

File #2730. )  
Jan. 8, 1787 )  
Judge: Carlos )  
de Reggio. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 4. )  
Fr. and Sp. )

Doc. #1457.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Doña Juana Rosalie de La-  
lande Dapremont  
versus  
Don Luis Lalande Dapremont.

The plaintiff, a resident of Paris, France, petitioned the Court alleging, that petitioner has several outstanding accounts with Madam Gasquet her sister, and Mr. Guerin de Postoise, also residents of Paris, France; that petitioner has knowledge that Don Luis Lalande Dapremont, her brother, has funds belonging to Madam Gasquet; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the said Don Luis Lalande Dapremont, to hold in his possession all of the funds he may have belonging to Madam Gasquet and Mr. Guerior, until said outstanding accounts have been settled.

On Jan. 8th, 1787, the Court ordered that after the plaintiff presented his power of attorney to notify the defendant to hold in his possession any funds belonging to Madam Gasquet, at the Court disposal.

The record shows that the Court Clerk notified the defendant, and that he agreed to comply with the Court's decree.

The case is incomplete and does not show the outcome of this case.

Translator #25.  
Copyist #10.

File #26. )  
Jan. 8, 1787. )  
Judge: Joseph Foucher. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
30 pages. )  
Sp. and Fr. )

Doc. #1457. A.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Santiago Martion  
versus  
Pedro Idiard.

Plaintiff, through his attorney Don Antonio Mendez, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 200 pesos. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to compel the defendant to declare under oath if he owes the sum claimed.

The Court, on Jan. 8th, 1787, ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff and also ordered Don Juan Joseph Dufossat, the public translator, to translate the promissory note presented by the plaintiff, into Spanish.

Then on Jan. 10, 1787, before the Court Clerk and the public interpreter the defendant declared under oath that the allegations made by the plaintiff are true and also acknowledged the cross mark on the promissory notes as his own mark.

Then plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging, that in view that the defendant has acknowledged his debt, and has refused to pay, to order a writ of execution against his properties in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court on Jan. 14, 1788 ordered the defendant to pay the sum claimed by plaintiff and in default thereof that his properties would be seized in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

On Jan. 16,, 1788, Don Nicolas Fromention, Chief Constable, who was commissioned to seize the properties of the defendant, declared that in compliance with the decree of Jan. 14, 1788 he seized the defendant's tannery which is located in the rear of the church and between the pro-

(cont'd)

parties of Don Hilario Boutet.

Then the plaintiff petitioned the Court, to order the defendant's tannery to be sold at public auction in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court on Jan. 21, 1788, ordered as petitioned by plaintiff.

While one Don Luis Gonzales, a resident of this City, appeared before the Court, and declared that he has heard that a certain property of Don Pedro Anciate is being announced for public sale, and that said person is indebted to him in the sum of 436 pesos as evidenced by the public deed drawn before the public clerk Don Rafael Perdomo, on Nov. 6, 1787, wherefore, he begs the Court to consider him as the privileged creditor and order his payment before any other creditors.

The Court, on Feb. 1st, 1788, ordered, that a copy of the above petition be given to the defendant.

The plaintiff and the defendant in jointly petitioned the Court declaring, that both have come to a mutual agreement whereby the defendant promises to pay 20 pesos a month until said debt is entirely paid to plaintiff, and both petitioned the Court to dismiss the case and to order the appraisal of these proceedings.

The Court on Feb. 27, 1788, ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

This case ends with the appraisal presented by Don Luis Liotau, amounting to 25 pesos 7 1/2 reales.

Translator #27.

Copyist #10.

File #143.

Box 48.

Jan. 9, 1787.

Judge: Don Martin  
Navarro.CC: Don. R. Perdomo.  
28 pages.Spanish.

) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON SANTI-  
 ) AGO COULIN, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OB-  
 ) TAINING THE RETURN OF THE FEES PAID  
 ) TO THE OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT,  
 ) WHO WORKED IN THE SEIZURE MADE OF  
 ) HIS MERCHANDISE, EXECUTED YEAR 1784.

This case begins with a petition to the Court made by Don Juan Santiago Coulin, a resident of this city, wherein he informed the Court that he has learned that His Majesty, by a Royal decree, addressed to the Council, had ordered the said council to refund him the value of his merchandise seized and sold at public auction.

The Court, on Jan. 9, 1786, ordered the Court Clerk to forward the above petition to the Chief Accountant of the Army and of the Royal Treasury, of this Province, Don Joseph de Orue.

On Jan. 16, 1787, the Chief Accountant, informed the court that there is no objection to the claim presented by the petitioner.

Then the Court on Jan. 25, 1787 ordered the Treasury Department of the Army to pay petitioner's claim, as ordered by His Majesty.

Don Juan Santiago Coulin, further petitioned the Court, alleging that the Treasurer has withheld the sum of 2020 reales by order of the Royal Clerk, Don Rafael Perdomo, wherefore, petitioner begged the court to investigate the motives for said deduction and to release the afore-said sum claimed by petitioner.

On Feb. 6, 1787 the court ordered the Court Clerk to certify the petitioner's statement.

On Feb. 7, 1787, the Court Clerk informed the Court, that the said 2020 reales were deducted from the total amount, as fees paid to different officials who worked in

(cont'd)

the seizure of the petitioner's merchandise.

The Court on Feb. 7, 1787, ordered the above information to be forwarded to the Chief Accountant of the Army.

Then the Chief Accountant of the Army and of the Treasury of this Province informed the Court that the 2020 reales, claimed by Don Juan Santiago Coulin could not be considered, as said sum was paid to the officials of the Government Don Marcos Olivares, Chief Guardian of the Royal Treasury; Don Juan Josef Duforest, Official Translator, and to Don R. Perdomo, Royal Clerk, to the seizure of the merchandise that arrived on board of the polacre named "San Francisco de Paula", from Guarico.

Then Don Santiago Coulin, petitioned the Court to disregard his previous petition as said 2020 reales were paid for costs in the seizure of his merchandise.

On March 12, 1787, the Court refunded to petitioner the proceeds of the public sale of his merchandise less 2020 reales, for cost, and ordered the Court Clerk that the original proceedings of this case be delivered to Don Josef Villavaso, the Administrator of the Royal Treasury.

Then Don Santiago Coulin further petitioned the Court to order the Court Clerk to furnish him with the copies of all proceedings, offering to pay for any expenses for said copies.

On Feb. 27, 1787, the Court ordered as petitioned by Coulin.

This case ends with the costs of these proceedings presented by the Royal Clerk Don R. Perdomo, which amounted to 23 pesos 3 reales.

T. # 27  
C # 10

File #2658. ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DOÑA GEN-  
Jan. 9, 1787. ) OVEVA BABIN, FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
Judge: Pedro ) OBTAINING A PERMIT TO SELL TO DOÑA  
Chabert. ) EULALIA ST. PEE A PARCEL OF LAND,  
CC: F. Rodriguez. ) OF HER OWNERSHIP SITUATED ON ST.  
P. 1. ) LOUIS STREET.  
Spanish. )

Doña Maria Genoveva Babin, widow of Livaudais, petitioned the Court alleging, that petitioner desires to sell to Doña Eulalia St. Pee, her niece, a parcel of land of her ownership situated on St. Louis St, for the sum of six hundred pesos, said land measuring thirty feet frontage by sixty feet in depth and bounded in one side by a parcel of land of petitioner's ownership and in the other side by the property belonging to the Landry's heirs; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant her the necessary permit to execute said sale.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Doña Maria Genoveva Babin.

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

File #2686. )  
Jan. 9, 1787. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 6. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1460.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Ana Gonzalez  
versus

The succession of Josef Vimer-  
carty.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory notes duly presented, the succession of Josef Vimercarty is indebted to petitioner in the sum of thirty-two pesos; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to compare the signatures affixed on said promissory note presented and once it is proven that said signatures are of said deceased to order the defendant to satisfy the sum claimed from the proceeds of the sale of the properties left by said deceased.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The Court taking into consideration the Court Clerk's declaration, wherein he stated that the signatures affixed on the promissory notes presented by the plaintiff are those of said deceased, ordered the defendant to satisfy the plaintiff the sum claimed, from the proceeds of the sale of the properties left by said deceased.

Translator #24.

Copyist #10.

File #81 )  
Jan. 10, 1787 )  
pp. from 1 to 7 )  
All in Spanish )  
Judge: Don Pedro )  
Clavent )  
Court Clerk: )  
R. Perdomo )

DOC. #1461  
BOX 48 48

CASE OF  
DON JUAN BAUTISTY ALEVELLA  
VS  
JOAQUIN CASAS

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendant has insulted and defamed the reputation and credit of petitioner by stating in public that the unexpected arrival at this Port by petitioner was due to his inexperience as a sea captain, and that if said boat had been under the defendant's command, said forced arrival would not have occurred, nor the excessive expenses caused in the repairs of said boat. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit his information, and that the witnesses that he will present will testify according to their knowledge in this matter.

On January 10, 1787, the Court granted the petitioner's request.

On the same day in compliance with the preceding decree the plaintiff presented before the Court Clerk as his witnesses Josef Garcia, Don Agustin Ros, both residents of this City, and Nicolas David, a seaman on the brigantine named "St. Antonio" and after they were duly sworn according to law, declared that everything in the plaintiff's petition is true, and that they heard the defendant address said slandering words to plaintiff, and that they did not have any objection in testifying.

Then the plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that the Court had dismissed his previous petition

#1461 Concluded

Jan. 10, 1784.  
CC: F. Rodriguez

A SWORN STATEMENT MADE BY FRANCISCO  
BARRA, IN REGARD TO A CERTAIN MATTER  
THE NAME OF DON PHILIPPE TRUJANO.

on the grounds that he only presented an eye witness  
in this matter. Wherefore, petitioner begs the  
Court to order the Court Clerk to estimate the  
costs of these proceedings, which petitioner is  
ready to pay.

Then the Court Clerk, in compliance with the  
preceding decree presented an itemized statement  
of the costs of these proceedings which amounted to  
11 pesos and 7 reales.

... entrusted him with a letter  
to be delivered to Don Philippe Trujano at the post of  
Natchez, requesting him to do so at the earliest possible  
time and for that reason he left immediately in order to  
deliver the letter and return with the money which Don  
Philippe Trujano gave him for Don Miguel de Salazar, and  
that said Trujano, instructed him by way to tell Don  
Miguel de Salazar, to abandon the contract that he had  
made with certain parties.

The name of the parties to the contract are not  
mentioned in this document.

23:11

Doc. 1461 / 88  
Copy 1 / 10

File #2653.

Jan. 12, 1787.

CC: F. Rodriguez.

P. 1 to 2.

Spanish.

) A SWORN STATEMENT MADE BY FRANCISCO  
) BAZO, IN REGARD TO A CERTAIN PROCEED-  
) ING MADE BY DON PHELIPE TREVINO.

In the City of New Orleans, on the 12th day of January 1787, before the Court Clerk appeared, Francisco Bazo, a resident of Natchez, who under oath declared, at request of Lieutenant Colonel Don Phelipe Trevino, that in the month of April 1784 Don Miguel de Eslava, warehouse keeper of this city, entrusted him with a letter to be delivered to Don Phelipe Trevino at the post of Natchez, requesting him to do so at the earliest possible time and for that reason he left immediately in order to deliver the letter and return with the answer which Don Phelipe Trevino gave him for Don Miguel de Eslava, and that said Trevino, instructed him by word to tell Don Miguel de Eslava, to abandon the contract that he had made with certain parties.

The name of the parties to the contract are not mentioned in this document.

Translator #25

Copyist #10

File #2681.  
 Jan. 12, 1787.  
 Judge: Estevan  
 Miro.  
 CC: Rodriguez.  
 P. 1 to 6.  
Spanish.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY THE MINORS  
 FONTENELLE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAIN-  
 ING THEIR EMANCIPATION.

Don Pedro de Fontenelle, 29 years of age; Don Juan Bautista Nicolas de Fontenelle, 22 years of age and Don Francisco Salomon de Fontenelle, 20 years of age; petitioned the court alleging, that as evidenced by the baptismal certificates duly presented, petitioners are of legal age, and capable to manage their estates without a curator, as they have knowledge of agriculture and that they enjoy a good reputation; wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to order the Court Clerk to receive information that petitioners will present to substantiate the above allegations, and after this is done to grant petitioners their emancipation.

The Court ordered as petitioned.

On Jan. 12, 1787, the Court Clerk in compliance with the preceding decree, received information from Don Gabriel Tixerant, Don Luis Colet, and Don Joseph Malige, they declared that they know the petitioners personally that they are honest, that they have a good reputation, and that they have a good knowledge of the agriculture.

The petitioners then requested that in view of the information presented; wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to order their emancipation, and to order that each one receives his corresponding share now in possession of Don Juan Bautista de Fontenelle, their father.

The record shows that the Court ordered as petitioned.

Doc. #1464.

Box 48.

File #83.

Jan. 13, 1787.

CC: R. Perdomo.

Judge: Martin  
Navarro.

P. 1 to 4.

Spanish.

) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY JUAN BAUTIS-  
) TA LABATUT AND COMPANY, FOR THE PUR-  
) POSE OF OBTAINING A PERMIT TO SELL  
) THE BRIGANTINE NAMED "ST. LOUIS", OF  
) THEIR OWNERSHIP.

Juan Bautista Labatut and Company, residents and merchants of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the document duly presented, petitioners are the owners of the brigantine named "St. Louis"; that petitioners have the opportunity to sell said Brigantine to Juan Langorand for the sum of one thousand two hundred pesos; wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to grant them the necessary permit to execute said sale and to order the Court Clerk to draw the corresponding act of sale.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Juan Bautista Labatut and Company.

The record does now show the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #24

Copyist #10

File #2700. )  
 Jan. 13, 1787. )  
 Judge: Carlos )  
 de Reggio. )  
 CC: Rodriguez. )  
 P. 1 to 4. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
 Don Roberto Jones  
 versus  
 Angelica Forstall(a free  
 negress)

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the document duly presented the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 450 pesos; that petitioner has on several occasions requested the payment of said sum; that defendant has refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the court clerk to issue a writ of execution against all and any of the defendant's properties in order to satisfy the sum claimed plus the cost of these proceedings.

The record shows that on Jan. 13, the Court ordered a writ of execution against all and any of the defendant's properties, especially on a house of the defendant's ownership, mortgaged in favor of the plaintiff.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #25  
 copyist #10

File #2727 )  
Jan. 13, 1787 )  
Judge: Don Estevan Miro )  
Court Clerk: Don Fernando )  
Rodriguez )  
2 pp. )  
Spanish )

DOC. NO. 1466

BOX 48

CASE OF

DON LUIS LALANDE DAPREMONT  
VS.

DON GUILLERMO DESPEAUX.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the receipt duly presented, petitioner, in compliance with an order from the General Intendant of Louisiana, paid to four sailors of a certain brigantine owned by the defendant the total sum of sixty pesos at the rate of fifteen pesos to each sailor, with the understanding that the defendant was to reimburse said sum to petitioner; that the defendant, in spite of the fact that he was verbally ordered to satisfy said sum, has not complied with this order and has left this city for the Post of Opelousas. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue and forward a warrant to the Commandant of the Post of Opelousas, with insertion of this petition and decree issued in consequence thereof and the receipt presented, instructing said Commandant to request the defendant to pay the sum claimed.

The record shows that the Court, after having studied the case, issued the warrant solicited by the plaintiff, instructing the aforementioned Commandant to summon the defendant and order him to declare under oath if it is true the plaintiff made the alleged payment as stated in his petition, and once this has been ascertained to compel him to pay said sum, forwarding it to this Court.

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

File #2762

Jan. 15, 1787

Judge: Don Estevan

Miro

Court Clerk: Don Fernando) DON JOSEPH XAVIER DE PONTALBA

Rodriguez

pp. 1 to 6

Spanish

DOC. NO. 1467

BOX 48

CASE OF

VS.

DON ALEXO LASMASTRES

The plaintiff, a captain of the permanent regiment of Louisiana, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the duly presented certified copy of a past-due obligation, the defendant was indebted to petitioner in the sum of four thousand pesos, which petitioner loaned to the defendant without interest; that the defendant has paid to petitioner on said loan the sum of one thousand six hundred seventy-nine pesos and one real, for which petitioner issued the proper receipt, the defendant leaving therefore an unpaid balance of two thousand three hundred twenty pesos and seven reales; that although petitioner has on several occasions requested the defendant to pay the aforesaid balance, the defendant has refused. Wherefore, petitioner, using of the rights granted him by the document of obligation aforementioned, begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the properties of the defendant, which were especially mortgaged in favor of petitioner as per said document of obligation, in order to satisfy the sum claimed plus the costs of these proceedings.

The record shows that the Court, after having studied the case, issued the writ of execution as petitioned by the plaintiff.

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

File #2785

Jan. 16, 1787

Judge: Don Estevan  
MiroCourt Clerk: Don  
Fernando Rodriguez

pp. 1 to 15

Spanish

CASE OF

DON JOSE ZAMORA, AS AGENT  
OF DON JUAN TOMÁS DE LA BARRERA,  
VS.

DON JULIEN MOUTRILLE.

