence of the Court Clerk they will appraise the furniture left by said deceased, which petitioner believes amounts to eighty or ninety pesos.

(cont'd)

On July 29, 1785, Don Adrian de la Plaza and Don Andres Wackerny, appraisers appointed by the Court, in the presence of the Judge and the Court Clerk, appraised said furniture and the house bought by said Doña Feliciana Bijous for her minor children in the sum of six hundred fifty-two pesos.

Then upon request of said Doña Feliciana Bijous, the Court appointed her as tutoress and guardian of her minor children and adjudicated to her all the properties left by her deceased husband, ordering her to render a sworn statement of said properties and of the payments she has made of the debts left by said deceased.

On August 16, 1785, said Doña Feliciana Bijous rendered the sworn statement as ordered by the Court, which statement showed a balance of three hundred forty pesos to be divided as follows: one hundred seventy pesos for said Doña Feliciana Bijous and eighty-five pesos for each of her two children.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 15 pesos and 4 reales.

Record ends with a petition filed by Don Fernando Rodriguez, Court Clerk, wherein petitioner alleges that Doña Feliciana Bijous owes petitioner the sum of thirty-six pesos for services petitioner rendered in the preceding case, and that although petitioner has requested said Doña Feliciana Bijous to pay she has refused; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all her properties to satisfy the petitioner's claim.

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

File #2979	)	PAROL EVIDENCE SUBMITTED BY
Jan. 21, 1785	)	DON JUAN PEDRO FRANCISCO
Judge: Don Nicolas	)	BRUNO AUBRY, HUSBAND OF DOÑA
Forstall	)	ELIZABET ROCHE, WIDOW OF DON
Court Clerk: Don	)	JUAN LAFFITE, FOR THE PURPOSE
Fernando Rodriguez	)	OF PROVING THAT SAID DON JUAN
Pages 1 to 7	)	LAFFITE DID NOT POSSES ANY
<u>All in spanish</u>	)	PROPERTIES WHEN HE CONTRACTED
		MATRIMONY WITH SAID DOÑA
		ELIZABET ROCHE, NOR DID HE
		LEAVE ANY PROPERTIES AT HIS
		DEATH.

Don Juan Pedro Francisco Bruno Aubry, husband of Doña Elizabet Roche, widow of Don Juan Laffite, petitioned the Court, alleging that desiring for his own interest to prove that said deceased did not posses any properties when he contracted matrimony with said Doña Elizabet Roche, nor did he leave any properties at his death, petitioner begs the Court to receive testimonies from the witnesses that petitioner will present, and once this is done and found that said parol evidence substantiates the above allegations, to approve said evidence submitted.

On January 21, 1785, the Court ordered that the evidence offered by the petitioner be received.

On January 24, 1785, the said parol evidence was received by the Court Clerk from the witnesses presented by the petitioner, whose testimonies substantiated said petitioner's allegations.

Upon request of the petitioner and in view of the parol evidence rendered, the Court declared said evidence sufficient to

(Cont'd)

Doc. #1011
(Cont'd)

prove the petitioner's allegations, and approved it.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 12 pesos and 4 reales.

Necessary license to sell at
the place a certain quantity of
cigars that said cigarette has been
obtained and obtained in this Court, for
which purpose, for which purpose petitioner asks to
be granted to sell said cigarette, for the benefit
of its owner.

On January 20th, 1906, the
Court granted the petitioner's prayer and
ordered the Court clerk to proceed to the said
place.

Then on Feb. 20th, 1906, the
Court issued in compliance with the proceedings
previously granted with the public auction of
said cigarette. The petition, the
Court, Court, proclaimed said cigarette
to be sold, and after several offers were
made, it was sold to the highest bidder, the
said petitioner, for the sum of 12 pesos

Then on Feb. 20th, 1906, the
Court submitted an account of the
proceedings of said proceedings, and
ordered that 12 pesos and 4 reales.

File #60)	
Jan. 26, 1785	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
P. from 1 to 13	)	DON JUAN DUREL, FOR THE
All in spanish	)	PURPOSE OF SELLING A CERTAIN
Judge: Don Martin	)	BRIGANTINE NAMED "SAN LUIS"
Navarro)	
Court Clerk:	)	Don Juan Durel petitions
<u>Rafael Perdomo</u>	)	the Court to grant him the

necessary license to sell at public auction a certain brigantine named "San Luis", alleging that said brigantine has been anchored and abandoned in this Port, for about one month, for which reason petitioner wants to proceed to sell said brigantine, for the benefit and account of its owner.

On January 26th, 1785, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer and ordered the Court Clerk to proceed to the sale of said brigantine.

Then on Feb. 4th, 1785, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree proceeded with the public auction sale of said brigantine. The petitioner, Don Bautista Durel, proclaimed said brigantine several times, and after several offers were made, it was sold to the highest bidder, one Don Juan Gravier, for the sum of 1525 pesos.

Then Don Luis Livtau, Judicial Appraiser submitted an itemized statement of the Court costs of this proceeding, which amounted to 15 pesos and 6 reales.

File #83)
 Jan. 27, 1785)
 Judge: Don)
 Estevan Miro)
 Court Clerk: Don)
 Rafael Perdomo)
 Pages 1 to 10)
Spanish & French)

CASE OF
 DON JUAN GRAVIER
 VERSUS
 DON PEDRO ACHER

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that Don Juan Josef Duforest owes to the Defendant the sum of about one thousand six hundred pesos, and Don Juan Bautista Macarty also owes the Defendant the sum of two thousand seven hundred eighty-nine pesos and six reales; and that petitioner has arrived to this City with a power-of-attorney conferred upon him by his brother Bertrand Gravier, a merchant of Bordeaux, France, authorizing him to demand from the Defendant, Captain of the vessel named "El Santo Espiritu", to render an account of the cargo brought on said vessel of which the petitioner's said brother is the owner; that said petitioner has also been authorized to seize all the funds derived from said cargo and existing in the possession of Reaud and Fortier, merchants of New Orleans; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to decree that until said account has been rendered and settled, said Don Josef Duforest and Don Juan Bautista Macarty withhold in their possession the sums they owe to the Defendant.

The Court, in view of the power-of-attorney presented by the Plaintiff, granted the Plaintiff's petition, ordering Don Juan Josef Duforest and Don Juan Bautista Macarty to withhold in their possession the sums they owe to the Defendant until the Court determines whatever it may deem convenient; the Court also ordered that an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings be made, to be paid by the Plaintiff.

Said costs amounted to 8 pesos and 4 reales.

Doc. #1015

Box 43

File #2987	)	CASE OF
Jan. 27, 1785	)	DON LUIS BOISDORE AND
Judge: Reynato	)	DON JUAN SÉNAC
Hisef de Kerinor	)	VERSUS
Court Clerk:	)	DON PEDRO CASELAR
Fernando Rodriguez)	
PP. 1 to 6	)	Plaintiffs, associate
<u>All in spanish</u>	)	Surgeons, petitioned the

tioners had cured and supplied medicines to certain negro slaves of the Defendant's property, during the years of 1783 and 1784, during which time Defendant had rented his residence together with said negro slaves to Don Honorato Delaclaise and that petitioner has demanded said sum, but Defendant has refused to pay; wherefore petitioners beg the Court to order the Defendant to pay immediately, the sum claimed.

The Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of the Plaintiff's petition to the Defendant.

Defendant in answer to the Plaintiff's petition, pleaded a no cause of action, alleging that Don Honorato Delaclaise was in the obligation to cure said slaves and to supply them with medicine during the time he was in possession of the house rented to him as evidenced by the public instrument that the petitioner holds against said Don Honorato Delaclaise; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the Plaintiff to demand the sum claimed from the proper person.

The Court after closely examining the records of these proceedings found in favor of the Defendant.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

File #2997.

Jan. 28, 1785.

Judge: Don Renato
Kruhese De Kervinon.

Court Clerk: Don
Fernando Rodriguez.

Pages 1 to 6.

Spanish and French.

Doc. #1016.

Box 43.

Case of

Don Luis Boisdoré and Don
Juan Senac, Physician in
partnership,

versus

The Succession of Francis-
ca Poupullus and her bro-
ther Alexo (free mulattoes)

Plaintiffs petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the accounts duly presented, the Defendants owe the petitioners the sum of thirty-five pesos for professional services rendered and medicines supplied to the deceased, wherefore petitioners beg the Court to order Antonio Ramis, testamentary executor of said deceased, to pay the sum claimed.

On January 30, 1785, the Court ordered that the testamentary executor be notified of the preceding petition.

Then the Plaintiffs petitioned the Court alleging that although said testamentary executor had been notified of their petition, many days have elapsed without having answered, wherefore petitioners beg the Court to order said testamentary executor to pay the sum claimed plus the costs of these proceedings.