The plaintiff, as agent of Don Juan Tomas de la Barrera, petitioned the Court alleging that he is presenting to the Court a requisition issued by the Supreme Court of Havana, Cuba, for this Court to compel the defendant to exhibit a certain bill of exchange belonging to petitioner's principal and which the defendant, as agent of Don Raymundo Lebatut, illegally holds in his possession, and to seize and forward it to said Supreme Court of Havana, Cuba. Petitioner further begs the Court to order the incarceration of the defendant in the public jail of this city and to seize all of the defendant's properties until he has delivered the bill of exchange in question, in order to prevent the defendant from hiding and thereby frustrating the legal rights of petitioner's principal.

The Court granted the requisition of the Supreme Court of Havana and the plaintiff's prayer, forbidding all notaries of this city from authorizing any disposal or transfer of any sums of money belonging to the defendant or of the bill of exchange in question.

Then the defendant, when notified by the Court Clerk of the preceding decree, stated that it is true that in the month of May of 1786, while he was at Havana, Cuba, he received from Don Domingo Jaure Quibery a bill of exchange for the sum of eighteen

(contd.)

thousand pesos as partial payment of another bill of exchange for twenty-five thousand pesos which said Don Domingo Jaure Quibery owed to Don Raymundo Lebatut, the defendant's principal; that the defendant received the bill of exchange in question four months previous to the bankruptcy of said Don Domingo Jaure Quibery and may have disposed of said bill of exchange, principally when it was given him as partial payment of the one for twenty-five thousand pesos which he had in his possession on deposit; that after having received said bill of exchange, the defendant forwarded it to his principal and then instituted proceedings in order to collect the remainder due, as evidenced by the certified copies of the records of said proceedings which he will present on request; but that if the creditors of said Don Domingo Jaure Quibery, in spite of the preceding explanations, still demand the return of the amount represented in the bill of exchange in question to the general fund of said Don Domingo Jaure Quibery's assets, they may claim it from the General Treasury of Havana, Cuba, within two years.

Then the plaintiff petitioned the Court to order the defendant to exhibit the certified copies and power-of-attorney by which he alleges to be authorized to collect the twenty-five thousand pesos aforementioned.

The Court granted this petition.

The defendant complied with the Court's order and then the Court, after having studied the case and on defendant's petition, returned the documents

(Contd.)

File 10210  
Jan 19, 1787  
Doc. 1468 Concluded.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED  
BY DON JUAN FRANCISCO  
GIRON, INGENIERO AND  
COMPANY, FOR THE PURPOSE  
OF ENFORCING THE CANTON-  
MENT OF A MORTGAGE PLACED

presented by said defendant and ordered a certified copy of the proceedings to be forwarded to the City of Havana so that the interested parties may inform themselves of the defendant's declarations and promote whatever be convenient to their rights, also ordering the plaintiff to pay for the costs of these proceedings.

of possession of a negro slave named Juan of petitioner's property as evidenced by a private document of cession made by one named Grand in favor of Don Nicolas Weber who in turn transferred the ownership of said negro to the petitioners by virtue of a receipt made by petitioners to said Don Nicolas Weber on a certain mortgage to which said negro was subject, as per order from said Giro; that as the result of a suit law instituted by the named Jacove and Trand against the aforementioned Don Juan Bautista Pechud for the collection of a certain amount of money, a writ of execution was issued against said Don Juan Bautista Pechud which took effect on the slave in question. Wherefore, petitioners, based upon the fact that said seizure is illegal and therefore infringe on their rights, beg the Court to lift said seizure from the slave in question and place it on properties of said Don Juan Bautista Pechud, delivering said negro to the petitioners as their own property.

The Court ordered Don Estevan Quinones, to translate into Spanish the private document of cession presented by the petitioners.

The record shows that Don Estevan Quinones complied 22:11 the Court order, and that the Court, after having studied the case, denied the petition made by Don Juan Francisco Giro, Ingeniero and Company, basing its decision upon a decree issued by the government

(Contd)

File #2690	)	
Jan. 19, 1787	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED
Judge: Don Carlos de	)	BY DON CLAUDIO FRANCISCO
Reggio	)	GIROD, DUCHESNE AND
Court Clerk: Don Fernando	)	COMPANY, FOR THE PURPOSE
Rodriguez	)	OF SECURING THE CANCELLA-
pp. 1 to 6	)	TION OF A MORTGAGE PLACED
<u>Spanish</u>	)	ON A SLAVE NAMED AZAR,
	)	BELONGING TO THEM.

Don Claudio Francisco Girod, Duchesne and Company, with residence in this city, petitioned the Court alleging, that Don Juan Bautista Pechud, a resident of this city, is in possession of a negro slave named Azar of petitioner's property as evidenced by a private document of cession made by one named Grand in favor of Don Nicolas Weber who in turn transferred the ownership of said negro to the petitioners by virtue of a payment made by petitioners to said Don Nicolas Weber on a certain mortgage to which said negro was subject, as per order from said Girod; that as the result of a suit instituted by the named Jacovo and Tremé against the aforementioned Don Juan Bautista Pechud for the collection of a certain amount of money, a writ of execution was issued against said Don Juan Bautista Pechud which took effect on the slave in question. Wherefore, petitioners, based upon the fact that said seizure is illegal and therefore infringes on their rights, beg the Court to lift said seizure from the slave in question and place it on properties of said Don Juan Bautista Pechud, delivering said negro to the petitioners as their own property.

The Court ordered Don Estevan Quinones, to translate into Spanish the private document of cession presented by the petitioners.

The record shows that Don Estevan Quinones complied with the Court order, and that the Court, after having studied the case, denied the petition made by Don Juan Francisco Girod, Duchesne and Company, basing its decision upon a decree issued by the government

(Contd.)

File #103.  
Jan. 22, 1937.

Case of  
Espirita Lopez and Agustin  
Fabre and Company,  
vs  
Juan Antonio Zedillo.

Doc. No. 1469 Cont'd.

forbidding the performance of any cession, sale or transfer of property by private document.

The record ends with a petition filed by Don Claudio Francisco Girod, Duchesne and Company requesting that they be returned the document of cession presented as evidence so that they may promote whatever legal action may be in order against the responsible party.

Petition was granted.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiffs.

The record shows that the defendant admitted all the allegations in the plaintiff's petition.

On plaintiff's petition the Court issued a writ of attachment against the person and properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus the interest and costs of these proceedings.

The record also shows that the defendant paid to the plaintiff the sum claimed of six hundred seventy six pesos and the court ordered the defendant to pay costs of these proceedings which amounted to 18 pesos and 3/4 reales.

22:11

Translator #24  
Copies #10

File #103.	)	Case of
Jan. 22, 1787.	)	Espiritu Liotau and Agustin
Judge: Pedro	)	Fabre and Company
Chavert.	)	versus
CC: R. Perdomo.	)	Juan Bautisa Pechour.
P. 1 to 8.	)	
<u>Spanish.</u>	)	

Plaintiffs, residents of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioners, in the sum of six hundred seventy six pesos, for wages and material used in repairing the Frigate named "La Corredodora of the defendant's property; that petitioners on several occasions have demanded said sum and defendant has refused to pay; wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath whether the signature affixed on said promissory note is his and whether he owes the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiffs.

The record shows that the defendant admitted all the allegations in the plaintiffs' petition.

On plaintiffs' petition the Court issued a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus the interest and costs of these proceedings.

The record also shows that the defendant paid to the plaintiffs the sum claimed of six hundred seventy six pesos and the court ordered the defendant to pay the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 15 pesos and 5 reales.

Translator #24 On Jan. 27, 1787, before the Court

Copyist #10 plaintiff, and confessed having received from Don David Hodge, Testamentary Executors of the estate of the deceased Don Juan Davis, the sum of 496 pesos

Case of  
Don Carlos Gardiol  
versus  
Don Juan Devis.

File #2692. )  
Jan. 23, 1787. )  
P. from 1 to 3. )  
Spanish. )  
Judge: Don E. )  
Miro. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez. )

The plaintiff, former captain of the bilander named "Baton Rouge" of the ownership of the deceased Don Juan Devis, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the succession of said deceased owes petitioner the sum of 493 pesos and 5 reales, for back salaries as captain of said bilander. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the testamentary executors of said deceased, to satisfy the sum claimed.

On Jan. 23, 1787, the court ordered the court clerk, to forward a copy of this petition, to the testamentary executors of said deceased.

Then Don David Hodge, and Don Santiago Jons, testamentary executors, of said deceased, petitioned the court alleging, that in answer to plaintiff's petition wherein the plaintiff, claimed the sum of 493 pesos 5 reales from the estate of the deceased Don Juan Davis that they found said debt to be just, and that they have no objection in paying said debt to plaintiff.

On Jan. 25, 1787, the court ordered to bring the records in order to be examined, and after they were examined, the court ordered the Testamentary Executors of the estate of the deceased Don Juan Davis, to pay to plaintiff, the sum claimed of 493 pesos and 5 reales.

On Jan. 27, 1787, before the Court Clerk, appeared the plaintiff, and confessed having received from Don David Hodge, Testamentary Executors of the estate of the deceased Don Juan Davis, the sum of 493 pesos

File #2876

Jan. 24, 1787

and 5 reales, that said deceased, owed to plaintiff, as evidenced by the account presented.

Fernando Rodriguez  
No. 1 to 10  
Spanish and English

RECORDS MAINTAINED BY  
OFFICE OF THE  
CLERK OF THE  
SUPREME COURT  
IN THE CITY OF  
SAN FRANCISCO

Diana, a negroess resident of New Orleans and a former slave of Don Guillermo Walker, deceased, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the letter of freedom duly presented which was translated from the English to the Spanish by Don Juan Josef Bufornet, a public translator, petitioner was granted her freedom by her said master for the sum of three hundred pesos in Spanish milled coin paid him by Don Juan Davies, deceased, with the condition that petitioner was to remain in the service of the latter or of his heirs or representatives until she paid the sum of 300 pesos in Spanish milled coin, by virtue of which and in view of the fact that the estate of said Don Juan Davies is to be sold at public auction, petitioner begs the Court to order the said condition to be postponed and to declare petitioner a free person as stated in the aforementioned letter of freedom; petitioner further alleges that in reference to the aforementioned three hundred pesos which petitioner is obliged to pay to the succession of said deceased or to his heirs as they may be granted her full freedom, petitioner considers said sum as fully paid and in evidence thereof petitioner presents bill number one which contains a statement of the rentals owed to petitioner by Don Juan Davies, and bill number two which states that said sum was loaned and effects delivered in the said matter, both bills amounting to one hundred thirty-two pesos in Spanish milled coin, plus three hundred pesos and three reales in paper money current in this city; petitioner also begs the Court to confirm the inventory of said deceased's estate and the liquidation of said deceased's succession, as it appears that

Translator #23  
Copyist #10

200

File #2676  
 Jan. 24, 1787  
 Judge: Don Estevan Miro  
 Court Clerk: Don  
 Fernando Rodriguez  
 pp. 1 to 10  
Spanish and English

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
 DIANA, A NEGRESS RESIDENT  
 OF NEW ORLEANS, FOR THE  
 PURPOSE OF BEING JUDICIALLY  
 DECLARED A FREE PERSON.

Diana, a negress resident of New Orleans and a former slave of Don Guillermo Walker, deceased, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the letter of freedom duly presented which was translated from the English to the Spanish by Don Juan Josef Duforest, a public translator, petitioner was granted her freedom by her said master for the sum of three hundred pesos in Spanish milled coin paid him by Don Juan Davies, deceased, with the condition that petitioner was to remain in the service of the latter or of his heirs or representatives until she paid the sum of 300 pesos in Spanish milled coin, by virtue of which and in view of the fact that the estate of said Don Juan Davies is to be sold at public auction, petitioner begs the Court to order said public auction to be postponed and to declare petitioner a free person as stated in the aforementioned letter of freedom; petitioner further alleges that in reference to the aforementioned three hundred pesos which petitioner is obliged to pay to the succession of said deceased or to his heirs so that she may be granted her full freedom, petitioner considers said sum as fully paid and in evidence thereof petitioner presents bill number one which contains a statement of the rentals owed to petitioner by Don Juan Davies, and bill number two which shows various sums loaned and effects delivered to the same Davies, both bills amounting to one hundred fifty-five pesos in Spanish milled coin, plus ninety-four pesos and three reales in paper money current in this city; petitioner also begs the Court to postpone the public auction of said deceased's estate until the completion of said deceased's succession, as it will then

(cont'd)

be known whether or not there are enough funds to pay his creditors, so that petitioner's mother named Baniba, a slave of the deceased, may be declared free in view of the fact that said deceased in his last will and testament granted her her freedom.

The Court admitted the documents presented by Diana and ordered a copy of the preceding petition to be forwarded to the testamentary executors of the deceased.

Then Don David Hodge and Don Santiago Jones, testamentary executors of the estate of the deceased Don Juan Davies stated that they knew the allegations of the petitioner to be entirely true; wherefore, they petitioned the Court to determine whatever is in accordance with law.

The Court, after having studied the case, authorized the aforementioned testamentary executors to issue in favor of petitioner the proper letter of freedom provided said petitioner paid whatever she owes to the estate of the deceased Don Juan Davies.

The record does not show whether the Court made any provision in regard to the petitioner's request for her mother's freedom.

File #43.  
Jan. 25, 1787.  
P. from 1 to 25.  
Spanish.  
Judge: D. B.  
Mra.  
CC: R. Rodriguez.

Doc. #1473.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Don Juan Francisco  
versus  
Don Pedro Royal.

File #2752. )  
Jan. 24, 1787. )  
P. from 1 to 4. )  
Spanish. )  
Judge: )  
Don Pedro Chavert )  
CC: F. Rodriguez. )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY PEDRO MAR-  
TIN, FOR THE PURPOSE OF SELLING A  
NEGRO SLAVE.

petitioner delivered to the defen-  
dant, the sum of \$60 pesos, with  
which he was supposed to purchase certain  
merchandise of the best quality in said city; that the  
defendant has arrived to this port, two months ago  
without merchandise nor money, and has refused to refund  
to petitioner the sum of 300 pesos. Therefore, petitioner

Pedro Martin, a resident of this City, petitioned  
the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the power of At-  
torney duly presented, Francisco Martin, his father, au-  
thorized petitioner, to sell a certain negro slave of his  
ownership, which slave he bought from Don Andres Dudon,  
as evidence by the bill of sale presented. Wherefore,  
petitioner begs the Court to authorize the Court Clerk of  
this City to announce said negro slave for sale.

On Jan. 24, 1787, the Court granted Don Pedro Mar-  
tin's petition.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of this  
case is not known. Plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging,  
that as evidenced by the defendant's declaration, where-  
in the defendant acknowledged his signature and declared  
that it is true that he owes the said sum to petitioner.  
Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of  
possession of all the properties of the defendant in  
the sum claimed plus interest and the  
costs of these proceedings.

Translator #23  
Copyist #10

File #43.	)	Doc. #1474.
Jan. 25, 1787.	)	Box 48.
P. From 1 to 25.	)	
Spanish.	)	
Judge: D. E.	)	Case of
Miro.	)	Don Juan Fricoché
<u>CC: R. Perdomo.</u>	)	versus
		Don Pedro Puyol.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, petitioner delivered to the defendant, in the French Guarico, the sum of 360 pesos, with which sum the defendant, was supposed to purchase certain merchandise of the best quality in said city; that the defendant has arrived to this Port, two months ago without merchandise nor money, and has refused to refund to petitioner the sum of 360 pesos. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge his signature on said promissory note presented and to declare if he receives said sum.

On Jan. 25, 1787, the Court granted the petitioner's request.

On Jan. 26, 1787, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree went to the house of the defendant, who declared under oath that the signature affixed at the foot of the promissory note presented by the plaintiff is his and that it is true that he received a said sum from the plaintiff.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the defendant's declaration, wherein the defendant acknowledged his signature and declared that it is true that he owes the said sum to petitioner. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

cont'd.

The Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that in his last petition, the Court ordered the defendant to pay the sum claimed plus the interest and the costs of these proceedings. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order to estimate the costs of these proceedings.

On March 20, 1787, the Court ordered Don Luis Liotau, Judicial Appraiser to estimate the costs of these proceedings.

Then Don Luis Liotau, Judicial Appraiser, in compliance with the preceding decree presented an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 20 pesos and 3 reales.

Translator #23

Copyist #10

The Court issued the warrant as solicited by the plaintiff, but the record is incomplete and does not show the outcome of this case.

PROCEEDINGS INSTAURATED BY  
DON JUAN BAPTISTA ALBELL,  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAIN-  
ING A WRIT TO SEAL  
ASSETS OF DON MIGUEL  
IRIGOEY, OF HIS OWNERSHIP.

DOC. NO. 1475  
BOX 48  
CASE OF  
DON MIGUEL IRIGOEY  
VS.  
DON VIZENTE BLANCO

File #2784 )  
Jan. 25, 1787 )  
Judge: Don Estevan )  
Miro )  
Court Clerk: Don )  
Fernando Rodriguez )  
One page, Spanish )

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the endorsement made of the past-due promissory note presented, the defendant, a resident of the Post of Palenzuela, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of one hundred sixty pesos. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a warrant to the Commandant of the aforementioned Post with insertion of this petition, instructing said commandant to summon the defendant and have him declare whether the signature affixed to said promissory note is his, and once he has acknowledged said debt, to compel him to pay the sum claimed plus the cost of these proceedings, under penalty of the law.

The Court issued the warrant as solicited by the plaintiff, but the record is incomplete and does not show the outcome of this case.

The Court, after having consulted Don Joseph Vizente de Cruz, Chief Accountant of the Army and Royal Treasury of Louisiana, and with his consent ordered Don Juan Prieto, warehouse-keeper, to deliver to Don Juan Baptista Albella, 2,000 pounds of sugar

File #87

Jan. 29, 1787

Judge: Don Martin Navarro

Court Clerk: Don Rafael

Perdomo

Pages 1 to 10

Spanish

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
DON JUAN BAUTISTA ALBELLA,  
FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAIN-  
ING AUTHORIZATION TO SELL  
ABOUT 2,000 POUNDS OF INDI-  
GO, OF HIS OWNERSHIP.

Don Juan Bautista Albella, a resident of New Orleans and master of the brigantine named "San Antonio", alias "La Rosalia", petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the sworn statement presented in the proceedings which petitioner instituted in order to justify his forced arrival at this port, said arrival has caused petitioner great expenses such as the necessary repairs and general overhauling of his vessel; that as a consequence of these expenses petitioner is now indebted to several persons in various sums, as evidenced by the items listed in the aforementioned sworn statement; that petitioner was compelled to incur in said debts after the money he brought for the crew's wages had been exhausted, this fact also being evident from the aforementioned proceedings. Wherefore, petitioner, based upon the preceding allegations and the fact that the Court has declared justified the petitioner's forced arrival and has approved the sworn statement presented in the aforementioned proceedings, begs the Court to authorize him to sell about 2,000 pounds of indigo of petitioner's ownership so that from the proceeds thereof he may be able to pay the aforesaid debts and purchase provisions for his vessel's crew, with the understanding that petitioner will not sell more indigo than is necessary to cover the aforesaid expenses.

The Court, after having consulted Don Joseph Vizente de Orue, Chief Accountant of the Army and Royal Treasury of Louisiana, and with his consent ordered Don Juan Prieto, warehouse-keeper, to deliver to Don Juan Bautista Albella, 2,000 pounds of indigo

(Contd)

for the purpose stated in his petition and so that he may be able to continue his voyage.

The record shows that the petitioner sold to Don Felix Dematterre 1,997 french pounds of the indigo in question, amounting to 6,739 pesos and 7 reales, in money current in New Orleans, and that upon petitioner's request, he was given a certified copy of these proceedings.

The record ends with an itemized statement of the cost of these proceedings which amounted to 22 pesos and 3 1:2 reales, paid by Don Juan Bautista Albella.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the defendant in the presence of the Court Clerk admitted the allegations in the plaintiff's petition.

On plaintiff's petition the Court issued a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus interest and costs of these proceedings.

The record also shows that the defendant in order to avoid any further legal action paid to the plaintiff the sum claimed of four hundred forty five pesos, plus 22:11

The court sentenced the defendant to pay the costs of these proceedings which costs are not shown in the record.

File #120. }  
Jan. 30, 1787. }  
Judge: Pedro }  
Chavert. }  
CC: R. Perdomo. }  
P. 1 to 9. }  
Spanish. }

Doc. #1477.  
Box 48.

Case of  
David Monrro  
versus  
Guillermon Quais.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, through his Attorney, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of four hundred forty five pesos; that on several occasions petitioner has demanded said sum and defendant has refused to pay; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge under oath the signature affixed on said promissory note and to declare if he owes the sum claimed, and after this is done to deliver to petitioner a copy of the defendant's declaration in order to promote whatever action may be convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the defendant in the presence of the Court Clerk admitted the allegations in the plaintiff's petition.

On plaintiff's petition the Court issued a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus interest and costs of these proceedings.

The record also shows that the defendant in order to avoid any further legal action paid to the plaintiff the sum claimed of four hundred forty five pesos, plus interest.

The court sentenced the defendant to pay the costs of these proceedings which costs are not shown in the record.

File #2714 )  
Jan. 31, 1787 )  
Judge; Don Estevan Miro )  
Court Clerk; Don Fernan- )  
do Rodriguez )  
3 pp. )  
Spanish )

DOC. NO. 1478  
BOX 48

CASE OF  
DON JACOBO LONT  
VS.  
THE SUCCESSION OF DON JOSEF  
VIMERCATY

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the succession of Don Josef Vimercaty is indebted to petitioner in the sum of seventy-two pesos, value of two barrels of rum sold to said deceased. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to compare the signature affixed to the promissory note presented with other signatures of the deceased which are in the files of his office in order to establish its authenticity, and once this has been done to order the trustee of the estate of said deceased to pay petitioner the sum claimed from the funds of the succession.

The Court granted the petitioner's prayer, and the Court Clerk, in compliance with the Court order, compared the signature of the promissory note in question with others of the deceased don Josef Vimercaty, attesting that said signature seemed to belong to said deceased, in view of which the Court ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff the sum claimed from the funds of the succession.

File #122 )  
 Feb. 5, 1787 )  
 Judge: Don Estevan Miro )  
 Court Clerk: Don Rafael )  
 Perdomo )  
 2 pp. )  
 Spanish )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON DANIEL CALLEGHAN FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A CERTIFIED COPY OF CERTAIN RECEIPTS ISSUED BY DON OLIVERO POLLOCK IN A SUIT HE FILED AGAINST SAID DON DANIEL CALLEGHAN.

Don Daniel Calleghan, with domicile in the Post of Opelousas and a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that it is convenient to petitioner to have a certified copy of the receipts issued by Don Olivero Pollock and which exist on pages #173 and 263, of the records of the suit filed by said Don Olivero Pollock against the petitioner in the year 1779, in regard to the alleged extraction of certain American documents by the petitioner; that petitioner is ready to pay for said certified copy. Wherefore, petitioner begs the court to order the Court Clerk to furnish him with the certified copy solicited, plus a certified copy of a petition appearing on page #171 and of a decree of the Court appearing on page #172 of the aforementioned proceedings, for which petitioner is also ready to pay.

The Court, after having studied the case, ordered the Court Clerk to furnish the petitioner with the certified copies solicited.

Doc. #1480.  
Box 48.

File #2645. )  
Feb. 6, 1787. )  
P. 1 to 7. )  
Spanish. )  
Judge: Don )  
Pedro Chaber. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez.)

Case of  
Don Hilario Boute  
versus  
The succession of Galaber.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory notes duly presented, the succession of the deceased Pedro Calbert, owes to petitioner, the sum of 111 pesos and 5 reales for meat supplied to said deceased. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to compare the signatures on the promissory notes presented, with the signature of said deceased in his files to prove its authenticity and to order the Testamentary Executor, of said deceased to satisfy the sum claimed.

On Feb. 5, 1787, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On the same day the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, compared the signatures on said promissory notes presented with the signatures of the deceased Pedro Calbert in the files of his office, and found that the signature on said note was authentic.

On Feb. 6, 1787, the Court after having examined the documents ordered Don Luis Lagroue, Testamentary Executor to pay the sum claimed, from the estate of the deceased.

On the same day, the plaintiff, appeared before the Court Clerk, and declared that he had received from Don Luis Lagroue, Testamentary Executor of the deceased Don Pedro Galabert the sum of 111 pesos and 5 reales, for meat, and that he gave said Testamentary Executor a receipt for said sum.

(cont'd)

Then the Court Clerk, petitioned the Court alleging that as the case had been settled; wherefore, he begs the Court to order the Judicial Appraiser to estimate the costs of these proceedings.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the Court Clerk.

Then Don Luis Liotau, Judicial Appraiser, in compliance with the preceding decree submitted an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings, which amounted to 10 pesos and 1 real.

As the defendant has requested the defendant to pay said debt, the defendant has refused. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath whether the signature affixed to the agreement presented is his and whether the contents thereof are true, and once this is done to deliver the defendant's declaration to petitioner in order to promote whatever is convenient to her.

The Court admitted the documents presented by the plaintiff, which were in French, and ordered Don Estevan de Quinones to translate them into Spanish, and after this is done to have the defendant declare under oath as petitioned by the plaintiff.

Translator #23 de Quinones complied with the Court Copyist #10 as the defendant declared under oath before the Court Clerk acknowledging the signature affixed to the aforementioned agreement and its contents.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging that the defendant in his declaration had acknowledged to owe to petitioner the claimed sum of 180 pesos. Wherefore, petitioner begged the Court to issue a writ

(cont'd)

File #2693 )  
Feb. 8, 1787 )  
Judge: Don Carlos de )  
Reggio )  
Court Clerk: Don Fernando )  
Rodriguez )  
pp. 1 to 33 )  
Spanish and French )

DOC. NO. 1481  
BOX 38

CASE OF  
GABRIELA BEIER, A FREE  
NEGRESS,  
VS.  
DON JOSEF BOYAVAL

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, through her attorney, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the agreement and bill duly presented the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 280 pesos for past-due salaries earned by the petitioner while in the service of the defendant, and that although petitioner on several occasions has requested the defendant to pay said debt, the defendant has refused. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath whether the signature affixed to the agreement presented is his and whether the contents thereof are true, and once this is done to deliver the defendant's declaration to petitioner in order to promote whatever is convenient to her.

The Court admitted the documents presented by the plaintiff, which were in French, and ordered Don Estevan de Quinones to translate them into Spanish, and after this is done to have the defendant declare under oath as petitioned by the plaintiff.

Don Estevan de Quinones complied with the Court order, and then the defendant declared under oath before the Court Clerk acknowledging the signature affixed to the aforementioned agreement and its contents.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging that the defendant in his declaration had acknowledged to owe to petitioner the claimed sum of 280 pesos. Wherefore, petitioner begged the Court to issue a writ

(cont'd)

File #111.  
Feb. 5, 1887.  
Judge Pedro  
Rodriguez.  
P. 1 to 7.  
Spanish

Case of  
Fernando Luis de  
Rodriguez  
vs  
The succession of Pedro Salazar.

Doc. 1481 concluded

of execution against the defendant for the sum claimed plus the cost of these proceedings.

The Court, after having studied the case, issued the writ of execution as solicited by the plaintiff.

The record shows that Don Nicolas Fromentin, Lieutenant Chief Constable, carried into effect the writ of execution issued by the Court seizing various properties of the defendant, which, on plaintiff's petition, were subsequently announced for sale for the term prescribed by law and then sold at public auction to several persons, yielding the total sum of 241 pesos and 6 reales.

The record ends with a petition filed by Don Fernando Rodriguez, Court Clerk, requesting the Court to order that inasmuch as these proceedings have ended an itemized statement of their cost be made, instructing Don Nicolas Fromentin, Lieutenant Chief Constable, as trustee of the proceeds of the public auction of the defendant's properties, to pay for said cost.

The Court granted the preceding petition, and Don Luis Liotau, in compliance with a Court order, made the itemized statement solicited which amounted to 67 pesos and 4 reales.

The record shows that the executor in compliance with the decree issued by the Court paid to the plaintiff the sum claimed.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 5 pesos and 1/2 reales which were paid by the defendant.

File #2711. )  
Feb. 8, 1787. )  
Judge: Pedro )  
Chabert. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 7, )  
Spanish )

Doc. #1482.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Francisco Luis de Lagrove  
versus

The succession of Pedro Galabert.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the account duly presented the succession of the deceased Pedro Galabert, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of forty-eight pesos for three months house rent, at the rate of twelve pesos per month, for twelve cart-loads of earth for the use in the house at the rate of three reales per load and sixty-five railings; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to pay the sum claimed from the proceeds of the sale of the properties left by said deceased.

The Court ordered the plaintiff to prove that said deceased was renting from him the house in question, at the rate of twelve pesos per month.

The record shows that the plaintiff in order to comply with the decree of the court presented several witnesses to testify before the Court Clerk and their testimonies substantiated the allegations in his petition.

The Court taking into consideration the testimonies of the witnesses, and that in the documents of said deceased, no receipts were found to prove that said deceased had paid to the plaintiff the sum claimed, ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff said sum of forty eight pesos.

The record shows that the Succession in compliance with the decree issued by the Court paid to the plaintiff the sum claimed.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 9 pesos and 5 1/2 reales which were paid by the defendant.

Translator #24

Copyist #10

File #2725  
Feb. 9, 1787  
Judge: Don Pedro Chabert  
Court Clerk: Don Fernando  
Rodriguez  
pp. 1 to 5  
Spanish and French

DOC. NO. 1483  
BOX 48  
CASE OF  
DON LUIS DE LAGRIQUE  
VS.  
THE SUCCESSION OF  
DON PEDRO GALABERT.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the statement duly presented, the succession of Don Pedro Galabert is indebted to petitioner in the sum of fifty-one pesos and six reales, balance due to petitioner for hiring of negro slaves and other business transactions made with the deceased Don Pedro Galabert. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to compare the signature affixed to the statement presented with other signatures of said deceased in order to establish its authenticity, and once this has been done to order the defendant to pay the sum claimed in preference to the ~~the~~ other creditors of the deceased.

The record shows that the Court Clerk, in compliance with a Court order, compared the signature affixed to the statement presented by the plaintiff with other signatures of the deceased which remained in the files of the Court Clerk's office, and that the authenticity of said signature was thus established, in view of which the Court ordered that the plaintiff, testamentary executor of the deceased Don Pedro Galabert, be paid the sum he claims.

On February 10th, 1787, the plaintiff was paid the sum claimed of fifty-one pesos and six reales for which he issued the proper receipt and signed it before the Court Clerk and two witnesses, Don Miguel Gomez and Don Salomon Mallines.

Cont'd.

File 237.  
Doc. 1485 Cont'd.

The record ends with a petition filed by Don Fernando Rodriguez, Court Clerk, requesting that inasmuch as these proceedings have ended, an itemized statement of their cost be made.

The Court granted the Court Clerk's petition, and Don Luis Liotau, the Judicial Appraiser, submitted an itemized statement of the cost of the proceedings which amounted to 5 pesos and 4 reales.

On Feb. 12, 1787, the Court ordered the petitioner to prove his allegation. The petitioner in compliance with the preceding decree, petitioned the Court to admit his witness to prove his allegations.

On Feb. 14, 1787, the Court accepted Don Antonio Argote's witnesses.

On the same day, Don Antonio Argote in compliance with the preceding decree presented as his witness before the Court Clerk, Don Manuel Perez Martinez, who declared under oath: That as captain of said schooner, on the trip that he made from the Port of Martinica to this Port, that Don Antonio Argote sent him to collect 22:11 Savala, a certain debt and that said schooner and its cargo were turned over to said Argote by Savala, as payment on account of said debt.

File #57. )  
 Feb. 12, 1787. )  
 P. 1 to 5. )  
 Spanish. )  
 Judge: Don )  
 Navarro. )  
CC: Perdomo. )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON ANTONIO ARGOTE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVING THAT HE IS THE OWNER OF THE SCHOONER NAMED "LA MINERVA", AND TO OBTAIN A PERMIT TO SELL SAID SCHOONER.

Don Antonio Argote, a resident and merchant of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that he is the owner of the schooner "La Minerva", that he bought said schooner from Don Thomas Zavala without having obtained any deed of sale, due to the good friendship and harmony that existed between said Zavala and petitioner; that petitioner is not able to obtain any deed of sale now as petitioner ignores the whereabouts of said Zavala, and that petitioner desires to sell said schooner. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant petitioner the necessary permit, in order to sell said schooner.

On Feb. 12, 1787, the Court ordered the petitioner to prove his allegation. The petitioner in compliance with the preceding decree, petitioned the Court to admit his witness to prove his allegations.

On Feb. 14, 1787, the Court accepted Don Antonio Argote's witnesses.

On the same day, Don Antonio Argote in compliance with the preceding decree presented as his witness before the Court Clerk, Don Manuel Perez Martinez, who declared under oath: That as captain of said schooner, on the trip that he made from the Port of Martinica to this Port, that Don Antonio Argote sent him to collect from Zavala, a certain debt and that said schooner and its cargo were turned over to said Argote by Zavala, as payment on account of said debt.

(Doc. #1484)

cont'd.

DOC. NO. 1484

BOX 43

Page 473

Feb. 18, 1787

Witness: Don Estevan Miro  
Court Clerk: Don Rafael  
Pardinas

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON  
FRANCISCO BEAUREGARD FOR THE

On Feb. 17, 1787, the Court after having examined  
the documents, granted Argote the permit to sell his  
schooner "La Minerva".

WARDEN, WITH LICENSE TO  
GRANT A FREIGHT.

In the city of New Orleans, on February 18, 1787,  
Don Estevan Miro, Colonel of the Royal Armas and Gov-  
ernor General of Louisiana, declared: That he was in-  
formed by Don Francisco Beauregard that on the night  
of February 10 of said year a door facing the yard of  
said Don Francisco Beauregard's house had been broken  
by several unidentified persons who then entered the  
house and went to his warehouse with the intent of rob-  
bing. Therefore, His Lordship, in order to proceed in  
accordance with the law in the arrest and punishment  
of the guilty persons, made this declaration with the  
Counsellor which will serve as the beginning  
of the proceedings that are to be instituted  
against the guilty persons, and ordered the Court Clerk  
to go to the house of said Don Francisco Beauregard to  
make an inspection of the broken premises as prescribed  
by law, and, this done, to receive the depositions of  
the persons who may have knowledge of the crime in  
question, and to present said testimonies to the Court,  
so that the Court may decree whatever be in order.