The testamentary executor then answered stating that he was ready to pay the sum in question, wherefore petitioner begged the Court to order that an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings be made.

The Court granted the testamentary executor's petition.

On March 4, 1785, the Plaintiffs issued a
(cont'd)

receipt in favor of the testamentary executor for the sum of thirty-five pesos, the payment of which was witnessed by the Court Clerk and by Don Josef Veca, Don Santiago Lemaire and Don Miguel de San Juan Gomez.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

File #1113)
Feb. 1, 1785)
P. fro, 1 to 11)
All in Spanish)
Judge: Don Martin)
Navarro)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
DON CARLOS VIVAN, FOR THE
PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A
PERMIT TO SELL A BRIGANTINE
NAMED "ST. FRANCISCO"

The petitioner, a resident of
this City, petitioned the
Court, for the corresponding license to proceed
to the sale of a certain brigantine named "St.
Francisco".

On February 1, 1785, the
Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

Then the Court Clerk, in com-
pliance with the preceding decree, ordered the
public crier to announce said brigantine at
public auction, and after several offers were
made, it was sold to the highest bidder, one Don
Francisco Mairone, for the sum of 4,035 pesos.

On the same day, the Court Clerk
informed the Court that he has delivered to
petitioner Don Carlos Vivan, the sum of 4,035
pesos for which said brigantine was sold. Then
Don Carlos Vivan, petitioned the Court to approve
the sale of said brigantine.

On February 10, the Court
approved the sale of said brigantine, and ordered
the Court Clerk to give the buyer of said brigan-
tine a copy of these proceedings.

File #92	)	CASE OF
Feb. 3, 1785	)	DON PEDRO BERTONIERE REPRESENTING
P. 1 to 34	)	DON LEONARDO MAZANGE
Spanish	)	VERSUS
Judge: Governor	)	PEDRO PIZANIC
Estevan Miro)	
Court Clerk:)	
<u>Rafael Perdomo</u>)	

The Plaintiff, Attorney for Don Leonardo Mazange, petitioned the Court, alleging that, as evidenced by the public instrument duly presented, the Defendant is indebted to petitioner for the sum of 450 pesos, and that the Defendant has refused to pay said debt; wherefore the petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all and any of the properties of the Defendant enough to satisfy the sum claimed.

On February 5, 1785, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

The Plaintiff again petitioned the Court alleging that, a house and lot of the property of the Defendant has been seized; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to sell said house and lot at public auction.

The Court adjudicated said house and lot to the Plaintiff, inasmuch as no bidder appeared.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

File #10)
Feb. 3, 1785)
P. from 1 to 16)
All in spanish)
Judge: Don Estevan)
Miro)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo)

CASE OF
DON LEONARDO MASANGE
VERSU
DON VICENTEE MORANT

Plaintiff, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the four promissory notes duly presented the Defendant is indebted to petitioner the sum of 267 pesos 6 1/2 reales, and that petitioner has demanded the Defendant to pay said sum, and the Defendant has refused. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to appear in Court, to acknowledge under oath his signatures affixed at the foot of each promissory note, and to declare under oath if he owes petitioner the sum claimed.

On February 3, 1775, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

On the same day, in compliance with the preceeding decree, the Court Clerk summoned the Defendant to appear in Court. The Court was informed by several persons that the Defendant was residing in the country.

Then Plaintiff, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the Court Clerk's declaration wherein said Court Clerk declared that he was not able to locate said Defendant. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to appoint any able person to go to the Country and summon the Defendant.

On February 12, 1785, the

(Cont'd)

Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

Then on February 18, 1785, Don Nicolas Fromantin, 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 inform him to appear in Court as petitioned, and that the Defendant stated; that he will comply with the order.

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

The Defendant has been incarcerated by some of the... of this City, and unable to appear... Therefore petitioner, begs the Court to leave... of the Defendant, in order to satisfy...

On February 17, 1785, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

Then the Plaintiff petitioner appeared before the Court, alleging that he expended... of the Court Clerk, and the Defendant's declaration wherein he acknowledged his... of the deceased Don Juan... petitioner begs the Court to issue a... of execution against all the personal property of the Defendant's in order to satisfy...

2
Doc. #1020
Box 43

File #3356)
Feb. 5, 1785)
P. from 1 to 9)
All in spanish)
Judge: Don Nicolas)
Forstall)
Court Clerk:)
Fernando Rodriguez)

CASE OF
DON JOSEPH MONTEGUT, ATTORNEY
FOR MADAME FELICIANA DELILLE,
WIDOW OF DON JUAN VICENTE
VERSUS
MR. TOULOUSE

Plaintiff, Attorney for Madame Feliciana Delille, testamentary Executor of the estate of her deceased husband, petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant owes to the Succession of the deceased Don Juan Vicente, the sum of 329 pesos. 7 reales, as evidenced by the two promissory notes duly presented, and that the Defendant has been encoserrated for some time in the jail of this City, and unable to satisfy said debt. Therefore petitioner, begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the Defendant, in order to satisfy said debt.

On February 5, 1785, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

Then the Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the Certification of the Court Clerk, and the Defendant's declaration wherein he acknowledged his signature and owing said debt to the said Succession of the deceased Don Juan Vicente. Therefore petitioner begs the Court, to issue a writ of execution against all the personal properties of the Defendant's in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

(Cont'd)

Doc #1020
(Cont'd)

On April 15, 1785, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to bring the records before the Court in order to be examined. After the records were examined, the Court issued a writ of execution against the properties of the Defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus one ten, and the costs of these proceedings.

On April 22, 1785, Don Nicolas Fromantin, Chief Constable, appeared before the Court Clerk, and stated: That in compliance with the preceding decree, he went to the house of the Defendant, and requested the Defendant to pay the Plaintiff, the claimed sum of 329 pesos, 7 reales, and that Defendant refused to pay, wherefore he seized one of Defendant's negro slaves.

Then Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the Chief Constable's declaration, wherein he seized a certain negro slave belonging to the Defendant. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the public appraisers to estimate said slave and to sell it at public auction, in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

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

File #53.
Feb. 7, 1785.
P. 1 to 23.
Spanish.
Judge: Martin
Navarro.
Court Clerk: Ra-
fael Perdomo.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON ANTONIO ARGOTE OWNER OF THE FRIGATE NAMED "LA MATILDE" CAPTAINED BY DON AGUSTIN CRESPO FOR THE PURPOSE OF JUSTIFYING THE FORCED ARRIVAL THAT HIS VESSEL MADE TO THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Don Antonio Argote, owner of the Frigate named "La Matilde", petitions the Court, alleging that, as evidenced by the document duly presented, petitioner's vessel sailed from Santiago de Cuba, bound to New Orleans, and that said vessel encountered inclement weather and suffered heavy damages on the high seas, and its Captain was forced to approach land at the port of Philadelphia and in order to exonerate himself and the Captain of said vessel of all liabilities; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to admit witnesses that the petitioner will present in order to substantiate petitioner's allegation.

On February 8th, 1785 the Court granted the Petitioner's prayer.

Several witnesses declared before the Court and their testimonies substantiated the allegations made by the petitioner.

After examining closely the records of these proceedings and taking into consideration the Parol evidence rendered by said witnesses, the Court exonerated petitioner and the Captain of said vessel of all liabilities for the forced arrival they made to the Port of Philadelphia.

File #53.)	
Feb. 7, 1785.	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
P. 1 to 23.	)	ANTONIO ARGOTE OWNER OF THE FRI-
Spanish.	)	GATE NAMED "LA MATILDE" CAPTAINED
Judge: Martin	)	BY DON AGUSTIN CRESPO FOR THE PUR-
Navarro.	)	POSE OF JUSTIFYING THE FORCED AR-
Court Clerk: Ra-	)	RIVAL THAT HIS VESSEL MADE TO THE
<u>fael Perdomo.</u>	)	PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Don Antonio Argote, owner of the Frigate named "La Matilde", petitions the Court, alleging that, as evidenced by the document duly presented, petitioner's vessel sailed from Santiago de Cuba, bound to New Orleans, and that said vessel encountered inclement weather and suffered heavy damages on the high seas, and its Captain was forced to approach land at the port of Philadelphia and in order to exonerate himself and the Captain of said vessel of all liabilities; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to admit witnesses that the petitioner will present in order to substantiate petitioner's allegation.

On February 8th, 1785 the Court granted the Petitioner's prayer.

Several witnesses declared before the Court and their testimonies substantiated the allegations made by the petitioner.

After examining closely the records of these proceedings and taking into consideration the Parol evidence rendered by said witnesses, the Court exonerated petitioner and the Captain of said vessel of all liabilities for the forced arrival they made to the Port of Philadelphia.

File #3117.
Feb. 7, 1785.
Judge: Estevan Miro.
Court Clerk: Rodriguez.
PP. 1 to 21.
French and Spanish.