Translator #23  
Copyist #10

The record shows that the Court Clerk, in compliance  
with the preceding order, went to the broken premises  
and verified the statements of Don Francisco Beauregard,  
and then received the testimony of four persons who,  
because of their proximity to the scene of the attempted  
robbery, witnessed the commotion which followed the  
discovery of the thieves and saw the tracks left on the  
floor during their flight. However, since neither Don  
Francisco Beauregard nor any of the witnesses could  
identify the thieves, the Court ordered the proceedings  
suspended, to be continued when better evidence is

File #79 )  
Feb. 12, 1787 )  
Judge; Don Estevan Miro )  
Court Clerk; Don Rafael )  
Perdomo )  
pp. 1 to 5 )  
Spanish )

DOC. NO. 1485  
BOX 48

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON FRANCISCO BEAUREGARD FOR THE PURPOSE OF DISCOVERING AND PUNISHING THE PERSONS WHO BROKE AND ENTERED INTO HIS WAREHOUSE, WITH INTENT TO COMMIT A FELONY.

In the city of New Orleans, on February 12, 1787, Don Estevan Miro, Colonel of the Royal Armies and Governor General of Louisiana, declared; That he was informed by Don Francisco Beauregard that on the night of February 10 of said year a door facing the yard of said Don Francisco Beauregard's house had been broken by several unidentified persons who then entered the house and went to his warehouse with the intent of robbing. Wherefore, His Lordship, in order to proceed in accordance with the law in the arrest and punishment of the guilty persons, made this declaration with the advice of his counsellor which will serve as the beginning of the criminal proceedings that are to be instituted against the guilty persons, and ordered the Court Clerk to go to the house of said Don Francisco Beauregard to make an inspection of the broken premises as prescribed by law, and, this done, to receive the testimonies of the persons who may have knowledge of the crime in question, and to present said testimonies to the Court, so that the Court may decree whatever be in order.

The record shows that the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding order, went to the broken premises and verified the statements of Don Francisco Beauregard, and then received the testimony of four persons who, because of their proximity to the scene of the attempted robbery, witnessed the commotion which followed the discovery of the thieves and saw the goods left on the floor during their flight. However, since neither Don Francisco Beauregard nor any of the witnesses could identify the thieves, the Court ordered the proceedings suspended, to be continued when better evidence is

(cont'd)

Doc. No. 1485 Concluded

available. The Court also ordered an itemized statement of the cost of these proceedings to be made adding to it twenty reales for counsellor's fees, to be paid by Don Francisco Beauregard.

The record, however, does not show the amount of said cost.

Spanish.

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that sometime ago he instituted proceedings against the defendant for having defamed him; that the petitioner desires for the Court Clerk to deliver him the documents pertaining to said proceedings; that said documents are in possession of the defendant by order of the former judge; therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to return said documents in order to renew the action against the defendant.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

Plaintiff again petitioned the Court alleging that the defendant did not deliver said documents despite that he had been ordered by the Court; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order an officer of the law to notify the defendant to return said documents, and if he refuses to arrest the defendant and place him in the public jail of this City, until he returns said documents.

The Court ordered as petitioned by

11:22

The record shows that said documents were delivered to the plaintiff, who renewed the action against the defendant.

The record is incomplete and the act (cont'd)

File #2738.

Feb. 12, 1787.

Judge: Josef  
Foucher.

CC: F. Rodriguez.

P. 1 to 20.

Spanish.

PART OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS  
INSTITUTED BY ANTONIO MENDEZ

versus

JUAN BAUTISTA BAÑARIS, FOR HAVING  
DEFAMED HIM.

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that sometime ago he instituted proceedings against the defendant for having defamed him; that the petitioner desires for the Court Clerk to deliver him the documents pertaining to said proceedings; that said documents are in possession of the defendant by order of the former judge; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to return said documents in order to renew the action against the defendant.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

Plaintiff again petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendant did not deliver said documents despite that he had been ordered by the Court; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order an officer of the law to notify the defendant to return said documents, and if he refuses to arrest the defendant and place him in the public jail of this City, until he returns said documents.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the Court.

The record shows that said documents were delivered to the plaintiff, who renewed the action against the defendant.

The record is incomplete and the out-  
(cont'd)

File #147

Feb. 15, 1887.

Judge: Don Estevan (Doc. #1486)

Court Clerk: Don cont'd.

Verdugo

Pages 1 to 50.

Spanish and French.

Doc. No. 1487

Box 26.

CASE OF

SAN FRANCISCO SALAMANCA

TENELLA

VS

DON JUAN BAUTISTA SALAMANCA

come of the case is not known.

The plaintiff, a resident of the lower court, being consanguine by the Royal Justice, petitioned the Court alleging that petitioner is betrothed to Francisca Barrios, also a resident of the lower court, and that in order to be able to contract the intended matrimony, petitioner requested his father, the defendant, to grant him the necessary authorization that the defendant refused, alleging that there is disparity between the petitioner and that of his prospective wife. The petitioner also alleges that by virtue of the betrothal he considers himself and his prospective wife obliged to marry, disregarding whatever slight disparity may exist in their lineage, their true intention being to be lawfully united in order to prevent the unpleasant consequences which will probably arise from the fulfillment of their marriage. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to openly state the reasons he has for denying the requested authorization, and once he has done so to let petitioner know them in order that he may institute whatever action is necessary for the accomplishment of his just purpose.

Translator #24

Copyist #10

The Court ordered that the defendant be given a copy of the plaintiff's petition.

The defendant, in answer to the plaintiff's petition, alleged that the reason why he does not consent to the marriage of the plaintiff, his son, to Francisca Barrios, is that the plaintiff descends from noble ancestry as he will prove in due time, whereas the plaintiff's prospective wife is the daughter of a tavern-keeper, as it is publicly known. Wherefore, the defendant begs the Court to dismiss the plaintiff's suit on the grounds that petitioner can not and will not under any circumstance or pretext, grant the authorization solicited for the above stated reasons and based upon the

File #147 )  
Feb. 16, 1787. )  
Judge: Don Estevan Miro )  
Court Clerk: Don Rafael )  
Perdomo )  
Pages 1 to 58. )  
Spanish and French. )

Doc. No. 1487  
Box 48.  
CASE OF  
DON FRANCISCO SALOMOM FON-  
TENELLE  
VS  
DON JUAN BAUTISTA FONTENELLE.

The plaintiff, a resident of the lower coast, duly emancipated by the Royal Justice, petitioned the Court alleging that petitioner is betrothed to Francisca Barrios, also a resident of the lower coast, and that in order to be able to contract the intended matrimony, petitioner requested his father, the defendant, to grant him the necessary authorization; that the defendant refused, alleging that there is disparity between the lineage of the petitioner and that of his prospective wife; petitioner also alleges that by virtue of the betrothal already performed he considers himself and his prospective wife obliged to marry, disregarding whatever slight disparity may exist in their lineage, their true intention being to be lawfully united in order to prevent the unpleasant consequences which will probably arise from the unfulfillment of their marriage. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to openly state the reasons he has for denying the requested authorization, and once he has done so to let petitioner know them in order that he may institute whatever action is necessary for the accomplishment of his just purpose.

The Court ordered that the defendant be given a copy of the plaintiff's petition.

The defendant, in answer to the plaintiff's petition, alleged that the reason why he does not consent to the marriage of the plaintiff, his son, to Francisca Barrios, is that the plaintiff descends from noble ancestry as he will prove in due time, whereas the plaintiff's prospective wife is the daughter of a tavern-keeper, as it is publicly known. Wherefore, the defendant begs the Court to dismiss the plaintiff's suit on the grounds that petitioner can not and will not under any circumstance or pretext, grant the authorization solicited for the above stated reason and based upon the

(cont'd)

(Doc. No. 1487 - continued)

Royal Orders which forbid the performance of any marriage without the consent of the parents of the persons who intend to marry, if there is a just reason for denying such consent.

By order of the Court, the plaintiff was given a copy of the defendant's answer to his petition.

After several petitions and allegations were made by both parties whereby they attempted to justify their contentions through witnesses and various documents, the plaintiff alleging that the parents and family of his intended wife were of unquestionable moral character, and the defendant arguing that they were far below his son's class, the Court rendered final judgment in favor of the defendant stating that he did prove his exceptions while the plaintiff did not prove his allegations, and sentenced him to suffer the penalty imposed by the law of April 7, 1778, for cases of the nature of the present, and to pay the cost of these proceedings.

The record shows that the plaintiff accepted and complied with the judgment rendered by the Court, and that upon petition from the defendant, he was given a certified copy of said judgment.

#22

#113.

File #2671  
Feb. 17, 1787  
Judge: Don Estevan Miro  
Court Clerk: Don Fernando  
Rodriguez  
pp. 1 to 5  
Spanish

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
DON DANIEL CALLAGHAN, FOR  
THE PURPOSE OF SECURING SWORN  
DECLARATIONS FROM DON ROBERTO  
CAMPBELLE AND DON JUAN  
GATES, EMPLOYEES OF DON  
OLIVERO POLLOCK, IN REGARD  
TO A SEIZURE MADE BY THE  
LATTER OF CERTAIN EFFECTS  
AND MONEY BROUGHT FROM  
NATCHEZ BY SAID DON DANIEL  
CALLAGHAN.

Don Daniel Callaghan, with domicile in Natchez and residing in New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that it is convenient for him to obtain sworn declarations from Don Roberto Campbelle and Don Juan Gates in regard to their knowledge of a voyage which the petitioner made from Natchez to New Orleans in the year 1780 bringing a cargo consisting of the following:

- 12,000 pounds of salted pork meat
- 22 deer hams
- 1 sack indigo
- large amount of sausages
- 1 carbine
- 1 chest containing 1 gold watch
- several gold rings
- 1 gold cross
- several pearls and a certain amount of money

The petitioner further desires that said Don Roberto Campbelle and Don Juan Gates declare in regard to a seizure made by Don Olivero Pollock, as business agent of the United States of America, of the aforementioned effects and money, in which seizure said Don Roberto Campbelle and Don Juan Gates took part as employees of said Don Olivero Pollock, and that after the seizure he arrested the petitioner and sold part of said effects, keeping for himself the largest part of them without having given any account to petitioner up to the date of this petition. Also, Don Roberto Campbelle

(cont'd)

Doc. 1488 Cont'd.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
DONA MARIA JUANA GULLORY,  
WIFE OF DON ROBERTO CAMPBELLE,  
Petitioner, vs.  
DON ROBERTO CAMPBELLE,  
DON JUAN GATES,  
DON DANIEL CALLAGHAN,  
Respondents.

must declare in regard to a visit he made to the house of the petitioner accompanied by one named Garland Carr to request the petitioner to surrender various obligations totalling 130 pesos, which obligations petitioner had in his possession from several solvent persons, and which petitioner delivered to said Carr as requested, who in turn gave them to Don Olivero Pollock. Furthermore, that said Garland Carr took with him to Natchez a gold watch and a carbine, both of petitioner's ownership, and, upon questioning, said Carr stated that Don Olivaro Pollock had presented him with said effects. Petitioner then begs the Court to furnish him with copies of said declarations.

The Court ordered Don Roberto Campbelle and Don Juan Gates to declare under oath as solicited by Don Daniel Callaghan.

The record shows that the Court Clerk, in compliance with the Court order, received the sworn declarations of Don Roberto Campbelle and Don Juan Gates, both of whose declarations entirely substantiated the allegations of Don Daniel Callaghan.

The record does not show whether the petitioner was furnished with copies of the aforesaid declarations as he solicited.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Dona Maria Juana Gullory.

22:11

File #119  
 Feb. 21, 1787  
 Judge: Don Estevan Miro  
 Court Clerk: Don Rafael  
 Perdomo  
 pp. 1 to 8  
 Spanish

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
 DONA MARIA JUANA GUILLORY,  
 FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAIN-  
 ING THE PARTITION OF THE  
 PROPERTIES SHE OWNS JOINTLY  
 WITH HER HUSBAND AUGUSTIN  
 MORO, FROM WHOM SHE HAS BEEN  
 TEMPORARILY SEPARATED BY  
 DECREE FROM THE ECCLESIASTI-  
 CAL TRIBUNAL IN THE DIVORCE  
 SUIT INSTITUTED AGAINST HER  
 SAID HUSBAND.

The record begins with a petition filed by Dona Maria Juana Guillory, wherein she requests the Court to order that she be furnished with a certified copy of the decree of separation issued by the Ecclesiastical Tribunal composed by Father Antonio de Sedella, auxiliary ecclesiastical judge of Louisiana, in the divorce suit she instituted against her husband Augustin Moro.

The Court granted the above petition, and Don Estevan de Quinones, Notary Public, issued the requested certified copy, which was delivered to the petitioner.

Dona Maria Juana Guillory then petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the certified copy presented, she is temporarily separated from her husband; wherefore, she begs the Court to order that a partition of their properties, which consist of negro slaves and cattle located in a piece of land known as Lago de San Juan de Pascagulas, belonging to the King and to which they have no title, be made, and that petitioner's husband be restrained from leaving the city until the requested partition has been performed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Dona Maria Juana Guillory.

(contd.)

Doc. No. 1489 Cont'd.

The record ends with a petition jointly signed by Dona Maria Juana Guillory and her husband Don Agustin Moro, wherein they state to the Court that they have agreed to make the partition solicited by the wife, and that inasmuch as their properties are located in the District of Mobile, they beg the Court to issue an order for the Commander of said District, Don Pedro Favrot, instructing him to make the intended partition in accordance with the law and in view of the documents which they will present separately.

The Court, after having studied the case, issued and forwarded the order as petitioned by Dona Juana Guillory and her husband Don Agustin Moro, and, since these proceedings have ended, ordered Don Luis Liotau, the Judicial Appraiser, to make an itemized statement of their cost, to be paid by both parties equally.

Don Luis Liotau complied with the Court order, and presented the aforementioned statement which amounted to 118 reales.

Then Don Antonio Banderas, Don Sebastian Barro, and Don Nicolas Garza, creditors of Don Benito Beluche, petitioned the Court alleging that in answer to the petition of Don Benito Beluche, wherein he petitioned for an extinction of their debts from petitioners, that they cannot grant said Beluche said extinction of time as said Beluche has failed to comply with the first extinction of time that petitioners grant him last year under the same conditions, and that because said Beluche has failed to pay said debt, 22:11 petitioners are paying interest on the debts they were supposed to pay with the money that said Beluche was supposed to pay petitioners. Therefore, petitioners

(cont'd)

File #2647 )  
Feb. 22, 1787. )  
P. 1 to 19. )  
Spanish. )  
Judge: Don )  
Pedro, Chabert. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez.)

DON RENATO BELUCHE, INSTITUTED PROCEEDINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING FROM HIS CREDITORS AN EXTENSION OF TIME.

The petitioner, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that he was compelled to borrow some small amounts of money, for the improvement and upkeep of his farm; that petitioner has not been able to comply with the payments of said debts which amounted to 9200 pesos, as evidenced by the account presented, due to the poor crops of said farm. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant him an extension of time to pay said debts.

On Feb. 22, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of the accounts presented by petitioner, to his creditors.

Then Don Antonio Ramis, Don Estevan Barre, and Don Nicolas Verer, creditors of Don Renato Beluche, petitioned the Court alleging, that in answer to the petition of Don Renato Beluche, wherein he petitioned for an extension of time from petitioners, that they cannot grant said Beluche said extension of time as said Beluche has failed to comply with the first extension of time that petitioners grant him last year under the same conditions, and that because said Beluche has failed to pay said debt, petitioners are paying interest on the debts they were supposed to pay with the money that said Beluche was supposed to pay petitioners. Wherefore, petitioners

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1490)  
(cont'd)

begs the Court to reject Beluche's petition and to compel him to pay said debts.

On March 8, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to bring the records in order to be examined and after they were examined, the Court refused to grant Beluche the extension of time he requested.

Then Don Renato Beluche further, petitioned the Court for the purpose of obtaining at least the term of one month, during which time he promised to pay the most he can to his creditors.

Then Antonio Mendez, Attorney for the creditors of Renato Beluche, petitioned the Court alleging, that Beluche is proceeding with malicious intension as he intended to deprive his creditors of the money that he owes them. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to set the day to estimate the estate of said Beluche and to proceed to the sale of said estate in order to satisfy the debts claimed.

On Apr. 17, 1787, the Court after having examined the documents, granted the petitioner's prayer, and ordered the Court Clerk to appoint two appraisers to estimate the estate of Renato Beluche.

On May 2, 1787, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree ordered the Public Crier, to announce for sale at the customaries public places of this City, several negros slaves of the ownership of Renato Beluche, and there being several persons present, but

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1490)  
cont'd.

no bidder appeared, so the court ordered to stop this proceedings.

Then Don Luis Liotau, Judicial Appraiser, in compliance with the preceding decree, presented an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 64 pesos and 2 reales.

Translator #23  
Copyist #10

Salvador Orellana, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the deed duly presented, petitioner is the owner of the brigantine named "La Esperanza"; that petitioner has sold said brigantine to Volkerd Haupt; that petitioner begs the Court to grant the necessary permit to execute said sale and to order the Court Clerk to draw the corresponding out of stock.

The Court ordered, as petitioned by Salvador Orellana.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #23  
Copyist #10

Doc. #1491.  
Box 48.

File #142.  
Feb. 26, 1787. )  
Judge: Martin )  
Navarro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 9. )  
Spanish. )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY SANTIAGO  
COQUELIN, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OB-  
TAINING A PERMIT TO SELL THE BRIG-  
ANTINE NAMED "LA ESPERANZA", OF  
HIS OWNERSHIP.

Santiago Coquelin, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the deed duly presented, petitioner is the owner of the brigantine named "La Esperanza"; that petitioner has sold said brigantine to Volkert Hendriks; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant the necessary permit to execute said sale and to order the Court Clerk to draw the corresponding act of sale.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Santiago Coquelin.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

File #116. )  
Feb. 27, 1787. )  
P. 1 to 3. )  
Judge: Don Josef )  
de Ortega. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
Spanish. )

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CASE OF  
DON ALEXANDRO BAURE  
VERSUS  
MR. VAUGINE.

The plaintiff, a resident of this city, brought this action to recover the past due sum of 300 pesos alleging that the defendant has refused to make payment on demand. Wherefore, petitioner begs the court to order the defendant to acknowledge under oath his signature affixed on said promissory note presented and once this is done to deliver to petitioner the defendant's declaration, in order to promote whatever action may be convenient.

On Feb. 27, 1789, the court granted the plaintiff's prayer.

The record further shows that the court clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree went to the defendant's house, and he was informed that the defendant was residing in the country.

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

#23  
#10

File #169 )  
Feb. 28, 1787. )  
Judge; Don Estevan )  
Miro )  
Court Clerk; Don )  
Rafael Perdomo )  
Pg. 1 to 8. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. No. 1492  
Box. #48.

Proceedings instituted by  
Don Pedro Belly, for the pur-  
pose of being excused from  
serving as second testamentary  
executor of the deceased Don  
Francisco Moler.

Don Pedro Belly, a resident of the Province of Louisiana, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the duly presented certified copy of the last will and testament of the deceased Don Francisco Moler, the petitioner was appointed by said deceased as his second testamentary executor; that petitioner has many important personal business to attend, among which is a contract he made with the King for the supplying of lumber, which prevents the petitioner from discharging his duties as such testamentary executor in spite of his vehement desire to do so in order to reciprocate the confidence placed upon him by the deceased, his friend. For this reason petitioner finds himself compelled to resign from the aforementioned appointment and therefore begs the court to officially declare him free from it, naming another person in his place.

The Court, after having studied the case, excused the petitioner from serving as second testamentary executor of the deceased Don Francisco Moler. The record, however, does not show whether the Court appointed another person in his place.

#22  
#113.

File #2776  
March 1, 1787.  
Judge: Don Carlos de  
Reggio  
Court Clerk: Don  
Fernando Rodriguez  
Two pages  
Spanish.

Doc. No. 1493  
Box 48.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
DON CLAUDIO TREME AND DON  
JUAN FRANCISCO JACOB, BUSINESS  
ASSOCIATES, FOR THE PURPOSE  
OF OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION  
TO SELL THEIR SLAVE NAMED  
SAMBA TO DON PEDRO CAMU, UN-  
DER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

Don Claudio Treme and Don Juan Francisco Jacob, business associates, with residence in New Orleans, petitioned the court alleging that they had acquired from Don Alexandro Dupont, a negro slave named Samba, about thirty years old, who petitioners have agreed to sell to Don Pedro Camu for the sum of six hundred pesos payable in the month of May, 1787; that petitioners know that insolvency proceedings have been instituted against said Don Pedro Camu by his creditors, in view of which they have decided to perform the intended sale in his favor to be drawn before the Court Clerk, with the precise conditions that said negro shall remain mortgaged to the petitioners in order to guarantee the payment of the sale price of six hundred pesos, and that the creditors of said Don Pedro Camu shall not have nor claim any right on said negro until petitioners have been paid the full price agreed upon; also said creditors must not under any circumstance or pretext attempt to have the slave in question incorporated to the estate of said Don Pedro Camu with the intention of having the petitioners included among said creditors, but said negro shall be precisely and especially bound to petitioners' credit. Wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to grant them the necessary authorization to perform the intended sale so that the Court Clerk may draw the proper deed of sale and mortgage under the conditions previously stated.

The record shows that the Court granted the authorization as solicited by Don Claudio Treme and Don Juan Francisco Jacob.

#22  
#113

File #114.  
March 2, 1787.  
P. 1 to 3.  
Judge: Pedro  
Chavert.  
CC: R. Perdomo.  
P. 1 to 3.  
Spanish.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY CARLOS  
VIVAN, FOR THE PURPOSE  
OF OBTAINING A PERMIT TO SELL AT PUB-  
LIC AUCTION SEVERAL NEGRO SLAVES, A  
LARGE QUANTITY OF WINES AND CERTAIN  
MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS.  
Doc. #1494.  
Box 48.

File #114. )  
March 2, 1787. )  
Judge: Pedro )  
Chavert. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 3. )  
Spanish. )

...of the estate of said deceased;  
...that they found his claim just, and that they want to make  
a deduction of 50 pesos to petitioner on the sum paid for  
said slave, provided the Court issued the corresponding  
order to authorize said testamentary executors to pay said  
fifty pesos to petitioner. Wherefore, petitioner begs  
the Court to authorize said testamentary executors to pay  
said Carlos Vivan and Company, petitioned the Court al-  
leging, that they desire to sell at public auction several  
negro slaves, a large quantity of wines and certain mis-  
cellaneous effects; wherefore, petitioners begs the Court  
to grant the necessary permit to execute said sale.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Carlos Vivan and  
Company.

The record does not show the costs of these proceed-  
ings.

Translator #24  
Cypist #10

File #2707.

March 3, 1787.

P. 1 to 3.

Judge: Don E.

Miro.

CC: F. Rodriguez.

) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON DAVID  
 ) LEJEUNE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING  
 ) 50 PESOS, FROM THE TESTAMENTARY EXEC-  
 ) UTORS OF THE DECEASED CAPTAIN DAVIS.

) said Davis to deduct 50 pesos from the  
 value of the negro slave bought by Don David Lejeune.

Don David Lejeune, a resident of Opelousas, petitioned the Court alleging, that he bought a certain negro slave from the deceased Captain Davis, for the sum of 400 pesos, which is the value of said slave; that said slave is useless as he has a broken leg, and that petitioner has informed Don David Hodge, and Don Santiago Johns, who are testamentary executors of the estate of said deceased; that they found his claim just, and that they want to make a reduction of 50 pesos to petitioner on the sum paid for said slave, provided the Court issued the corresponding order to authorize said testamentary executors to pay said fifty pesos to petitioner. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to authorize said testamentary executors to refund to petitioner 50 pesos, for the reasons expressed ut supra.

On March 7, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to forward a copy of the petition to the testamentary executors of the deceased Captain Davis.

Then Don Santiago Johns and Don David Hodge, testamentary executors of the deceased Davis answered Don David Lejeune's petition, admitting the allegations therein and approving the claim made by said Lejeune. Wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to authorize the issue of a receipt for 350 pesos instead of 400 pesos, which is the sum paid by said Lejeune for said slave, and to refund to said Lejeune the claimed sum of 50 pesos.

(cont'd.)

(Doc. #1495)

cont'd.

On March 8, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to bring the documents in order to be examined and after they were examined the Court ordered the testamentary executors of the deceased Davis to deduct 50 pesos from the value of the negro slave bought by Don David Lejeune.

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

Translator #23  
Copist #10

(cont'd)

File #2633. )  
March 5, 1787. )  
Judge: Pedro )  
Chavert. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 229. )  
Spanish and French. )

Doc. #1496.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Pedro Acher  
versus  
Andres Wuakery.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the documents duly presented, the Succession of the deceased Agustin Grevembert, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of two thousand pesos; that the defendant, who is Testamentary Executor and Trustee of the properties left by said deceased has in his possession a negress slave named Roheta, who belongs to the petitioner, and that the defendant has refused to pay said debt; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the properties left by said deceased in order to satisfy the sum claimed and the value of said slave, plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

Nicolas Fromentin, Lieutenant Chief Constable, in compliance with the Court's decree, notified the defendant to pay to the plaintiff the sum claimed of two thousand pesos, plus the value of said slave Roheta from the funds that he has in his possession belonging to the estate of the deceased Augustin Grevembert.

The record shows that the defendant refused to comply with the demand to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff and that the writ of execution was enforced by seizing two slaves of the defendant's ownership.

The record shows that the defendant protested against the writ of execution enforced against his two

(cont'd)

slaves. The Court approved said protest and granted ten days to the plaintiff and the defendant to justify their causes.

The record also shows that the defendant denied the allegations in the plaintiff's petition, and in order to substantiate his protest he presented before the Court an account to prove that he had paid the plaintiff's claim plus the value of said negress.

Several petitions and allegations were made by both parties in which they tried to justify their causes.

The Court after closely examining the records of these proceedings ordered the Court Clerk to enforce said writ of execution and to sell the defendant's slaves and that from the proceeds of the sale of the two slaves to pay to the plaintiff the sum of three hundred seventy two pesos, which according to the account presented by the defendant is the balance owed by him to the plaintiff.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 112 pesos and one real and by order of the Court said costs were paid by the defendant.

24#Translator  
10# Copyist.

File #2778. )  
March 5, 1787. )  
1 to 5. )  
Spanish. )  
Judge: Don )  
Carlos de Reggio. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez. )

Doc. #1497.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Don Claudio Treme and Company  
versus  
Don Dezilet Delery.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the accounts duly presented the defendant owes petitioner the past due sum of 96 pesos; that petitioner has requested the defendant to pay said debt several times, and that the defendant has refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge his signature on the accounts presented and declare under oath if he owes the sum claimed.

On March 5, 1787, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

On the same day the Court Clerk, in compliance with the court's decree, received the declaration of the defendant, who declared under oath: That it is true that he owes to plaintiff, only the sum of 60 pesos and not the sum of 96 pesos, as plaintiff claims.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the defendant's declaration, wherein the defendant admits that he owes the sum of 60 pesos to petitioner. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the personal properties of the defendant, enough to cover the sum claimed, plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

On April 18, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to bring the record in order to examine and after they were examined the Court ordered to issue a writ of execution for the sum of 60 pesos, plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

#23  
#10

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

File #2696 )  
March 6, 1787 )  
Judge: Estevan Miro )  
Court Clerk: Don Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
Pages 1 to 7 )  
Spanish and English )

Doc. No. 1498  
Box 48.

CASE OF  
DON DAVID HODGE  
VS.  
THE SUCCESSION OF DON JUAN  
DAVIES.

The plaintiff, administrator of the estate of the deceased Don Juan Davies, and a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the copy and translation of the adjustment made by arbitrators of the accounts which petitioner had pending with the deceased Don Juan Davies, the succession of said deceased is indebted to petitioner in the sums of 5,265 pesos and 6 reales in Mexican money plus 1,854 pesos in colonial money for various business transactions; and that the aforesaid succession also owes him half of the proceeds obtained from the cargoes of the vessel "Jesus de Nazareno," in the year 1783, and of the brigantine "La Catalina" and the bilander "El Baton Rouge," in the years 1785 and 1786, plus half of all the amounts of the bills pertaining to said cargoes which it had not been possible to adjust up to the date of this petition. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to pay him the sums claimed and that, following the settlement of the affairs of the aforementioned succession, petitioner also be paid half of the profits obtained from the aforesaid cargoes and that the balance of said profits be turned over to petitioner as administrator of said succession.

The Court ordered that a copy of the plaintiff's petition be forwarded to Don Santiago Jones, testamentary executor of the estate of the deceased Don Juan Davies.

Don Santiago Jones, in answer to the plaintiff's petition, stated that he knows the claims of said plaintiff to be authentic and therefore he has no objection as to their payment.

(Cont'd)

The Court then ordered the other creditors of the succession of Don Juan Davies to be notified of Don Santiago Jones' statement.

The record ends with a notation signed by the Court Clerk wherein he states that in order to comply with the preceding order from the Court, he had examined the records of his office and found no other claims instituted against the succession of Don Juan Davies but that of Don Santiago Jones whom he does not consider as a creditor since the legitimacy of his credit is being contested by the other testamentary executors of the deceased.

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

#22

#113.

File #2739. )  
March 7, 1787. )  
1 to 5. )  
Spanish. )  
Judge: Don E. )  
Miro. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez. )

Doc. #1499.  
Box 48.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY LUIS  
MOLLER FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAIN-  
ING HIS EMANCIPATION.

Don Luis Moller, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the testament that he duly presented, he is a native of Canada, and that he is over nineteen years of age, and desiring to administer his estate. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit witnesses that he will present in order to prove his allegations.

On March 7, 1787, the Court granted Don Luis Moller's petition.

On the same day Don Luis Moller in compliance with the preceding decree, presented before the Court Clerk, as his witnesses to Don Guillermo Marre, a resident of this City, who declared under oath: That he knows petitioner for a long time and that he is an honest person and capable to administer his own estate without the help of a curator.

Then Don Luis Moller appeared before the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the declaration of the witness that he presented, petitioner is capable to administer his own estate. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to emancipate him.

On March 9, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to bring the documents in order to be examined and after they were examined the Court granted to Don Luis Moller his emancipation.

Translator #23  
Copyist #10

File #9. )  
March 8, 1787 )  
Judge: Don Estevan )  
Miro )  
Court Clerk: Don )  
Rafael Perdomo )  
Three pages )  
Spanish. )

Doc. No. 1500  
Box 48.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
JUAN SMITH, NEGRO, FOR THE  
PURPOSE OF BEING DECLARED A  
FREE PERSON.

Juan Smith, negro, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented certificate from the Most Reverend Father Antonio de Sedella, Vicar General, Ecclesiastical Judge and Administrator of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, petitioner has served the full three-year-bondage imposed on him by His Excellency the Count of Galvez, Lieutenant General of the Royal Armies, Viceroy and Governor and Captain General of the Kingdom of New Spain, with the intention that once petitioner had served said bondage he may be given his freedom. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to declare him a free person in accordance with the law, and to furnish him with a certified copy of these proceedings and of the Court's decree, for his security.

The record shows that the Court, in view of the certificate presented by the petitioner, declared him a free person with all the privileges and rights enjoyed by such persons, and that the Court Clerk furnished him with the certified copy he requested.

#22  
#113.

File #2772 )  
March 9, 1787 )  
Judge: Don Estevan )  
Miro )  
Court v Clerk: Don )  
Fernando Rodriguez )  
Two pages )  
Spanish. )

Doc. No. 1501  
Box 48.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY THE  
WIDOW OF SAINT LUC, FOR THE PUR-  
POSE OF OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION  
TO EXCHANGE A CERTAIN SLAVE BE-  
LONGING TO HER DAUGHTER, OF WHOM  
SHE IS TUTORESS, FOR A YOUNG NE-  
GRESS OWNED BY DON JUAN FILHIOL,  
COMMANDER OF THE POST OF OUACHITA.

The widow of Saint Luc, a resident of New Orleans, as tutoress of her daughter, petitioned the Court alleging that she has in her possession a certain slave, who is about sixty years old and belongs to her said daughter; that said slave has a wife and children who reside in the Post of Ouachita and with whom he wishes to be united; that petitioner fears said slave might fall sick and die if she does not grant him his wish; that Don Juan Filhiol, Commander of the Post of Ouachita, knowing the desire of said slave to go with him to said Post to join his family, has offered the petitioner to take said slave and give her in exchange a twelve-year-old negress of his ownership, whom petitioner already has examined, and that petitioner is very well satisfied with this exchange since it will report great benefit to the interest of his daughter. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order Don Fernando Rodriguez, Court Clerk, to draw the proper deed of exchange, as previously stated.

The record shows that the Court authorized the widow of Saint Luc to perform the intended exchange.

#22  
#113.

File #137

March 10, 1787.

Judge: Don Martin (Doc. #1502)

Navarre

cont'd.

Court Clerk: Don

Rafael Jordano

Page 1 to 88

The record shows that David Hodge and Santiago Fons, Testamentary Executors of the Estate of the deceased Juan Davis, admitted the claim made by the plaintiff, and the Court taking this into consideration ordered the above mentioned parties to pay to the plaintiff the sum claimed from the Estate left by said deceased.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

The interested parties the expenses caused by the general repairs made to said brigantine after its forced arrival at New Orleans, petitioner presents to the consideration of the Court a sworn statement accompanied by the proper vouchers which have been confidentially furnished to him by the various persons who performed said repairs, although there is a sum of 2,458 pesos and 6 1-2 reales still unpaid, because the money he brought for the payment of the crew's wages did not suffice to cover all of said expenses. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to judicially approve the aforesaid sworn statement, after having examined the attached vouchers, directing the Court Clerk to furnish him with a certified copy of the records of these proceedings and to deliver to him the original vouchers presented for the purposes already mentioned. Petitioner further informs that he reserves the right to add to the statement presented the unknown amounts of the other expenses therein listed.