Doc. No. 1022.
Box 43.

Case of
Renato Rapicut
versus
One named Datcherut.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory notes duly presented the defendant owes petitioner the sum of 310 pesos 7 reales. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order Don Salomon Malignes who is in charge of certain merchandise owned by said defendant, to pay petitioner the claimed sum in view that the Defendant is absent from this City.

On Feb. 7th, 1785, the Court granted Petitioner's prayer.

On the same day Plaintiff, by order of the Court presented several witnesses, under oath declared that the signature affixed on the promissory notes presented by the Plaintiff was that of the said Datcherut.

On Feb. 15th, 1785, the Court after a thorough investigation ordered that from the funds now in possession of Don Salomon Maglines, belonging to the said Datcherut to pay the sum claimed, plus the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 15 pesos 3 reales.

File #3042.)
Feb. 8, 1785.)
Judge: Nicolas)
Forstall)
Court Clerk: Pedro)
Pedesclaux.)
Pp. 1 to 12.)
All in Spanish.)

Doc. No. 1023.
Box 43.

OFFICIAL CRIMINAL PROCEED-
INGS INSTITUTED AGAINST A
FREE NEGRO NAMED FELIPE
FOR HAVING BROKEN INTO THE
ROOM OF MIGUEL HERO AND
STOLEN CERTAIN CLOTHING.

This record is a copy of the original criminal proceedings instituted against a free negro named Felipe for having broken into the room of Miguel Hero and stolen certain clothing.

On Feb. 8, 1785, the Court was informed of said robbery and after a thorough investigation ordered the arrest of said free negro Felipe.

The Court having found him guilty of said robbery ordered the Commandant of the Post of LaFouche to issue a warrant for the seizure of his properties and forward them to this City to take care of the costs of these proceedings and the free negro was sentenced to one year in prison.

This record is incomplete and does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Doc. #1118 D
Box 44.

File #3121 D
Feb. 9, 1785.
P. 1 to 3.
French and Spanish.
Judge: Don Francisco
Maria de Reggio.
Court Clerk: Fernando
Rodriguez.

Case of
Andres Mercenario
versus
Christoval Rodriguez.

The Plaintiff, petitioned, the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the Defendant is indebted to petitioner, the sum of 51 pesos, and that the Defendant has refused to pay the said debt, wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to acknowledge his signature at the foot of said promissory note.

The record shows that the Court granted Plaintiff's petition.

This record is incomplete, the above petition and approval is all the record is composed of.

(Spanish and French)

File #140.

Feb. 12, 1785.

Judge: Don Nicolas
Forstall.

Court Clerk: Don

Rafael Perdomo.

Pages 1 to 51.

Case of
Don Santiago Le Duc, Physi-
cian,

versus

The Succession of Doña
Francisca Plazan, widow of
Don Juan Bautista Prevost.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the Defendants owe him the sum of three hundred twelve pesos and four reales for professional services rendered and medicines supplied to the deceased Doña Francisca Plazan, widow of Don Juan Bautista Prevost, and to other members of her household; that although petitioner on several occasions has requested Don Juan Bautista Mercier, testamentary executor and trustee of the properties of said deceased, to pay the petitioner, said executor has refused. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to appoint two physicians to examine said account so that said testamentary executor may be certain that it is correct and in order that said claim be satisfied by the Defendants.

On February 12, 1785, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition and appointed Don Josef Montegut and Don Roberto Dow, physicians, to examine and adjust said account.

On February 19, 1785, said physicians, in compliance with the Court's order, examined the account presented by the Plaintiff and declared before the Court Clerk that they found it entirely just and correct and that they believe the
(cont'd)

Plaintiff is entitled to demand the sum claimed for his services, as they estimated the medicines supplied and the services rendered by the Plaintiff to be 400 pesos 7 reales.

On March 9, 1785, the Court ordered Don Juan Bautista Mercier, testamentary executor of the deceased, to pay to the Plaintiff within five days, the sum of four hundred pesos and seven reales.

Said testamentary executor then petitioned the Court to dismiss the Plaintiff's suit on the ground that the Plaintiff's account suffers of various irregularities, as evidenced by a previous account given to the petitioner by the Plaintiff, which petitioner presents to the Court.

After several allegations were made by both parties, the Court rendered judgment in favor of the Plaintiff, ordering the testamentary executor to pay the sum of three hundred fifty pesos, in view of the fact that the account presented by the Plaintiff differed from the one presented by the two physicians appointed to examine said account.

The record ends with a petition filed by the Plaintiff wherein he begs the Court to order that inasmuch as his claim has been satisfied by the testamentary executor, an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings be made.

The Plaintiff's petition was granted by the Court on June 21, 1785, and said Court costs amounted to 30 pesos and 5 1/2 reales.

File #3049)
 Feb. 12, 1785)
 Spanish & French)
 Judge: Governor)
 Estevan Miro)
 Court Clerk:)
Ferando Rodriguez)

OFFICIAL CRIMINAL PROCEED-
 INGS INSTITUTED AGAINST
 JOSEPH LA COSTA FOR HAVING
 COMMITTED A ROBBERY IN THE
 POST OF NACHITOCHEs.

Don Lous Cesar Borne, Com-
 mandant of the Post of Nachitoches on February
 12, 1785, informed the Governor of this Province
 that a robbery had been committed by Joseph La
 Costa, from the plantation of Mons. Devaugine.

The Court ordered the Com-
 mandant of said Post to furnish information as
 to the manner in which the robbery was committed
 and to receive testimony from the prisoner.

In compliance with the pre-
 ceding decree Don Cesar Borne, took a sworn
 statement signed by the prisoner whereby the said
 prisoner admits that he committed the robbery of
 a demijon full of brandy, two wollen blankets,
 10 aunes of goods and 2 carottes of tobacco,
 while under the influence of liquor.

The Court after closely ex-
 amining the record of this proceeding, sentenced
 the said Josef La Costa to four years in the
 penitentiary with the proviso that should the
 said prisoner escape from jail he shall be con-
 demned to an additional four years in the
 galleys.

File #3050.)
Feb. 13, 1785.)
Judge: Nicolas)
Forstall.)
Court Clerk:)
Rodriguez.)
PP. 1 to 8.)
All in Spanish.)

Case of
Don Luis Delagrou and
Don Bautista Jourdin
versus
Don Carlos Chabot.

Plaintiffs petitioned the Court alleging that the Defendant on Feb 2nd, 1785 about 11 A. M. appeared at the residence of petitioner and express himself against their character; wherefore petitioners beg the Court to admit witnesses under oath to prove their allegation.

On Feb. 3rd the Court examining several witnesses whose testimonies substantiated the Plaintiffs allegations.

On Feb. 10th, 1785 Plaintiffs presented themselves before the Court and requested the suspension of these proceedings.

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

File #70.)
Feb. 14, 1785.)
Judge: Don Es-)
tevan Miro.)
Court Clerk: Don)
Rafael Perdomo.)
Pages 1 to 97.)
All in Spanish.)

Doc. No. #1027.
Box 43.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUT-
ED AGAINST JORGE RAPALIE, FOR
HAVING ATTEMPTED A REBELLION
AT FORT PAMUR, NATCHEZ.

Jorge Rapalie, a resident of the District of Natchez, was charged by Don Phelipe Treviño, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Louisiana and Civil and Military Commandant of said District, with having instigated and attempted a rebellion in said District.

After due proceedings, the case was referred to Don Felix del Rey, Military Counsellor of Spain in its possessions of America, with residence in Mexico, who decided that the Defendant should be deported from Louisiana, inasmuch as he came into the Country illegally and had conspired against the Government of Spain.

The record ends with a petition filed by the Defendant wherein he begs the Court to grant him a sum of money so that he and his family may leave the Country.

On March 31, 1786, the Court granted the Defendant's petition, ordering Don Joseph Ducros, General Receiver, in whose care were the funds derived from the sale of two slaves belonging to said Defendant, to deliver to the petitioner the sum of three hundred pesos from said funds, upon receipt from said petitioner.

On April 1, 1786, the Court Clerk certified that the Defendant had issued a receipt in favor of Don Josef Ducros for the aforementioned sum, as ordered by the Court.

File #3405.
Feb. 14, 1785.
P. 1 to 19.
Spanish.
Judge: Don Nicolas
Forstall.
Court Clerk: Fernando
Rodriguez.

Doc. #1028.
Box 43.

Case of
Juan Jourdain
versus
The free negress
Venus.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the public instrument presented, the Defendant is indebted to petitioner the sum of 501 pesos; and that said sum was paid by the petitioner fro the defendant on certain promissory note petitioner endoresed for Defendant and that the Defendant has refused to pay said debt. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to seize the Defendant's two slaves that were pledged by said Defendant as security for said debt, in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

On Feb. 14th, 1785, the Court ordered the Plaintiff to present a copy of the Defendant's obligation.