Translator #24  
 Copyist #10

The record shows that the Court, after having studied the case and the sworn statement presented by the petitioner, with the advice of the notary, rendered judgment approving said sworn statement and ordering the Court Clerk to deliver to the petitioner the original documents presented in this case, leaving a copy of what in the records of the Court. The Court further ordered an itemized statement to be made of the cost of these

(Cont'd)

File #137 )  
March 10, 1787. )  
Judge: Don Martin )  
Navarro )  
Court Clerk: Don )  
Rafael Perdomo )  
Pges 1 to 86 )  
Spanish. )

Doc. No. 1503  
Box. 48

Certified copy of the records of the proceedings instituted by Don Juan Bautista Alvela, Captain of the brigantine named "San Antonio," alias "La Rosalia," for the purpose of justifying and proving with the proper vouchers the expenses of the general repairs made to said brigantine in New Orleans.

Don Juan Bautista Alvela, Captain of the brigantine named "San Antonio," alias "La Rosalia," petitioned the Court alleging that in order to justify and prove to the interested parties the expenses caused by the general repairs made to said brigantine after its forced arrival at New Orleans, petitioner presents to the consideration of the Court a sworn statement accompanied by the proper vouchers which have been confidentially furnished to him by the various persons who performed said repairs, although there is a sum of 2,456 pesos and 6 1-2 reales still unpaid, because the money he brought for the payment of the crew's wages did not suffice to cover all of said expenses. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to judicially approve the aforesaid sworn statement, after having examined the attached vouchers, directing the Court Clerk to furnish him with a certified copy of the records of these proceedings and to deliver to him the original vouchers presented for the purposes already mentioned. Petitioner further informs to the Court that he reserves the right to add to the supplementary statement presented the unknown amounts of the other expenses therein listed.

The record shows that the Court, after having studied the case and the sworn statement presented by the petitioner, with the advice of the counsellor, rendered judgment approving said sworn statement and ordering the Court Clerk to deliver to the petitioner the original documents presented in this case, leaving a copy of them in the records of the Court. The Court further ordered an itemized statement to be made of the cost of these

(Cont'd)

proceedings, and for said cost to be paid by the petitioner.

The record ends with a copy of the itemized statement of the cost of these proceedings which amounted to 54 pesos and 3 reales.

#22

#113.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, showed the Court alleging that as evidenced by the presented copy of the Judgment rendered by arbitrators in connection with certain accounts petitioner has pending with the defendants, the latter are indebted to petitioner in the sum of eight hundred eighty-seven pesos and one half real in Mexican money, for various disbursements made and money advanced by the petitioner in the city of Havana, Cuba, for certain transactions involving several negroes owned by the defendants, and that since the aforesaid Judgment is written in Spanish, petitioner begs the Court to order that it be translated by the official translator, and after this is done, to deliver it to get there to promote what ever action may be convenient.

The Court admitted the copy presented by the plaintiff and ordered Don Juan José Bufornet, official translator, to translate it, directing the Court Clerk to then forward a copy of the plaintiff's petition to the defendants.

The record shows that Don Juan José Bufornet, and the Court Clerk complied with the Court's order, and that the defendants then answered the plaintiff's suit, declaring that they considered his claim just, and for this reason were ready to satisfy it.

The Court then, after having studied the case, rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff, ordering the defendants to pay the sum aforesaid, with which said defendants complied in the presence of the Court Clerk and Don Santiago Lemaire, Don Francisco Nietan and Don Miguel Gomez, witnesses.

#22

#113.

File #2701 )  
March 10, 1787 )  
Judge: Don Estevan )  
Miro )  
Court Clerk: Don Fer- )  
nando Rodriguez )  
Pages 1 to 6 )  
Spanish and English. )

Doc. No. 1504  
Box 48.

CASE OF  
DON SANTIAGO FAIRLIE  
VS.  
DON DAVID HODGE, DON ESTEVAN  
AND DON SANTIAGO JONES.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the duly presented copy of the judgment rendered by arbitrators in connection with certain accounts petitioner has pending with the defendants, the latter are indebted to petitioner in the sum of eight hundred eighty-seven pesos and one half real in Mexican money, for various disbursements made and money advanced by the petitioner in the city of Havana, Cuba, for certain transactions involving several negroes consigned to the defendants, and that since the aforesaid judgment is written in English, petitioner begs the Court to order that it be translated by the official translator, and after this is done, to deliver it to petitioner to promote what ever action may be convenient.

The Court admitted the copy presented by the plaintiff and ordered Don Juan Josef Duforest, official translator, to translate it, directing the Court Clerk to then forward a copy of the plaintiff's petition to the defendants.

The record shows that Don Juan Josef Duforest, and the Court Clerk complied with the Court's order, and that the defendants then answered the plaintiff's suit, declaring that they considered his claim just, and for this reason were ready to satisfy it.

The Court then, after having studied the case, rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff, ordering the defendants to pay the sum claimed, with which said defendants complied in the presence of the Court Clerk and Don Santiago Lemaire, Don Francisco Liotan and Don Miguel Gomez, witnesses.

File #2648. )  
March 12, 1787. )  
Judge: Don P. )  
Chabert. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez. )

Doc. #1505.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Don Josef Belland  
versus  
The succession of Pedro Gal-  
abert.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that he was appointed as guardian of the estate left by the deceased Don Pedro Galabert, since the 24th of September until December of the current year, during which time a certain house of said succession was sold. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order Don Luis de la Groue, Testamentary Executor of said estate, to pay petitioner the sum of 83 pesos that he earned during the time he was employed as gardina of said estate.

On March 12, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to forward a copy of plaintiff's petition, to Don Luis de la Groue, testamentary executor of said estate.

Then Don Luis de la Groue, testamentary executor, of the estate of the deceased Don Pedro Galabert, answered the plaintiff's petition alleging, that he does not have any objection to satisfy the sum claimed of 83 pesos to plaintiff, as he earned said sum as guardian of the estate of said deceased.

On March 20, 1787, the plaintiff, appeared before the Court Clerk, and stated that he received from Don Luis La Groue, testamentary executor of the estate of the deceased Don Pedro Galabert, the sum of 83 pesos that he earned as guardian of said estate, and for which sum he issued a receipt.

Then the Court Clerk, petitioned the Court to order the Judicial Appraiser to estimate the costs of these proceedings.

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1505)  
cont'd.

The Court granted the Court Clerk's petition.

Then Don Luis Liotau, Judicial Appraiser, in compliance with the preceding decree, presented an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 8 pesos and 5 reales.

Translator #23  
Copyist #10

File #2685 )  
March 12, 1787 )  
Judge: Don Carlos de )  
Reggio )  
Court Clerk: Don Fer- )  
nando Rodriguez )  
Two pages )  
Spanish. )

Doc. No. #1506  
Box 48.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
DON CLAUDIO FRANCISCO GIROD  
AND DON JUAN MARIA DUCHESNE,  
BUSINESS ASSOCIATES, FOR THE  
PURPOSE OF OBTAINING POSSESSION  
OF A CERTAIN NEGRO, IN ORDER TO  
GUARANTEE PAYMENT OF CERTAIN  
SUMS DUE THEM BY DON NICOLAS  
GRAND, ALLEGED OWNER OF SAID  
NEGRO.

Don Claudio Francisco Girod and Don Juan Maria Duchesne, business associates, with residence in New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that in the suit filed by the business firm of Jacob and Treme against Don Juan Bautista Pechoux for the collection of a certain sum of pesos, the Court rendered judgment against the plaintiffs, thereby lifting the attachment made on a negro named Azor, of whom Don Nicolas Grand is the alleged owner and who was in the possession of said Don Juan Bautista Pechoux on deposit. Wherefore, petitioners beg the Court that in consideration of the fact that Don Nicolas Grand is indebted to them in various sums and that he now lacks a legal title on the aforementioned negro since the private document of sale made in his favor by the petitioners and which he exhibited was declared null and void by the Court in consequence of the formal opposition made by the petitioners against the sale of said negro by said Don Nicolas Grand, to please order that petitioners be given possession of the negro in question as security for the partial payment of certain sums of money due them by said Grand, until he has produced funds or instituted the necessary legal proceedings for the sale of said negro in order to satisfy the sums owed to petitioners, in preference to any claim which might be made on said negro by any other creditor of said Don Nicolas Grand.

The record shows that the Court granted the petitioners' prayer in all its parts.

#22

#113.

File #2706 )  
March 12, 1787 )  
Judge: Don Estevan Miro )  
Court Clerks: Don Fernando )  
Rodriguez and Don Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
Pages 1 to 54. )  
Spanish and English )

Doc. No. 1507  
Box 48.

CASE OF  
DON SANTIAGO KIRK  
VS.  
THE SUCCESSION OF DON  
JUAN DAVIES.

The plaintiff, with domicile in the Post of Natchez and a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented statement signed by petitioner, the deceased Don Juan Davies was indebted to petitioner in the sum of 243 pesos and 4 reales, as follows: 218 pesos and 2 reales delivered to said deceased by Mr. Ballantine, of Jamaica, to deliver to petitioner as balance due him for a certain account from Mr. Alexander Ector, a merchant of Kingston, Jamaica; 15 pesos and 2 reales delivered in New Orleans to said deceased by petitioner to pay to Mr. Henry Kennelly on his account, and a certain quantity of broken silver, amounting to 10 pesos also delivered to said deceased by petitioner to purchase a pair of buckles at Jamaica. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order Don Santiago Jones as testamentary executor and trustee of the estate of the deceased Don Juan Davies to pay the sum claimed from the funds of said estate, for which sum petitioner is ready to issue the proper receipt.

The Court admitted the statement presented by the plaintiff and ordered it translated into Spanish by Don Juan Josef Duforest, official translator, directing the Court Clerk to then forward a copy of the plaintiff's petition to the defendants.

Don Juan Josef Duforest, official translator, and the Court Clerk complied with the Court order, and then Don David Hodge and Don Santiago Jones, testamentary executors of the estate of the deceased Don Juan Davies, answered the plaintiff's petition alleging that the statement presented by said plaintiff lacks authenticity, and that even though if it were authentic and evidenced by public deed it would not be possible for them to

(Cont'd)

Doc. No. 1507 - (Cont'd)

satisfy it before the accounts of the succession they represent are fully adjusted; wherefore they begged the Court to extend their term as such testamentary executors for as long as it be necessary for the adjustment of the succession's accounts, principally when, as it is the case, said succession lacks funds with which to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff in the event the Court declares it to be authentic.

The Court ordered that a copy of the defendant's answer be forwarded to the plaintiff.

The Court Clerk complied with the Court order and the plaintiff then, to substantiate his claim, presented a receipt apparently signed by the deceased Don Juan Davies, wherein the latter confessed having received the sum of 218 milled dollars from Mr. Alexander Ector, a merchant of Kingston, Jamaica, balance of a certain account due the plaintiff. The plaintiff also presented to the Court a declaration signed by Don Santiago Fairlie, stating that he knows the deceased Don Juan Davies received an account from the plaintiff to collect the aforementioned sum from Mr. Alexander Ector.

The defendants contested this alleged evidence pointing out a contradictory fact in the plaintiff's allegations consisting of said plaintiff having stated in the statement he presented with his first petition that the deceased Don Juan Davies received the sum of 218 pesos and 2 reales from Mr. Ballantine, while the documents presented show that said sum <sup>was</sup> paid to the deceased by Mr. Alexander Ector.

The record shows that the opposing parties continued arguing along this line and that the Court, after having studied the case, rendered judgment in favor of the defendants, declaring that the plaintiff did not prove his allegations while the defendants did prove their exceptions, thereby exonerating said defendants of all responsibility and ordering the plaintiff to pay the cost of these proceedings which amounted to 45 pesos and 6 reales.

(Cont'd)

The plaintiff then presented to the Court, as additional evidence of the authenticity of his claim, a certified copy of a receipt issued by the deceased Don Juan Davies in favor of Mr. Alexander Ector for the sum of 72.15  $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds in Jamaican money, balance due the plaintiff by said Mr. Ector. Plaintiff stated to the Court that he was not able to obtain this evidence prior to this time, and begged the Court to order the defendants to pay him the sum claimed.

The defendants, having been notified of the plaintiff's petition, answered that it seemed to them as out of order inasmuch as judgment has already been rendered in this case and furthermore that a copy of the alleged receipt is insufficient when the plaintiff should have brought the original receipt. Wherefore, they begged the Court to dismiss the plaintiff's petition.

The record shows that the Court ordered the plaintiff to be notified of the defendants' answer to his petition, but the record is incomplete and does not show the outcome of this case.

#22

#113.

File #2717. )  
March 12, 1787. )  
P. 1 to V. )  
Spanish. )  
Judge: Don Pedro )  
Chabert. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez. )

Doc. #1508.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Don Luis de Lagrue  
versus  
The Succession of Pedro Galabert.

The plaintiff, a resident of this city, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the power of attorney presented, the defendant owes to petitioner's brother, Don Luis Estevan de Lagrue, the sum of 750 pesos, as evidenced by the promissory note presented. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk, to compare the signature of said deceased affixed on said promissory note presented.

On March 12, 1787, the Court ordered Don Estevan Quiñones, public translator, to translate the documents presented by the plaintiff into Spanish.

On Apr. 30, 1787, after the documents were translated the Court ordered Santiago Monllon to declare whether he is the creditor of said sum claimed by the plaintiff.

On the same day the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, received the declaration from Don Santiago Monllon, who declared under oath: That the real creditors of said sum of 750 pesos is not him, but Don Luis Estevan de Lagroue, as claimed by plaintiff.

Then the plaintiff, as attorney for his brother Don Luis Estevan de Lagroue, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the declaration of Don Santiago Monllon, wherein he declared that the real creditor of the sum of 750 pesos is petitioner's brother Don Luis Estevan de Lagroue. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the testamentary executor of said succession to satisfy to petitioner the sum claimed.

On May 21, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk,

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1508)

Cont'd.

to bring the documents in order to be examined, and after they were examined the Court ordered the testamentary executor of the succession of the deceased Don Pedro Galabert, to pay the sum of 750 pesos to Don Luis Estevan de Lagroue.

The record shows that the Court Clerk, petitioned the Court to order the Judicial Appraiser, to estimate the costs of these proceedings, which petition was granted by the Court.

Then Don Luis Liotau, Judicial Appraiser, in compliance with the preceding decree presented an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings, which amounted to 12 pesos and 7 1/2 reales.

Translator #23

Copyist #10

Doc. #1509.

Box 48.

The Court granted the plaintiff's Case of

Don David Monrro

The record does not show the plaintiff's name versus

File #136.

March 14, 1787.

Judge: Pedro

Chabert.

CC: R. Perdomo.

P. 1 to 7.

Spanish.

Don Guillermo Quaiz.

) The plaintiff, a resident of this City,  
) petitioned the Court alleging, that as  
) evidenced by the document duly present-  
) ed, the defendant is indebted to peti-  
) tioner in the sum of 545 pesos, that  
) petitioner has on several occasions  
demanded the defendant to pay said debt, and that the de-  
fendant has refused. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court  
to issue a writ of execution against the person and pro-  
perties of the defendant, especially against a parcel of  
land mortgaged in favor of petitioner, in order to satisfy  
the sum claimed.

The Court granted the plaintiff's re-  
quest and on March 14, 1787, the Chief Constable, in com-  
pliance with the Court's decree demanded from the defen-  
dant the sum claimed by the plaintiff, plus the costs of  
the proceedings.

The record shows that the defendant  
paid the sum claimed.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court,  
alleging, that as the defendant has paid the sum claimed;  
wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Judicial  
Appraiser to make an itemized statement of the costs of  
these proceedings and to order the defendant to pay said  
costs.

(cont'd)

The Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

File #113.  
Case #1509  
Plaintiff  
Defendant  
CC: N. Fernandez  
P. 1 to 9.  
Spanish.

One named Sr. Richard.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City and Administrator of the properties of Margarita Uday, widow of Juan Gaviria Irujo, petitioned the Court alleging that the defendant, merchant of the Port of Noshitrobes, is indebted to the estate of the deceased Christian, in the sum of two hundred twenty seven pesos, as evidenced by the obligation duly presented; that on several occasions petitioner has demanded said sum, and petitioner has refused to pay; therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order Josef de la Posa, Comandante of said Port of Noshitrobes, to compel the defendant to pay the sum of interest and costs of these proceedings, with- out delay, and if the defendant refused to pay, to seize and sell at public auction the defendant's properties, enough to satisfy the sum claimed, and to forward the proceeds of said sale to the Court of this City.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

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

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

Doc. #1510.  
Box 48.