The record shows that the Court issued a writ of seizure against the properties of the Defendant and that said writ was executed by the Chief Constable.

Then the Plaintiff and the Defendant of the above action jointly petitioned the Court alleging that they had compromised and that the Defendant has agreed to pay the cost of these proceedings. Therefore petitioner begs the Court to stop all further proceedings in this action and to order the Court Clerk to submit and itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings and to charge

(continued)

said Costato the Defendant.

On Feb. 21, 1785, the Court by virtue of the mutual agreement of the interested parties granted the petitioners prayer.

The Court costs amounted to 8 pesos 7 reales rendered Feb. 22, 1785.

The record shows this case to be complete.

File #78	)	Doc. 1219.
Feb. 15, 1785.	)	Box 45.
Judge: Don Estevan)	
Miro.)	
CC. Don Rafael	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY ESTEVAN
Perdomo.	)	DUBROIS, A FREE MULATTO, FOR THE PUR-
P. 1 to 8.	)	POSE OF SECURING THE APPRAISAL OF
<u>Spanish.</u>	)	HIS TWO NIECES, WHO ARE SLAVES
	)	BELONGING TO THE KING, IN ORDER TO
	)	OBTAIN THEIR FREEDOM.

Estevan Dubrois, a free mulatto and resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that petitioner desires to obtain the freedom of the petitioner's two nieces named Victoria, aged nine years, and Magdalena, aged seven years, who are slaves belonging to the King by virtue of a seizure made of the properties of Monsieur de Noyan in favor of His Majesty, during the regime of the Count of O'Reilly, and that the petitioner is ready to pay the sum for which his said nieces may be appraised. Wherefore, petitioner appoints Don Lorenzo Wiltz as appraiser on his part, and begs the Court to inform the Attorney of the Royal Treasury of this petition so that he may appoint one appraiser on the part he represents.

The Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

Then, Don Joseph de Orue, Auditor and Acting Attorney of the Royal Treasury, appointed Don Santiago Livaudais, as appraiser on the part he represents.

Both appraisers, having accepted their appointments, in the presence of the Court, valued the slaves in question in the sum of five hundred pesos, as follows; three hundred pesos for the slave named Victoria, and two hundred pesos for the slave named Magdalena.

The record shows that the free mulatto Estevan Dubrois accepted the appraisal made of his two nieces and paid the five hundred pesos in which they were valued, petitioning the Court to issue the proper certificates of freedom.

(cont'd)

File #66)
 Feb. 15, 1785)
 Judge: Don Nicolas)
 Forstall)
 Court Clerk:)
 Don Rafael Perdomo)
 Pages 1 to 8)
All in spanish)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
 DON ANTONIO DE TERRASSON
 FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISH-
 ING HIS LEGAL RESIDENCE IN
 THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Don Antonio de Terrasson, a resident of the City of Guarico, petitioned the Court, alleging that he has arrived to this City from the City of Guarico with all his funds and belongings, with the purpose of establishing his home and business in this City, and that he desires to be a resident thereof; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to admit several witnesses whose testimonies will substantiate his allegations.

On February 15, 1785, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer, ordering that the information of the witnesses presented by said petitioner be received.

On February 16, 1785, in compliance with the Court's order, the Court Clerk received the information of said witnesses, all of whom substantiated the allegations made by the petitioner.

On March 3, 1785, on the petition of Don Antonio de Terrasson, and in view of the information rendered by the witnesses presented, the Court declared said petitioner a legal resident of the City of New Orleans.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

File #58.)
Feb. 16, 1785.)
Judge Estevan Miro.)
Court Clerk: Rafael)
Perdomo.)
P. 1 to 7.)
All in Spanish.)

Case of
Don Guillermo Quais
versus
The Succession of Don Fran-
cisco Duplessis.

Plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the deceased Don Francisco Duplessis owed petitioner the sum of 25 pesos for carpentry work performed for said deceased. Wherefore Petitioner begs the Court to order Don Mathias Alpuente Testamentary Executor to declare under oath whether said deceased owed the sum claimed.

On Feb. 16, 1785, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

The following day the Defendant in compliance with the preceding decree declared under oath that the succession of Don Francisco Duplessis was indebted to the plaintiff the sum claimed.

The Court after having closely examined the records ordered the Defendant to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of 25 pesos plus the cost of these proceedings.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 3 pesos 2 1/2 reales.

File #87.)
Feb. 18, 1785.)
P. From 1 to 15.)
All in Spanish.)
Judge: Don Nicolas)
Court Clerk: Rafael)
Perdomo.)

Doc. #1031.
Box 43.

Guillermo Parbous
versus
Juan Espinosa.

Plaintiff, petitioned the Court, alleging that at the time petitioner was absent from his cabaret, the Defendant came to said cabaret, and made drunk a certain negro slave named Miguel of petitioner's ownership, and after said negro was drunk the Defender instructed said slave to break and enter petitioner's dormitory and to steal some tobacco and indigo from petitioner's room. Therefore petitioner begs the Court to punish the Defendant and any other person found implicated in this theft, and to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the Defendant and to accept the testimonies of witnesses that petitioner will present in order to substantiate the allegations of this petition.

On Feb. 18th, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

On the same day in compliance with the preceding decree the Chief Constable went to the house of the Defendant for the purpose of seizing his properties but failed to find any property to level the writ of execution.

Then before the Court Clerk appeared the petitioner and presented as his witness one Don Bartolome Antonio, and after he was duly sworn according to law said witness declared: That he did not see the Defendant enter in said cabaret nor break the door of petitioner's room and that the only thing he knows is that petitioner found slave with his pockets full of indigo and that petitioner was punishing said slave in order to make him confess where he was taking said indigo and that said negro answered that he was taking it to the Defendant

(cont'd)

and that Petitioner found in the trunk of said negro, one half bottle of wine and that said negro confessed that the Defendant gave it to him, and said witness stated that all he declared is the truth.

On March 9, 1785, the Court after having examined the records, found the Defendant was not guilty of the theft he was accused of and that on the contrary they found that said negro slave of the ownership of the petitioner to be the thief of said tobacco and indigo. The Court then ordered to punish said negro at the Public Square by giving him fifty lashes and to pay a fine of ten pesos.

The Court also ordered the petitioner to pay for the costs of these proceedings.

File #3087) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
 Feb. 24, 1785) MARIA THERESA (FREE MULATTO)
 P. from 1 to 5) FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING
 All in spanish) THE FREEDOM OF HER MOTHER
 Judge: Don) FRANCISCA, OWNED BY MADAM
 Estevan Miro) GARIC.
 Court Clerk:)
Fernando Rodriguez)

Maria Theresa (Free Mulatto), a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that petitioner's Mother Francisca, is a slave, belonging to Madam Estefania Garic, and desiring to redeem said slave from slavery. Wherefore, petitioner, begs the Court to order said slave to be appraised and to further order said Madam Garic to issue her letter of freedom, in consideration of the appraised value of said slave, and for this purpose petitioner appointed on her part to appraise said slave, Don Andres Wackarny.

On February 24, 1785, the Court granted to the petitioner's prayer.

Madam Estefania Garic, master of said negress slave, petitioned the Court, alleging that she did not have any objection to issue said slave her letter of freedom, in consideration of the appraised value of said slave, and for this purpose she appointed on her part to appraise said slave, Don Joseph Adrian de la Plasa.

On March 10, 1785, the appointed appraisers, Don Adrian de la Plasa and Don Andres Wackarny, appeared before the Court, for the purpose to proceed to the estimation of said negress slave owned by Madam Garic. Said appraisers estimated said negress slave for the

(Cont'd)

Doc #1032
(Cont'd)

amount of 300 pesos.

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

File #3007.
Feb. 28, 1785.
Judge: René de
Kerion.
Court Clerk: Fernando
Rodriguez.
PP. 1 to 27.
All in Spanish.

} OFFICIAL CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED AGAINST A NEGRO SLAVE NAMED CUPIDOR FOR HAVING COMMITTED A FELONY.

On Feb. 28th, 1785, the Court was informed of a felony committed in the residence of the widow Pertut by a certain negro slave named Cupidor, who attempted to steal some flour the Court ordered the examination of witnesses in this case.

On March 1st, 1785, the Court ordered the arrest of said negro slave and after his confession, said slave implicated a free negro named Jaquis as accomplice of said felony.

On March 3rd the Court ordered the arrest of both negroes and to seize the properties of the free negro.

On March 15th, 1785, the Court after a thorough examination sentenced the negro slave Cupidor to two hundred lashes and the free negro Jaquis to serve 3 months in prison and to pay the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 77 pesos and 1/2 real.