File #110. )  
March 16, 1787.)  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 8. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Carlota Songy  
versus  
One named Mr. Menard.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, and Administratrix of the properties of Margarita Songy, widow of Juan Chantalou, petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendant, merchant of the Post of Natchitoches, is indebted to the estate of the deceased Chantalou, in the sum of two hundred twenty seven pesos, as evidenced by the obligation duly presented; that on several occasions petitioner has demanded said sum, and petitioner has refused to pay; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order Josef de lá Penã, Commandant of said Post of Natchitoches, to compel the defendant to pay the sum claimed plus interest and costs of these proceedings, within the term prescribed by law, and if the defendant refused to pay, to seize and sell at public auction the defendant's properties, enough to satisfy the sum claimed, and to forward the proceeds of said sale to the Court of this City.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

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

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

File #58 )  
March 20, 1787 )  
Judge: Don Martin )  
Navarro )  
Court Clerk: Don )  
Rafael Perdomo )  
Pages 1 to 10 )  
Spanish. )

Doc. No. 1511  
Box 48.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON  
ALEXO REAUD AND DON MIGUEL FORTIER,  
BUSINESS ASSOCIATES, FOR THE PUR-  
POSE OF PROVING THAT THEY ARE THE  
LEGITIMATE OWNERS OF THE BRIGANTINE  
NAMED "THETIS."

Don Alexo Reaud and Don Miguel Fortier, business associates with residence in New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that it is convenient for them to prove that they are the legitimate owners of the brigantine "Thetis" of about 180 tons capacity which petitioners acquired in the year 1783, in the city of La Rochelle, in the Kingdom of France, through the business firm of Poupet and Guimet, the petitioners' agents in said city; that petitioners at the present time have no document with which to prove their ownership of said brigantine, because the document they had was lost among other papers during a voyage made by said brigantine to the port of Bordeaux, under the command of Don Isidoro Ducrox, who died upon his arrival to said port. Wherefore, petitioners, in order to accomplish their purpose, beg the Court to admit and receive sworn information from the witnesses whom they will present and who will declare whether they know the aforesaid allegations of the petitioners to be true, and whether they also know to be true that the ownership of said brigantine was acquired by the petitioners within the two first years of grace granted by the King for the naturalization of foreign vessels which, being consigned to the commerce of Louisiana, would be purchased during said term. Petitioners further beg the Court to order the Court Clerk to issue a certificate stating the number of voyages made by the brigantine in question at the risk of the petitioners, and after all this has been done, to approve it and shape it into legal form, and then furnish petitioners with as many certified copies of it as they may request so that they may prove their legitimate ownership of said brigantine whenever it be convenient.

(Cont'd)

The Court admitted the information offered by Don Alexo Reaud and Don Miguel Fortier, and ordered the Court Clerk to receive it and to issue the certificate requested.

The Court Clerk then, in compliance with the Court order, received the information offered by the petitioners from the witnesses presented, the testimonies of whom entirely substantiated the petitioners' allegations, as also did the certificate issued by said Court Clerk.

The Court then, on petition of Don Alexo Reaud and Don Miguel Fortier, and after having carefully studied the case, with the advice of the counsellor, decided that the evidence produced by the petitioners was sufficient and therefore formally declared them as the legitimate owners of the brigantine in question, directing the Court Clerk to furnish them with as many certified copies of the proceedings as they required.

The record ends with an itemized statement of the cost of these proceedings, made at the request of the petitioners and which amounted to 20 pesos and 4 reales, paid by said petitioners.

#22

#113.

File #2897. )  
Mar. 21, 1787. )  
Judge: Carlos de )  
Reggio. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez. )  
1 to 6. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1512.

Box 48.

Case of  
Francisco Jacob and Claudio Tremet  
versus  
Juan Bautista Pechour.

The record shows that the plaintiffs instituted proceedings against the defendants for the collection of a certain sum of pesos and that the plaintiff appealed.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging, that a copy of said appeal had been sent to the defendant; that petitioners have been informed that the defendant will soon leave the City without settling this case. Wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to order the defendant not to leave the city without first appointing a capable person to represent him in this action in order to protect the petitioner's interest. That for this purpose the Governor General of this Province, should be requested not to issue any passport to the defendant without first complying with the petitioner's request.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiffs.

The record shows that the defendant petitioned the Court alleging, that with the advice of Juan Doroteo del Postigo, Assessor General of this Province, the Court in this action, rendered judgement in his favor, as the plaintiffs could not give a legitimate proof that petitioners owes the sum claimed by the plaintiffs; wherefore, petitioner beg the Court to revoke the decision wherein the Governor General of this Province was requested not to issue any passport to the petitioner.

The plaintiffs contradicted the allegations made in the defendant's petition and declared that the defendant is in-

(cont'd)

debted to the plaintiffs in the sum of six hundred pesos as evidenced by the testimony rendered by the defendant found on page five of these proceedings.

The Court after closely examining the record of these proceedings ordered the defendant to appoint a capable person to represent him in this action, during his absence from this City.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 183 pesos and 1 1/2 real.

The Court ordered the defendant to appear before the Court Clerk to declare under oath if he owes the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

On March 23, 1789, the defendant appeared before the Court Clerk, and under oath declared that he owes the plaintiff the sum claimed and that he will himself to pay said sum as soon as he is able to secure funds from his personal work, as he has no other means of doing so.

Translator #24

Copyist #10

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court that he has been presented with the document wherein the defendant admits he owes the sum claimed. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed plus the costs of these proceedings.

The record shows that Don Nicolas Transitorio, Chief Constable, was ordered to enforce the

File #2708. )

March 23, 1787. )

Judge: Carlos )

de Reggio. )

CC: F. Rodriguez. )

P. 1 to 5. )

Spanish. )

Case of

Don Simon Labarta

versus

Don Francisca Pita.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendant was ordered by the Court to pay to petitioner a past due debt of 150 pesos; that inasmuch that on three occasions the Court ordered the defendant to pay said debt the defendant has not complied. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order an officer of the law, to go to defendant's residence and to demand said sum and if the defendant refuses to arrest the defendant and place him in the Royal Jail of this City until said sum has been paid.

The Court ordered the defendant to appear before the Court Clerk to declare under oath if he owes the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

On March 23, 1787, the defendant appeared before the Court Clerk, and under oath declared that he owes the plaintiff the sum claimed and that he obligates himself to pay said sum as soon as he is able to secure funds from his personal work, as he has no other means of doing so.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging, that he has been presented with the document wherein the defendant admits he owes the sum claimed; Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed plus the costs of these proceedings.

The record shows that Don Nicolas Fromention, Chief Constable, was ordered to enforce the

(cont'd)

writ of execution against the defendant, and that the defendant in the presence of the Court Clerk paid the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

File 18734.

March 25, 1884.

Judge: Peter

Clawson.

OO: E. Rodriguez.

P. A. to E.

Shelby.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DAVID  
HARRIS FOR THE RECOVERY OF CERTAIN  
A FEEBLY TO WILL A NEGRO SLAVE OF  
HIS OWNERSHIP.

Translator #25

Copyist #10

David Harris, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court for a writ of habeas corpus to recover a negro slave who was purchased by Harris in Granada, Spain, about 1870. The slave, whose name was [unclear], was found in the possession of [unclear] who claimed to have purchased the slave from [unclear] in [unclear]. Harris claimed that the slave was his property and that he had paid the purchase price for the slave. He prayed the Court to grant the writ and to order the slave to be returned to him.

The Court granted the writ as prayed for by David Harris.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Translated by [unclear]

Copyist [unclear]

Doc. #1514.  
Box 48.

File #2734. )  
March 25, 1787. ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DAVID  
Judge: Pedro ) MUNRO FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING  
Chavert. ) A PERMIT TO SELL A NEGRO SLAVE OF  
CC: F. Rodriguez. ) HIS OWNERSHIP.  
P. 1 to 2. )  
Spanish. )

David Munro, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that petitioner owns a forty years old negro slave named Hano; that said slave was purchased rude and wild by petitioner in Grenada Navra about fifteen years ago; that petitioner desires to sell said slave; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant the necessary permit to execute said sale.

The Court ordered as petitioned by David Munro.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

File #2640.

Mar. 26, 1787.

Judge: Pedro  
Chavert.

CC: Rodriguez.

1 to 81.

Spanish and  
French.

Doc. #1515

Box 48.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY PEDRO  
BERTONIERE, OFFICIAL ATTORNEY, FOR  
THE PURPOSE OF PRESENTING AN ACCOUNT  
AND SWORN REPORT OF THE PROPERTIES  
LEFT BY THE DECEASED PABLO LACOU  
DUBOURG.

Pedro Bertoniere, Official Attorney of this City, Testamentary Executor and trustee of the properties left by the deceased Pablo Lacou Dubourg, petitioned the Court alleging, that in conformity with what has been decreed by the Court, petitioner is presenting an account and sworn report of the funds that petitioner has collected and has in his possession belonging to the Succession of said deceased, as also the documents which prove the expenditures that he has made from said funds; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit and to homologate said account and report with the approval of the parties who may be interested.

The Court admitted the account and report in question and ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of Don Pedro Bertoniere's petition to Antonio Mendes, Curator Ad-litem of the minor heirs of the deceased Pablo Lacou Dubourg.

The record shows that Antonio Mendes, in answer to Don Pedro Bertoniere's petition alleged that he has examined the account and report presented by said Pedro Bertoniere, Testamentary Executor and trustee of the properties left by the deceased Pablo Lacou Dubourg; that petitioner has found that certain expenditures in said account and report were not properly made; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to investigate said account and report with the approval of Pedro Bertoniere, and to make the necessary amendments.

The Court after closely examining the account and

(cont'd)

File #44

March 20, 1937

cont'd.

Box 48.

Judge: Don Estevan  
Mrs.

Court Clerk: Don

CASE OF

DON PEDRO HUGUES & PATAN

report presented by Pedro Bertoniere, approved said account and report with the exception of certain expenditures that were not properly made by said Bertoniere and ordered that said expenditures be credited to the estate of the deceased Pedro Lacou Dubourg.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

... documents duly presented, the defendants, also business associates residing in French Saint Domingo, are indebted to petitioners in the sum of 14,015 pounds, nine shillings and nine deniers, for the expenses and interest listed in the above mentioned documents, in connection with a certain cargo brought to New Orleans on the vessel named "Gaspard," of which petitioners are in charge; that although petitioners have demanded the defendants to pay the aforesaid sum the latter have refused to pay, and that petitioners have learned that the defendants' substitute legal agent in New Orleans, Don Juan Fillion, has in his possession a document of mortgage for the sum of 3,300 pesos issued

Translator #24  
Copyist #10  
... Leontiney, first legal agent of the said merchant of New Orleans, and with whom the defendants have pending various business transactions; wherefore petitioners beg the Court to order said Don Juan Fillion to surrender to the Court the said document of mortgage and to notify Don Louis Cornu not to pay said mortgage without judicial authorization, until the settlement of this case, and after all this has been done, to deliver the records of these proceedings to petitioners in order that they may promote whatever is convenient.

The Court ordered Don Louis Lister to translate into Spanish the French documents presented as evidence by the plaintiffs.

The record shows that Don Louis Lister complied with the Court order, and that the Court ordered Don Juan Fillion to surrender the document of mortgage in question.

File #48 )  
March 29, 1787 )  
Judge: Don Estevan )  
Miro )  
Court Clerk: Don )  
Rafael Perdomo )  
Pages 1 to 19. )  
French & Spanish. )

Doc. No. 1516  
Box 48.

CASE OF  
DON PEDRO HUGUES & PAYAN  
BUSINESS ASSOCIATES  
VS.  
BOUVIER, GALLON & CO.

The plaintiffs, business associates with residence in French Santo Domingo, through their attorney, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note and other documents duly presented, the defendants, also business associates residing in French Santo Domingo, are indebted to petitioners in the sum of 18,016 pounds, nine sueldos and nine dineros, for the expenses and interest listed in the above mentioned documents, in connection with a certain cargo brought to New Orleans on the vessel named "Gaspard," of which petitioners are in charge; that although petitioners have demanded the defendants to pay the aforesaid sum the latter have refused to pay, and that petitioners have learned that the defendants' substitute legal agent in New Orleans, Don Juan Paillet, has in his possession a document of mortgage for the sum of 3,500 pesos issued in favor of Mr. Lacoudray, first legal agent of the defendants in New Orleans, by Don Luis Cornu, a resident and merchant of New Orleans, and with whom the defendants have pending various business transactions; wherefore petitioners beg the Court to order said Don Juan Paillet to surrender to the Court the said document of mortgage and to notify Don Luis Cornu not to pay said mortgage without judicial authorization, until the settlement of this case, and after all this has been done, to deliver the records of these proceedings to petitioners in order that they may promote whatever is convenient.

The Court ordered Don Luis Liotau to translate into Spanish the French documents presented as evidence by the plaintiffs.

The record shows that Don Luis Liotau complied with the Court order, and that the Court ordered Don Juan Paillet to surrender the document of mortgage in question

(Cont'd)

(Doc. No. 1516 - Cont'd.)

or to state the reasons why he should not comply with said order.

The Court Clerk went to the house of Don Juan Paillet and notified him of the Court order, and he answered that he would not surrender the document in question, because of the reasons which he will state to the Court in due time.

The record ends with a decree issued by the Court ordering an itemized statement to be made of the cost of these proceedings by Don Luis Lietau, judicial appraiser, in view of the fact that the Court was informed by the Court Clerk that this case had been settled out of Court.

The record does not show the cost of these proceedings.

#22

#113.

Doc. #2682. )  
Mar. 31, 1787. )  
1 to 39. )  
Spanish. )  
Judge: )  
Don Estevan Miro. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez. )

Doc. #1517.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Don Nicolas Fromantin  
versus  
Alejandro Dupon.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that petitioner sold in a private sale a negress slave named Maria, of his ownership to the defendant, under the condition that when the defendant had paid the sum of 600 pesos, the plaintiff, was supposed to give to the defendant a public deed of sale; that the defendant has absented himself from this City without paying for said negress and that Don Santiago Jons, sent said negress slave from Natchez, to this City, and placed it under the care of one named Girot, to be sold at public auction. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order said Girot, to return to petitioner the negress in question.

On March 31, 1787, the Court ordered the plaintiff, to present the private bill of sale, and ordered the Court Clerk, to forward a copy of said bill of sale to Don Santiago Jons.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that Don Santiago Jons has failed to answer his previous petition. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order said Santiago Jons, to deliver said negress slave, to petitioner, who will place it at the disposition of the Court until this case is settled.

On April 16, 1787 the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

Then Don Roberto Jons answered the plaintiff's petition, alleging that the plaintiff has not proven the allegations in his petition, and that he has not legal right to claim the negress slave in question as said Girot came in possession of said negress slave legally in an act executed in the presence of the commandant of the Post of Natchez.

The Court granted both parties to this suit nine days to prove their allegations.

The record show that the case was in litigation for some time and the court after closely examining the records of these proceedings rendered judgment in defendant's favor and order the plaintiff to pay the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 48 pesos and 1 real.

Translator #23

Copyist #10

File #2675. )  
March 31, 1781. )  
Judge: Pedro )  
Chabert. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez. )  
1 to 59. )  
Spanish and French. )

Doc. #1518.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Rodulfo Josef Ducros  
versus  
Pedro Biduo.

The plaintiff, Attorney for Alexo Reaus, petitioned the Court alleging, that two months ago, petitioner purchased from the defendant several bush negro slaves; that one of said negro slaves is suffering with the incurable sickness of epilepsy, as evidenced by the medical certificate duly presented and signed by Dr. Couterier; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to take back said negro slave and to annul the instrument which was drawn for the sale of said negro slave.

The defendant in answer to the plaintiff's prayer, petitioned the Court alleging; that he refuses to take back said negro slave, who the plaintiff claims to be suffering of epilepsy; that when the defendant sold said negro slaves to the plaintiff, he executed said sale without any responsibility of said slaves getting sick; that it has always been a custom to sell negro slaves at the risk of the purchaser; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to dismiss the plaintiff's petition and to compel him to pay the costs of these proceedings.

The Court granted both parties to this suit nine days to prove their allegations.

The record shows that the slave in question died while the case was in litigation.

The Court after closely examining the records of these proceedings rendered judgment in plaintiff's favor and ordered the defendant to pay the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #24

Copyist #10

File #80.                    ) (Dec. 1837)  
Apr. 16, 1787.            ) )  
Judge: Pedro Chavert.    ) )  
CC: . R. Perdomo.         ) )  
1 to 12.                    ) )  
Spanish                    ) )

Doc. #1519.  
Box 48.  
Case of  
Pedro Petit  
versus  
Juan Girault.

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendant, a resident of the Post of Natchez, is indebted to petitioner about nine hundred pesos; that said debt has been due since December of the last year, as petitioner will prove by an obligation drawn in his favor by the defendant and by several letters that the defendant has written to petitioner regarding this matter; that in spite that said obligation has become past due the defendant has not complied with the payment of said debt; that two negro slaves of the defendant's ownership are in this city in the possession of Roberto Jones; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order said Roberto Jones to declare under oath if said slaves are in his possession, and after this is done to order that said slaves be sold at public auction and from the proceeds of said sale to satisfy the plaintiff the sum claimed.

The record shows that the obligation and letters mentioned by the plaintiff in his petition were translated from English and French into Spanish by order of the Court, on plaintiff's petition.