Doc. #1034.
Box 43.

File #51.)
March 1, 1785.)
P. From 1 to 7.)
All in Spanish.)
Judge: Don Nicolas)
Forstall.)
Court Clerk: Rafael)
Rodriguez.)

Case of
Don Santiago Leduc
versus
Don Bacilio Ximenes,
Testamentary Executor of
the succession of Madam
Luisa Caramuche.

The Plaintiff, a resident and surgeon of this City petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the accounts duly presented the Succession of the deceased Madam Luisa Caramuche, owes petitioner the sum of 23 pesos and that although petitioner has requested the Defendants beg the Court to order the Testamentary Executor of said Succession to appear in Court, and declare whatever he knows in regard to this particular.

On March 1st, 1785, the Court ordered the Defendant to appear in Court, and declare as petitioned.

On the same day, the Court Clerk in compliance with the preceding decree went to the house of the Testamentary Executor of said Succession for the purpose of receiving said Executor's declaration who under oath declared that it is true that said Succession owes petitioner the sum of 23 pesos.

Then petitioner, appeared before the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the Defendant's declaration wherein he acknowledged the signature affixed on said promissory note and declared that said Succession owes petitioner said sum; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the Testamentary Executor of said Succession to pay the sum claimed.

On April 5, 1785, the Court ordered the testamentary Executor of said Succession to pay the sum claimed by petitioner from the funds of said estate

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

File #3070.)
March 2, 1785.)
Judge: Don Es-
tevan Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Don Fernando)
Rodriguez.)
Pages 1 to 6.)
Spanish and)
French.)

Doc. No. 1035.
Box 43.

Case of
Francisco Mompleu(a free mulatto)
versus
Carlos alias Guillermo Le Comt.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the public instrument duly presented, petitioner owns a certain slave named Gregorio, of about twenty-six years of age; that petitioner had rented said slave to a man named Chaser for a trip to Natchez, under the agreement that once reaching said place, said Chaser was to return said slave to the petitioner; that said Chaser complied with said agreement and released said slave, but that in the meanwhile the Defendant arrived at Natchez in a vessel of Defendant's property on his way to Illinois, and that said Defendant, without petitioner's consent or knowledge, illegally engaged said slave to accompany him to Illinois; that by this illegal act the Defendant has caused to petitioner serious damages. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order Don Francisco Cruzat, Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, to institute the necessary proceedings of information conducive to the verification of the petitioner allegations, and, once this is done, to order the arrest of the slave in question and the seizure of all of said slave's properties, placing them at the disposal of the Court. Petitioner further begs the Court to notify the Defendant of this suit so that he may appear to answer the charges filed by the petitioner.

On March 2, 1785, the Court ordered as petitioned by the Plaintiff.

On July 25, 1785, Don Francisco Cruzat, Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, notified the Defendant of the Court's order.

On July 29, 1785, the Defendant rendered a de-
(cont'd)

claration wherein he stated that he engaged the slave in question because said slave represented himself as a free negro; that if the Defendant had known that said negro was a slave said Defendant would never have engaged him.

On July 30, 1785, Don Francisco Cruzat ordered that the entire records of these proceedings and the slave in question be sent and placed at the disposal of Don Estevan Miro, Governor General of Louisiana, so that he may determine in accordance with law.

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

Doc. #1036
Box 43

File #96	)	CASE OF
March 10, 1785	)	ENRIQUE DESPREZ
Spanish	)	VERSUS
P. from 1 to 6	)	DON JUAN BAUTISTA DE GRUIS
Judge: Governor)	
Estevan Miro)	
Court Clerk:)	
<u>Rafael Perdomo</u>)	

The Plaintiff, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the public instrument duly presented, the Defendant had contracted to supply 1,200 ft. of lumber to be milled at petitioner's mill, and said lumber to be delivered to said mill at the beginning of the milling season, depending on the crest of the river which is necessary to operate the mill, that both conditions exists, and that the delay on the part of the Defendant has caused the petitioner considerable damages; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to admit parol evidence to substantiate the above allegations.

The record shows that the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

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

Doc. #1037

Box 43

File #3009)
March 10, 1785)
Judge: Reynato de)
Keriner)
Court Clerk:)
Fernando Rodriguez)
PP. 1 to 90)
All in Spanish.)

SUCCESSION OF
CATALINA CHENAL

In the City of New
Orleans, on March 10, 1785
the Court was informed

that Doña Catalina Chenal, widow of Letau, had died intestate, leaving minor and legal age heirs. In order to protect the properties left by said deceased, the Court Clerk was ordered to obtain the keys of the deceased's residence and to place them at the disposal of the Court.

On March 11, 1785, the Court appointed Don Pedro Bertonier and Don Antonio Mendez, as Curator Ad-lites and Attorney for the minors and legal age heirs of said deceased, respectively.

At the request of Don Pedro Bertonier, and with the approval of Don Antonio Mendez, the Court after making an inventory and appraisal of the properties left by said deceased, auctioned said properties.

The Court with the approval of Don Pedro Bertonier and Don Antonio Mendez, appointed Doña Maria Francisco Lapine, widow of Chaguellen to handle the proceeds from the sale of the properties left by the deceased and she presented an itemized statement of the debts she has

(Cont'd)

Doc. #1037
(Cont'd)

paid and collected for account of the Succession of said deceased.

The record shows that the estate of said deceased was divided among the heirs and said partition was approved by the Court.

Don Juan Rodriguez and Don Juan
son of the deceased Don Juan [unclear],
the Court, alleging that, as evidenced by
the facts fully presented, the Defendant is
entitled to the Succession for the sum of \$1,000.00
plus the value of sundry articles, purchased
at the public auction of the property
of said Succession; therefore petitioner
prays that the present Court should
order the articles specified in said Succession
and purchased in his presence and that of
the Defendant.

On March 10, 1904,
the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

On March 15, 1904,
the Court sustained the allegations of
the petitioner.

On April 11, 1904,
the Court ordered a writ of
habeas corpus against the person and all the property
of the Defendant.

On February 7, 1904,
the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

(Cont'd)

Doc. #1038
Box 43

File #3078)
March 10, 1785)
PP. 1 to 11)
Spanish)
Judges: Nicolas)
Forstall & Joseph)
de Orue)
Court Clerk:)
Fernando Rodriguez)

CASE OF
DON JOSEPH MONTEGUT
VERSUS
PEDRO GUERRERO

Don Joseph Montegut,
Attorney for Doña Feliciana Delille, Testamentary Executrix of the Succession

of the deceased Don Juan Vincent, petitioned the Court, alleging that, as evidenced by the account duly presented, the Defendant is indebted to said Succession for the sum of 61 pesos, which is the value of sundry articles, purchased by Defendant at the public auction of the properties of said Succession; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the present Court Clerk to certify whether the articles specified in said account were purchased in his presence and that of Don Francisco Maria.

On March 10, 1785, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

On March 12, 1785, the Court Clerk substantiated the allegations made by the petitioner.

On April 11, 1785, the record shows that the Court ordered a writ of execution against the person and all the properties of the defendant.

On February 7, 1786, Don Nicolas Fromantin, Chief Constable, in compliance

(Cont'd)

Doc. #1038
(Cont'd)

with the Court's decree, ordered the Defendant to pay to the Plaintiff the sum claimed, but as the Defendant refused to pay, he tried to arrest him, but the Defendant escaped.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 4 pesos and 7 reales, and by order of the Court said costs were paid by the Succession of said deceased.

File #61.) PROCEEDINGS INSTITU-
March 30, 1785.) TED BY JUAN BAUTISTA
Judge: Juan Bentura Morales.) LABATUT, AND COMPANY
Court Clerk: Rafael Perdomo.) FOR THE PURPOSE OF
P. 1 to 6.) OBTAINING A PERMIT
Spanish and French.) TO SELL A SCHOONER.

Juan Bautista Labatut, and Pedro St. Martin, residents of this City petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented, the petitioners are owners of the schooner named Cathalina and that finding convenient the sale of said schooner; wherefore petitioners beg the Court to grant them a permit for said sale.

On March 30th, 1785, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

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

PASSPORT ISSUED TO GUILLERMO LOISON
BY DON ESTEVAN MIRO TO TRADE WITH
THE INDIANS.

SPANISH

PASSPORT

APRIL 2nd,
1785.

193

Don Estevan Miro, Civil and Military Governor of this Province, upon orders issued by His Excellency, the Count of Galvez, grants a passport to Guillermo Loison, to travel safely at will and to trade in the territory of Alabama, in the village to be assigned to him by the Commander of the post of Mobile, with the understanding that he will conform himself to the trade regulations in effect there concerning dealings with the Indians.

He will see that the said Indians be devoted to the Great King of Spain, procuring by all possible means, to inspire in them, the veneration and respect they owe to our Monarch and under no circumstances nor pretext will use, in the said dealings, the services of Englishmen or Americans, employing only Spanish subjects who are well known to this Province, to our entire satisfaction, and is not expected to trade in the villages where there are traders, who are protected by passports, issued by this Government or by the said Commander in Mobile.

These presents issued, signed by my own hand, sealed with my Coat-of-arms, and counter-signed by the undersigned

(Continued)

PC-A85-18

PASSPORT ISSUED TO GUILLERMO LOISON
BY DON ESTEVAN MIRO TO TRADE WITH
THE INDIANS.

Secretary of His Majesty's Govern-
ment, in New Orleans on the 2nd day
of April in the Year 1785.

Signed Estevan Miro

By His Lordship
Andres Lopez de Armesto

(Seal)

See master card-
Passport issued to Guillermo Loison by
Don Estevan Mior, to trade with the Indians.

Favrot collection #10008 - 193
2 pages
62/LJ.

By J. Barcenas.

File #3051.)
April 4, 1785.)
Judge: Don Nicolas)
Forstall.)
Court Clerk: Don)
Fernando Rodriguez.)
Pages 1 to 24.)
Spanish and French.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
DOÑA MARGARITA MAILLEUR TO
BE PLACED IN POSSESSION OF
ALL THE PROPERTIES LEFT BY
HER DECEASED HUSBAND DON
CLAUDIO LACOSTE.

Doña Margarita Mailleur, widow of Don Claudio Lacoste, through her attorney, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the marriage contract duly presented, the petitioner is the sole heir of her deceased husband. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order Don Pedro Bertonier, trustee of the properties of the deceased, to render an itemized statement of said properties and to give the petitioner possession of them.

On April 11, 1785, the Court ordered that Don Pedro Bertonier be notified of the preceding petition.

Don Pedro Bertonier answered the aforementioned petition by stating that he is favor of granting said petition. Therefore he is ready to deliver the properties in question to the petitioner.

On May 11, 1785, the Court declared the petitioner as the sole heir of her deceased husband, ordering Don Pedro Bertonier to render an itemized statement of the properties of said deceased, and to place said properties in the possession of the petitioner.

After several allegations and petitions were made by both parties in regard to a bond demanded by Don Pedro Bertonier from Doña Margarita Mailleur before giving her possession of the properties in question, the Court affirmed its decree of May 11, 1785.

(cont'd)

Record ends with a petition filed by Don Pedro Bertonier, wherein he begs the Court to order that an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings be made.

The Court granted the above petition, but the record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

File #79.)
April 5, 1785.)
Judge: Don Este-)
van Miro.)
Court Clerk: Don)
Rafael Perdomo.)
Pages 1 to 30.)
All in Spanish.)

Doc. No. 1041.
Box 43.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON JOSEF DUCROS, PERMANENT ALDERMAN AND IN CHARGE OF THE GENERAL DEPOSITORY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF BEING RELIEVED OF THE CUSTODY OF CERTAIN DOCUMENTS BELONGING TO DON ISAAC MONSANTO.

Don Josef Ducros, Permanent Alderman and in charge of the General Depository of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that in the insolvency proceedings of Don Isaac Monsanto, the latter, before having been deported from Louisiana, presented a general statement of his assets and liabilities, in view of which his creditors appointed Don Nicolas Forstall, Permanent Alderman and Justice of the Peace of New Orleans, and Don Juan Josef Duforest as their Syndics, which appointments were approved by the Court; that the Court ordered said Syndics to render a sworn statement of the properties received, and of the money collected by them, belonging to said Don Isaac Monsanto, and to place his unpaid documents of credit in the General Depository in charge of the petitioner, with which order said Syndics complied; that up to the present time no action has been taken in regard to said documents; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order that said documents be placed in charge of the Court Clerk or of any other person whom the Court may be pleased to appoint for that purpose, and to declare the petitioner free of all responsibility upon release of said documents.

The Court granted Don Josef Ducros' petition, ordering the Court Clerk to take charge of the documents in question, previous inventory of them to
(cont'd)

(Doc. No. 1041)
cont'd.

be made by the petitioner; the Court also ordered the Court Clerk to make and deliver to the petitioner a copy of his petition and of the Court's decree.

On April 28, 1785, Don Josef Ducros made the inventory ordered by the Court and the Court Clerk took charge of the documents listed therein.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 23 pesos and 3 reales.

NOTE: Synopsis not made by the
Louisiana Historical Society.

Doc. #1042

Box 43

No File #)
April 6,)
1785.)
Spanish.)

Document pertaining to the proceedings instituted by the free mulattress Maria Teresa in order to obtain her mother's freedom.

NOTE: Synopsis not made by the Louisiana Historical Society.

File #3081.)
April 7, 1785.)
Judge: Estevan)
Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Rodriguez.)
PP. 1 to 5.)
All in Spanish.)

Doc. No. #1043.
Box 43.

Case of
Joseph Maro
versus
Juan Bonet.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, instituted proceedings against the Defendant, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the Defendant owes petitioner the sum of five hundred forty nine pesos and seven reales; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to pay the sum claimed.

On April 7th, 1785 the Court granted petitioner's prayer.

On April 10th, 1785 the Court ordered the Clerk to issue a writ of execution against the person, and properties of the Defendant, and to notify the Defendant if he refuses to pay the sum claimed that said writ will be enforced.

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

Doc #1044
Box 43

File #3023)	
April 9, 1785	)	DON FRANCISCO DELILLE DUPART
P. from 1 to 23	)	VERSUS
All in Spanish	)	THE SUCCESSION OF DON
Judge: Don Nicolas	)	JUAN VINCENT
Forstall)	
Court Clerk:)	
<u>Fernando Rodriguez</u>)	

The Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note and account duly presented, the deceased Don Juan Vincent owes petitioner the sum of 122 pesos, and that petitioner owes to the Succession of said deceased, 145 pesos and 2 reales, as also evidenced by said account; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the testamentary executor of said Succession, to deduct said sum of 122 pesos from the 145 pesos and 2 reales, which petitioner owes to said Succession, stating that petitioner is willing to pay the balance to the Succession.

On April 9, 1785, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

Then Don Jose Montegut, Testamentary Executor, of the Succession of the late Don Juan Vincent, appeared before the Court Clerk, and stated: That he has received from the petitioner, the sum of 23 pesos and 2 reales, balance of the sum that petitioner owed to said Succession.

The record also shows, that Don Joseph Antonio de Hoa, petitioned the Court,

(Cont'd)

Doc. #1044
(Cont'd)

alleging that, as evidenced by two documents duly presented, said deceased Don Juan Vincent, owes to said Don Joseph de Hoa, the sum of 3,300 pesos, and since all the properties of said deceased have been sold, wherefore said Don Antonio de Hoa begs the Court to order the Succession of said deceased that from the proceeds of the sale of said properties, he be paid the sum claimed.

On April 20, 1785, the Court ordered to forward a copy of the Plaintiff's petition to the Curator of the minor heirs of said deceased.

Don Francisco Broutin, Curator ad-lites of the minors of said deceased, approved the allegations made by Don Joseph Antonio de Hoa.

The Court after closely examining the records of these proceedings, ordered the Succession of said deceased to pay Don Antonio de Hoa, the sum claimed.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 4 pesos and 3 reales.

Doc. #1045
Box 43

File #62)
April 12, 1785)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo)
PP. 1 to 3)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
JUAN BAUTISTA GROSICAR, AND
DON JUAN LINO DE GORTARY FOR
THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING THE
INSURANCE ON THE BILLANDER
NAMED "LA SABANA" OF THEIR
OWNERSHIP.

In the City of New Orleans, on
January 24, 1785, before the Court Clerk, and
witnesses, appeared Don Juan Bautista Grosicar
and Don Juan Lino de Gortary, residents of this
City, and declared under oath, that the Billander
of their ownership, named "La Sabana" and its
cargo was wrecked off the coast of the Mississippi
river, and that they made this declaration before
the Court to institute in the future, proceedings
that may be necessary against the insurance com-
pany.

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

File #2985.)
April 12, 1785.)
Judges: Don Nic-)
olas Forstall and)
Don Estevan Miro.)
Court Clerk: Don)
Fernando Rodriguez.)
Pages 1 to 27 and)
1 to 16.)
Spanish and French.)

THIS RECORD CONSISTS OF
TWO CASES: THE FIRST CASE
IS THE PROCEEDINGS INSTI-
TUTED BY DON ANTONIO LE
BORNE AND DON JUAN BAUTIS-
TA VERRET, REPRESENTING
HIS MOTHER DOÑA MARGARITA
LE BORNE, FOR THE PURPOSE
OF BEING RECOGNIZED AND
DECLARED AS LEGITIMATE
HEIRS OF DOÑA GENOVEVA LE
BORNE, WIDOW OF CASTANT;
THE SECOND CASE IS THE
PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
DOÑA CARLOTA CASTANT SOLI-
CITING FROM THE COURT TO
DEPOSIT WITH DON PEDRO IG-
NACIO COWLEY, HER SON-IN-
LAW, THE PART OF THE INHER-
ITANCE LEFT BY DON FRANCIS-
CO CASTANT, HER BROTHER,
TO THE PETITIONER'S SISTER
DOÑA MARIA ANTONIA CASTANT,
A RESIDENT OF FRANCE.

Don Antonio Le Borne, a resident of the Par-
ish of Saint John the Baptist, petitioned the
Court, alleging that his sister Doña Genoveva Le
Borne, widow of Castant, has died without having
left any named heirs, and that in consequence of
this, petitioner is the legal heir of said deceas-
ed. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order
that an inventory, appraisal and public auction
of a certain house and portion of land left by
said deceased, be made.

On April 12, 1785, the Court ordered the pe-
titioner to exhibit the baptismal certificate and
other documents which will verify petitioner's al-
legations.

The record then shows that Don Juan Bautista
Verret, representing his mother Doña Margarita

Le Borne, sister of the deceased, joined the petitioner Don Antonio LeBorne in soliciting to be recognized and declared a legitimate heir of said deceased, and that both petitioners exhibited the documents necessary to prove their allegations.

On April 16, 1785, the Court in view of the baptismal certificates exhibited by the petitioners, recognized and declared said petitioners as the legitimate heirs of the deceased Doña Geoveva Le Borne, widow of Castant.

On May 7, 1785, the house and land in question were placed at public auction and sold to Don Francisco Birote for the sum of one thousand one hundred thirty pesos.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 36 pesos and 3 1/2 reales.

SECOND CASE

Doña Carlota Castant, petitioned the Court, alleging that by decree of the Court, Don Mauricio O'Connor, Commandant of the Post of Allemands was ordered to deposit with one of the heirs of Doña Genoveva Le Borne, widow of Castant, the petitioner's brother, the part of the inheritance left by the deceased to Doña Maria Antonia Castant, also a sister of said deceased and a resident of France; that inasmuch as none of the heirs of said deceased agreed to take charge of said inheritance and in view of the fact that Don Pedro Ignacio Cowley, the petitioner's son-in-law, has agreed to do so, the petitioner begs the Court to order the above mentioned Commandant to deposit with said Don Pedro Ignacio Cowley the part of the inheritance belonging to said Doña Maria Antonia Castant, which amounts to about seven hundred pesos; to this effect, both Doña Carlota Castant and Don Pedro Ignacio Cowley agreed to stand responsible for said inheritance, and Doña Carlota Castant, stated that she was

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1046)
cont'd.

ready to mortgage a certain house and a negro of her property for the security of said deposit.

On April 5, 1786, the Court granted Doña Carlota Castant's petition in all its parts.

On August 16, 1786, the division and partition of the properties of the deceased Doña Genoveva Le Borne was made by Don Luis Liotau, showing a balance of one thousand nine pesos and one and one half reales, after having paid all debts and expenses. Said balance was divided among the heirs of the deceased, as follows: Two hundred fifty-two pesos, two reales and twelve and three thirds maravedies for each of the heirs named Antonio Le Borne and Margarita Le Borne, and one hundred twenty-six pesos, one real and six and one third maravedies for each of the heirs named Carlota Castant; Maria Juana Castant, widow of Maco; Maria Antonia Castant widow of Droz and the minor named Lancho, representing his deceased mother Juliana Castant.

File #3121 (C)
April 12, 1785.
P. 1 to 8.
Spanish and French.
Judge: Rene Huechet de
Kernion.
Court Clerk: Fernando
Rodriguez.

Doc. 1118 C
Box 44

Case of
Juan Bautista Nicolet
versus

The Plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the documents presented the Defendant is indebted to petitioner the sum of 176 pesos and that the Defendant has refused to pay said debt and is ready to leave this city. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant not to leave the city until said debt is satisfied or to order the Defendant to give a sufficient bond to cover the said debt in the event defendant leaves the City.

Furthermore that Mr. Bougaut Lieutenant of the militia of this City has enlisted the services of the defendant to make a trip to the upper part of the province.

The Court ordered that the military council be consulted.

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

Spanish and French
File #44.
April 15, 1785.
Judge: Don Estevan
Miro.
Court Clerk: Don Ra-
fael Perdomo.
This document is in-
complete. It is number-
ed from page 185 to
page 244.

Doc. No. #1047.
Box 43.

Case of
Doña Luisa Buacler Der-
rancenbourg, represent-
ing her deceased father
Don Carlos Derrancenbo-
urg; Don Luis Foutan
Beauregard; Don Manuel
Isaias Fastio and Don
Santiago De Lagrue
versus
The succession of Isaac
Monsanto.

Plaintiffs, in separate petitions, petitioned the Court, alleging that the deceased Don Isaac Monsanto owed them various sums of money, and that inasmuch as said deceased left only one property consisting of a certain portion of land, petitioners beg the Court to order the sale of said land so that their claims may be satisfied.

The Court granted the petitioners' prayer, and on March 4, 1786, the portion of land in question was sold to Don Francisco de Riaño for the sum of two thousand one hundred pesos.

On January 29, 1787, Plaintiff Doña Luisa Buacler Derrancenbourg ceded her claim to Plaintiff Don Santiago De Lagrue and to his brother Don Carlos Adriano De Lagrue.

On June 2, 1787, the Court, after having deducted the costs of these proceedings which amounted to one hundred forty-one pesos and three reales, from the two thousand one hundred pesos for which the land was sold, divided the remainder among the three creditors, as follows: Eight hundred forty-six pesos and four reales for Don Manuel Isaias Fastio; one hundred seventy-nine pesos and six reales for Don Luis Foutan Beauregard, and nine hundred thirty-two pesos and three reales for Don Santiago and Don Carlos Adriano De Lagrue, this last sum including the four hundred fifty-four pes-

(cont'd)

os and one real belonging to Doña Luis Buacler
Derrancenbourg and which she ceded to said Don
Santiago and Don Carlos Adriano De Lagrue.

The Plaintiff, through his attorney, Don Juan
Bartolome, petitioned the Court, alleging that
he was entitled by the account and presented, the
defendant owes petitioner the sum of two hundred
seventy-five pesos, as final payment for various
services of labor sold to said Defendant for the
use of the brigantine named "El Padre de San
Diego" and although petitioner on several occasions
has requested the Defendant to pay said
sum he has refused, therefore petitioner begs
the Court to order the Defendant to appear and
satisfy under oath if he owes petitioner the sum
of \$275.

On April 18, the Court granted the petitioner's
prayer.

On April 17, the Court clerk certified that
he had inquired for the Defendant at his house
at several other places where he has been known
to live and that said Defendant had fled and that his
address was unknown. Said Court Clerk also
certified that in compliance with the Court's order
he had gone to the house of the Defendant, where
he signed oath and without anything worth saying
and that he was also informed by the neighbors
that said Defendant had escaped.

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

File #3064.
April 16, 1785.
Judge: Don Nicolas
Forstall.
Court Clerk: Don
Fernando Rodriguez.
Pages 1 to 3.
Spanish and French.

Doc. No. #1048.
Box 43.

Case of
Don Felix Dematterre.
versus
Castillon, a baker.

The Plaintiff, through his Attorney Don Pedro Bertoniere, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the Defendant owes petitioner the sum of two hundred seventy-two pesos, as final payment for sixteen barrels of flour sold to said Defendant from the cargo of the brigantine named "El Padre de Familia"; that although petitioner on several occasions has requested the Defendant to pay said sum, he has refused. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to appear and declare under oath if he owes petitioner the sum claimed.

On April 16, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

On April 17, the Court Clerk certified that he had inquired for the Defendant at his home and at several other places where he had been informed that said Defendant had fled and that his whereabouts were unknown. Said Court Clerk also certified that in compliance with the Court's order he had gone to the house of the Defendant, which he found open and without anything worth noticing, and that he was also informed by the neighbors that said Defendant had escaped.

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

File #98) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY A
April 19, 1785) FREE NEGRESS NAMED LINDA FOR
Judge: Don Estevan) THE PURPOSE OF PROVING THAT
Miro) DON JUAN HAILY HAS NO RIGHT
Court Clerk: Don) TO CONSIDER HER AS HIS SLAVE.
Rafael Perdomo)
Pages 1 to 11)
Spanish & English)

Linda, a free negress, petitioned the Court, alleging that Don Juan Haily bought from Don Santiago Amoss. Attorney for Don Benjamin Davies, a resident of Jamaica, the petitioner's daughter also named Linda; that the petitioner's love for her daughter compelled her to accompany her said daughter to live at the house of said Don Juan Haily; that said Don Juan Haily, disregarding the duly attached document which proves that the petitioner has been freed from slavery, has considered and treated the petitioner as his slave. Wherefore petitioner presents to the Court the above mentioned document and begs the Court to receive parol evidence from Don Henry Alexander and Don David Hodge who will substantiate petitioner's allegations, so that in view of this evidence, petitioner may be declared free.

On April 19, 1785, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer and ordered the witnesses presented by said petitioner to render their declarations.

On April 20, 1785, the Court Clerk received Don David Hodge's and Don Henry Alexander's declarations wherein they stated that they knew nothing about the allegations of the

(Cont'd)

Doc. #1049
(Cont'd)

petitioner, except that the handwriting of the document presented by the petitioner and the signature affixed thereto belong to Don Santiago Amoss.

Then, upon request of the petitioner, and after having carefully examined this case, the Court declared the petitioner a free person, and ordered that she be not molested nor deprived of the freedom she enjoys.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 10 pesos and 6 reales.

File #3073)
April 20, 1785)
Spanish)
P. 1 to 9)
Judge: Nicolas)
Forstall)
Court Clerk:)
Fernando Rodriguez)

CASE OF
DON JOSEPH MONTEGUT
VERSUS
DON ANTONIO PLANCHARD

The Plaintiff, as agent for Doña Feliciana Delille Vincent, testamentary executrix of the Succession of her deceased husband Don Juan Vincent, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the Defendant is indebted to the said Succession the sum of 131 pesos and 7 reales, the value of certain merchandise bought by the Defendant at the public auction of the properties of the said Succession. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the present Court Clerk to compare the account presented with the sales record held in the presence of the said clerk.

The Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

The record shows that the Court issued a writ of seizure against the properties or person of the Defendant; but does not show execution of same.

This record is complete, the Court costs amounted to 3 pesos and 6 reales.

File #142)
 April 23, 1785)
 P. from 1 to 13)
 All in spanish)
 Judge: Don Estevan)
 Miro)
 Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo)

CASE OF
 DON SANTIAGO MATHER
 VERSUS
 DON JUAN BTA. BIENVENU

Plaintiff, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the Defendant owes petitioner the past due sum of 2,305 pesos and 6 reales, and that petitioner has requested said sum, but Defendant has refused to pay. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to compel the Defendant to appear in Court, to acknowledge his signature affixed on said promissory note, and declare under oath if he owes petitioner the sum claimed.

On April 23, 1785, the Court ordered to bring the records in order to be examined, and after they were examined ordered the Court Clerk to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the Defendant, in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus one ten and the expenses, caused or that may be caused, until the final payment of said debt.

On May 24, 1785, Don Nicolas Fromantin, Chief Constable, appeared before the Court Clerk, and stated that in compliance with the preceding decree, he went to the house of the Defendant and requested the Defendant to pay to Plaintiff the sum claimed but that Defendant refused to pay, wherefore he seized a house of the Defendant's possession to satisfy the sum claimed.

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

File #3072.)
April 23, 1785.)
Judge: Don Rene)
Hucket De Kernion.)
Court Clerk: Don)
Fernando Rodriguez.)
Pages 1 to 81.)
Spanish and French.)

Doc. No. 1051.
Box 43.

SUCCESSION OF DON ANTONIO
MORIN, ALIAS "EL PORTUGU-
ES".

In the City of New Orleans, on the 23rd of April of 1784, Don Rene Hucket De Kernion, Junior Judge, was informed of the death of Don Antonio Morin who left several legitimate heirs. For the security of the properties of the deceased, said Judge commissioned the Court Clerk to take charge of the keys of said properties and to attest the death of said Don Antonio Morin.

On April 23, 1785, the Court Clerk complied with the preceding order.

On May 7, 1785, Don Adrian de la Plaza and Don Andres Wackerny made an inventory and appraisal of the only two houses belonging to the deceased, both were appraised in the sum of four thousand five hundred pesos.

On May 28, 1785, in compliance with the preceding order, all the properties of the deceased were sold at public auction, totalling the sum of four thousand two hundred twenty two pesos and two reales.

On July 1, 1785, the Court appointed Don Francisco Morin, son of the deceased, as trustee of the funds derived from the sale of the properties of said deceased.

On July 4, 1785, at the request of said trustee and by order from the Court, Don Luis Liotau made an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings up to page 70, which amounted to ninety-pesos.

On July 9, 1785, said trustee rendered a
(cont'd)

sworn statement of the funds he had in charge and of the payments he had made for the succession, showing a balance of three thousand five hundred twenty-five pesos. This statement was corrected by Don Antonio Mendez, attorney for the widow of Don Antonio Morin, and by Don Pedro Bertoniere, attorney for the heirs of said deceased, which resulted in a balance of three thousand five hundred thirteen pesos.

On July 25, 1785, Don Luis Liotau, auditor, in this testamentary execution, after having deducted from the funds of the succession the expenses and debts, made the division and partition of the remainder which amounted to three thousand two hundred seventy four pesos and twenty eight maravedies, among the three heirs of the deceased, as follows: One thousand eighty-eight pesos and nine and one third maravedies for Doña Francisca Morin, daughter of the deceased and wife of Carlos Leger; one thousand eighty eight pesos and nine and one third maravedies for Don Antonio Morin, son of the deceased, and one thousand eighty-eight pesos and nine and one third maravedies for Don Francisco Morin, son of the deceased.

The record ends with a petition filed by Don Antonio Morin, trustee of the properties of the deceased, wherein he begs the Court to assign him whatever amount he may have earned as such trustee. The Court assigned the petitioner a three percent of the appraised value of the properties left by said deceased, as compensation for his services as administrator.

The costs of these proceedings from page fifty up to their conclusion amounted to forty-one pesos and one real.

File #3021)
 April 25, 1785)
 Judge: Renato Hucket)
 de Kernion)
 Court Clerk:)
 Fernando Rodriguez)
 PP. 1 to 51)
All in Spanish.)

SUCCESSION OF
 SIMON DURIAUX

In the City of New Orleans, on April 25, 1785, the Court was in-

formed that Simon Duriaux 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 attest his death in order to promote whatever may be convenient.

On April 26, 1785, the Court appointed Don Pedro Bertoniere and Don Antonio Mendez, Curator Ad-lites and Attorney for the minor and legal age heirs of said deceased, respectively.

At the request of Don Pedro Bertoniere and with the approval of Don Antonio Mendez, the Court made an inventory and appraisal of the properties left by said deceased.

The Court adjudicated all the properties left by said deceased to his widow, who at the request of Don Pedro Bertoniere and Don Antonio Mendez, presented an account of all the bills she has paid and collected for the Succession of said deceased.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 64 pesos, 7 1/2 reales.

File #3002)	
April 26, 1785	)	MADAM MARIA BORQUES, INSTI-
P. from 1 to 8	)	TUTED PROCEEDINGS FOR THE
All in spanish	)	PURPOSE OF PROVING THAT SHE
Judge: N. Forstall	)	IS THE ONLY HEIR OF THE ES-
Court Clerk:	)	TATE LEFT BY HER DECEASED
<u>F. Rodriguez</u>	)	HUSBAND, DON JUAN DURAN.

Madam Maria Borques, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that her deceased husband Don Juan Duran, appointed her verbally as sole heir of his estate, as evidenced by the parol evidence that will be introduced. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to admit the parol evidence in order to substantiate the above allegations.

On April 26, 1785, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer and ordered the petitioner to present her witnesses.

On April 27, 1785, the petitioner presented before the Court, as her witnesses Don Luis Villee, Don Himario Bautet Lalim and Don Julian Lesaste, and after they were duly sworn according to law, they declared that it is true that they heard more than once that said deceased Don Juan Duran said that he will appoint his wife as sole heir of his estate, and that they did not have any objection in testifying so.

Then Madam Maria Borques petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the testimony of the witnesses the petitioner

(Cont'd)

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(Cont'd)

has proved to be the legitimate heir of her deceased husband, wherefore petitioner begs the Court to admit her as such.

On May 11, 1785, after the Court examined the records, declared the petitioner as the legitimate heir of the estate left by her deceased husband, Don Juan Duran.

Doc. #1054
Box 43

File #3034)
April 30, 1785)
P. from 1 to 3)
All in Spanish)
Judge: Don)
Nicolas Forstall)
Court Clerk:)
Fernando Rodriguez)

CASE OF
DON NICOLAS FORMANTIN
VERSUS
ONE NAMED BOUGER

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant owes him the sum of 200 pesos, as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented. Wherefore petitioner, begs the Court, to order the Defendant to appear in Court to acknowledge his signature, and to declare under oath if he owes the sum claimed.

On April 30, 1785, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

The record is incomplete, and the outcome of this case is now known.