The Court after closely examining the record of these proceedings ordered the Court Clerk to issue a warrant to the commandant of the Post of Natchez, to summon the defendant to acknowledge the signature affixed on the obligation presented by the plaintiff and if the defendant acknowledges the signature and admits that he owes the sum claimed to compel him to pay said sum in the term prescribed by law, and if the defendant has not funds to satisfy the plaintiff's claim to order said Roberto Jones to retain in his possession said negro slaves until the case is settled.

The Court also ordered the Court Clerk to forward the

(cont'd)

cont'd.

File #30.

Apr. 18, 1787.

P. 1 to 21.

Spanish.

Subject Don X.

Doc. #1519.

Box 45.

original records of these proceedings to the Commandant of said Post of Natchez where if necessary the case will be continued and sentenced the plaintiff to pay the costs of these proceedings.

The records shows that this case is a continuation of a suit.

The defendant, master of the bilander "St. Guillermo" files a denial in answer to the plaintiff's petition, wherein the plaintiff alleged that the petitioner is indebted to him the sum of 21. 197 reales in silver coin, as evidenced by the promissory note presented. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to send a warrant to the Intendant General of this Province, so said Intendant, may order the plaintiff to present evidence to substantiate the allegations in his petition.

On Apr. 18, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to Translator #24 of the defendant's petition to the plaintiff Copyist #10

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that before he answers the defendant's petition, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge under oath his signature on the promissory note presented.

On Apr. 21, 1787, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On Apr. 21, 1787, the Court Clerk in compliance with the preceding decree received the declaration of the defendant, who under oath declared: That the signature on the promissory note presented by the plaintiff, is his, and that he owes the sum claimed to plaintiff.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court again.

File #66. )  
Apr. 16, 1787. )  
P. 1 to 21. )  
Spanish. )  
Judge: Don E. )  
Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )

Doc. #1520.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Don Juan Peuson  
versus  
Don Ermenegildo Ruis de Molina.

The records shows that this case is a continuation of a suit.

The defendant, master of the bilander "St. Guillermo" filed a denial in answer to the plaintiff's petition, wherein the plaintiff alleged that the petitioner is indebted to him the sum of 21, 197 reales in silver coin, as evidenced by the promissory note presented. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to send a warrant to the Intendant General of this Province, so said Intendant, may order the plaintiff to present evidence to substantiate the allegations in his petition.

On Apr. 16, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of the defendant's petition to the plaintiff.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that before he answers the defendant's petition, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge under oath his signature on the promissory note presented.

On Apr. 21, 1787, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On Apr. 21, 1787, the Court Clerk in compliance with the preceding decree received the declaration of the defendant, who under oath declared: That the signature on the promissory note presented by the plaintiff, is his, and that he owes the sum claimed to plaintiff.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that

(cont'd)

as evidenced by the defendant's declaration, wherein the defendant acknowledged his signature. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the defendant, enough to cover the sum of 1400 pesos, plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

On Apr. 26, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to bring the records in order to be examined and after they were examined, the Court issued a writ of execution against all the properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed by the plaintiff plus interest and the costs of these proceedings until its final payment.

On Apr. 26, 1787, before the Court Clerk, appeared Don Nicolas Fromentin, Chief Constable, and stated: That in compliance with the preceding decree he went to the house of the defendant to request him to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff, and that the defendant answered that he did not have any properties to be seized, but that the defendant stated that he has presented a draft for the sum of 21,197 reales that are deposited in the Royal Treasurer.

Then the defendant petitioned the Court alleging that to avoid any further legal action he begs the Court to order the Court Clerk, to deliver to plaintiff his draft in order that the plaintiff may collect from the Royal Treasury, the claimed sum of 21,197 reales of silver and to dismiss this case.

On Apr. 27, 1787, the Court granted the defendant's petition.

On the same day, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, delivered the draft presented by the  
(cont'd)

File #2780.

Apr. 15, 1787. (Doc. 1520)

Judge Estevan cont'd.

Mrs.

Dr. Rodriguez.

Don. Ansel.

Box 46.

Case of

Don Constanzo Seradif

defendant to plaintiff, issued against the Royal Treasury of this City, for the amount of 21,197 reales in silver coin and which amount the plaintiff, received and for which he issued a receipt. of this City, petitioned

the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the proceedings

On May 7, 1787, the Court ordered Don Luis Liotau, Judicial Appraiser, to estimate the costs of these proceedings. at occasion demanded the defendant to pay said

sum, and that the defendant has refused to pay; where-

Then Don Luis Liotau, Judicial Appraiser, in compliance with the preceding decree, presented an itemized statement of these proceedings, which amounted to 30 pesos and 7 reales.

and if he owes the sum claimed, and after this is done to deliver to petitioner a copy of the defendant's declaration.

Moreover: The plaintiff, further alleges that the defendant is at present transacting a sale of a certain negro slave of his ownership in the office of the Notary Clerk wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Notary Clerk to seize the funds of said sale, until the settlement of this case.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

Translator #24 1787, the defendant appeared before the Copyist #10 and under oath admitted the plaintiff's allegations.

On Apr. 17, 1789, the plaintiff petitioned the Court to issue a writ of execution, in order to seize the properties of the defendant, to satisfy the sum claimed.

On the same day the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

The record shows that the Chief Constable, in con-

(cont'd)

File #2780.

Apr. 16, 1787.

Judge: Estevan

Miro.

CC: Rodriguez.

1 to 30.

Spanish.

Doc. #1521. Doc. #1521.

Box 48.

Case of

Don Constanzo Teradif

versus

Don Joseph Zamora.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 500 pesos; That petitioner has on several occasions demanded the defendant to pay said sum, and that the defendant has refused to pay; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to appear before the Court Clerk, and under oath declare if the signature affixed on said promissory note presented is his, and if he owes the sum claimed, and after this is done to deliver to petitioner a copy of the defendant's declaration.

Moreover: The plaintiff, further alleges that the defendant is at present transacting a sale of a certain negro slave of his ownership in the office of the Notary Clerk wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Notary Clerk to seize the funds of said sale, until the settlement of this case.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On Apr. 16, 1787, the defendant appeared before the Court Clerk, and under oath admitted the plaintiff's allegations.

On Apr. 17, 1787, the plaintiff petitioned the Court to issue a writ of execution, in order to seize the properties of the defendant, to satisfy the sum claimed.

On the same day the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

The record shows that the Chief Constable, in com-  
(cont'd)

pliance with the Court's decree went to the residence of the defendant to demand payment of said debt, and that the defendant replied that he has no properties of his own, that all he had belonged to his wife.

Then the Court on plaintiff's petition and in view of the defendant's inability to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff ordered the Court Clerk to summon Don Rafael Ramos, the defendant's bondsman to declare under oath if the signature affixed on the reverse side of said promissory note presented by the plaintiff is his, and after this is done to seize the properties of said Rafael Ramos in order to satisfy the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

On May 5, 1787, Don Nicolas Fromentin, Chief Constable, went to the residence of Don Rafael Ramos, and not finding any properties he siezed a schooner belonging to said Ramos anchored in the Bayou St. John, one league from this city.

The record shows that the plaintiff, and the defendant settled this case out of Court, and that the cost of these proceedings amounted to 49 pesos 5 1/2 reales and were paid by the defendant.

#25

#10

File #2642 )  
April 17, 1787 )  
Judge: Don Estevan )  
Miro )  
Court Clerk: Don Fer- )  
nando Rodriguez )  
Two pages )  
Spanish. )

Doc. No. 1522  
Box 48  
CASE OF  
DON ALEXANDRO BAURE  
VS.  
ONE NAMED MR. BARONIER.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented copy of the records of the auction of petitioner's properties executed before Don Santiago Masicot, Commander of the Parish of Saint Charles, the defendant was awarded a certain negress for the sum of 449 pesos; that up to the date of this petition, the defendant has paid petitioner only the sum of 340 pesos and three reales, leaving an unpaid balance of 108 pesos and five reales which petitioner on several occasions has demanded the defendant to pay, and that the defendant has refused to pay said debt. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a formal order to Don Miguel Cantrel, Commander of the second parish of Des Allemands, in which the defendant resides, instructing the said Commander to summon the defendant and compel him to pay the above mentioned sum.

The record shows that the Court, after having studied the case, issued the order as petitioned by the plaintiff. The record is incomplete, and therefore the outcome of this case is not known.

#22  
#113.

File #2783 )  
April 17, 1787 )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro )  
Court Clerk: )  
Don Fernando )  
Rodrigues )  
Pages 1 to 6 )  
Spanish. )

Doc. No. 1523  
Box 48.

RECORD OF THE AUCTION SALE OF THE  
ESTATE OF DON FRANCISCO VERRET, EX-  
ECUTED AT HIS REQUEST IN THE PRESENCE  
OF COURT CLERK DON FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ,  
DULY AUTHORIZED BY GOVERNOR DON ES-  
TEVAN MIRO.

The record shows that on April 17, 1787, Don Fernando Rodriguez, Court Clerk, on petition of Don Francisco Verret, went to the plantation of the latter located at about four leagues from New Orleans, on the other side of the river, in order to proceed to the auction sale of his entire estate consisting of said plantation which measured thirteen arpents front by forty arpents depth, and several slaves.

The record further shows that the auction was executed and that all the properties composing the estate were sold on terms to various persons among whom were Don Mathias Haydel, who purchased the aforesaid plantation for the sum of 4,000 pesos in Mexican currency, and Don Joseph Dauphin, Don Miguel St. Amans, Don Joseph Zeringue, Don Juan Bautista Verret, brother of Don Francisco, and Don Alexandro Harang who purchased the slaves.

#22  
#113.

The plaintiff was then notified of Don Santiago Godd's answer to his petition, and he again petitioned the Court this time to disregard said Don Santiago Godd's allegations and to declare null and void the survey which the latter made of the land in question on the ground

File #2719. )  
April 18, 1787. )  
Judges: Don Carlos )  
de Reggio and Don )  
Andres Almonaster )  
Court Clerks: Don )  
Fernando Rodriguez )  
and Don Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
Pages 1 to 29. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. No. 1524

Box 48.

CASE OF  
DON LUIS LALANDE D'AREMONT  
VS.  
DON SANTIAGO MATHER AND DON AR-  
TURO STROTHER, AS AGENTS OF DON  
SANTIAGO GOOD.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that in the public auction sale of the estate of Don Pedro Miraval, petitioner purchased a certain plot of land situated on Borgona (Burgundy) street, which plot at the time of the sale had no fixed boundaries; that since that time petitioner has had said plot measured and its boundaries fixed, and that as a result of this he has found that a small house belonging to Don Santiago Good has been illegally constructed on said plot. Wherefore, petitioner begs the court to order the defendants, as agents of Don Santiago Good, to remove the aforementioned house from petitioner's land within a peremptory term, so that petitioner may freely enjoy of his said land.

Upon notification of the plaintiff's suit, Don Santiago Good petitioned the Court alleging that said suit lacks legal formality inasmuch as the plaintiff failed to prove with the proper title that he is the legitimate owner of the land in question, while the petitioner presents to the consideration of the Court documents which prove his right to the land on which stands the house he is being requested to remove. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to dismiss the plaintiff's suit and order him to pay for the cost of these proceedings.

The plaintiff was then notified of Don Santiago Good's answer to his petition, and he again petitioned the Court this time to disregard said Don Santiago Good's allegations and to declare null and void the survey which the latter made of the land in question on the ground

(Cont'd.)

that it was not executed with the required formalities which include the attendance of the neighbors of the land that is to be surveyed.

To this petition, Don Santiago Mather and Don Arturo Strother, agents of Don Santiago Good, answered that in order to be able to refute said petition, a decision must be rendered on the demurrer filed by the petitioners in connection with the fact that the plaintiff has not established his right to the land which he claims belongs to him. The petitioners further state that they will not continue answering this suit and will consider null and void whatever proceedings may be performed in this case, until the aforementioned point has been cleared.

The Court then ordered the plaintiff to produce evidence of his ownership of the land in question, in order to legitimate his claim. The plaintiff, in compliance with the Court order, petitioned the Court to order the Court Clerk to issue a certified copy of the record of the public auction sale of the estate of Don Pedro Miraval, through which he came in possession of the land in question.

The Court granted the plaintiff's petition, and the Court Clerk issued the certified copy solicited which the plaintiff presented to the Court.

The record ends with a decree from the Court ordering the publication of the evidence produced by both parties as solicited by them, and instructing the Court Clerk to make a record of such evidence as any of the opposing parties might have failed to furnish, and then to deliver this record to said parties in order.

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

#22

#113.

File #6.	)	Case of
Apr. 19, 1787.	)	Don Juan Bautista Macarty
Judge: Martin	)	versus
Navarro.	)	Don Francisco de Sales Badillo.
CC: R. Perdomo.	)	
P. 1 to 6.	)	
<u>Spanish.</u>	)	

The plaintiff, a merchant and resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented, the defendant a Captain of the bilander "Nuestra Señora del Carmen" alias "La Victoria", which is now anchored in this port, was to deliver to petitioner the sum of 1017 pesos 4 reales, in silver which were entrusted to the defendant by Don Juan de Soumaiglia in the City of Havana, as also evidenced by said document presented, that petitioner has demanded said sum; and that the defendant expressed not having said sum, on account of having used it; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath if the signature affixed on said document is his, and after this is done, to order the defendant to deliver to petitioner the sum claimed, and if he refuses to order the Court Clerk to seize, and sell at public auction the properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On Apr. 20, 1787, the Court Clerk in compliance with the Court's decree, received the defendant's declaration. The defendant under oath admitted the plaintiff's allegation.

The plaintiff, then petitioned the Court  
(cont'd)

alleging, that the defendant has declared under oath that he owes the sum claimed; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that on the demand of the Chief Constable Don Nicolas Fromention, the defendant paid the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The records does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

The Court however on May 7, 1787, pronounced that the writ of execution should be executed by the Lieutenant Chief Constable Don Nicolas Fromention, as ordered.

The defendant's filiation was then called and held as illegitimate of the Court. The plaintiff then petitioned the Court, alleging that the filiation named from the defendant was already mortgaged to one Luis Martin Betancourt and therefore begs the Court to have said writ of execution at once to be satisfied in the name of the Court. The Court then the plaintiff's petition was one of the writs of execution and therefore was placed in the name of the Court as dependent of the writ.

On May 11, 1787, the Court granted both writs of execution as ordered.

File #76.	)	Doc. #1526.
Apr. 19, 1787.	)	Box 48.
Court of Don	)	
Martin Navarro,	)	
Intendant General	)	Case of
CC: R. Perdomo.	)	Pedro Visoso, Master Caulker
P. 1 to 163.	)	versus
Spanish.	)	Francisco Sales Badillo.

Plaintiff brought action against the defendant for non-payment of a bill for 322 pesos, 7 reales for services rendered and material furnished in the repair of the defendant's bilander named "Nuestra Senora del Carmen" on April 24, 1787.

On plaintiff's petition the court ordered a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant, in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

On the back of page six of the record, Don Nicolas Fromentin, Lieutenant Constable, who was appointed to execute the writ of execution declared under oath that he demanded the defendant to pay the sum claimed, and that the defendant stated that he denied the plaintiff's rights to his claim and that he will prove to the Court by documental evidence his allegations.

The Court however on May 7, 1787, ordered that the writ of execution be executed by the Lieutenant Chief Constable Don Nicolas Fromentin, as ordered.

The defendant's bilander was then seized and held at the disposal of the court. The plaintiff then petitioned the Court, alleging that the bilander seized from the defendant, was already mortgaged to one Luis Foutan Beauregard, and therefore begs the Court to level said writ of execution on one of defendant's negroes slaves. The Court granted the plaintiff's petition and one of defendant's slaves named Francisco was placed in the public jail at the desposition of the court.

On May 11, 1787, the Court granted both parties 10 days  
(cont'd)

(cont'd)

to present proofs to substantiate their allegations.

From page 12 to page 32 the plaintiff presented as evidence of his good work and reputation 21 certificates from the various parties that he had done work for.

On May 12, 1787, the Court ordered that the parties who signed the certificates presented by the plaintiff, to acknowledge under oath before the Court Clerk, their respective certificates and signature.

In compliance with the above decree from page 34 to page 46 the parties, who certified as to the work and reputation of the plaintiff, acknowledged their respective certificates and signatures.

The plaintiff then presented a questionnaire by which the witnesses he was going to present be questioned in order to prove that the defendant had contracted him to work on his bilander. The Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On May 17, 1787, the plaintiff presented as his witness Josef Angelen, Antonio Jovers, Juan Perales, Pedro Pillado, Josef Gutierrez, Manuel Dominguez, Fourtan Beauregard and Godofroa Olivie, who were examined one by one on the contents of the questionnaires presented by the plaintiff. The record shows that all of the witnesses testified that the plaintiff did work on the defendant's bilander that was in need of repair and place it in a fit condition to sail for Havana, Cuba where the vessels was to undergo a general overhauling.

On page 67 of the records the plaintiff after having presented his evidence, to prove his allegations, petitioned the court to order the appraisal of the negro slave seized from the defendant. The Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

The Public Appraisers, Josef de la Place and Vicente Fangui, appraised the seized slave for 750 pesos.

On page 69 of the record the defendant presented on May 14, 1787, a questionnaire by which the witnesses he will present will be questioned, to prove that his bilander was not properly repaired by the plaintiff and that the vessel on its voyage to Havana, leaked plenty.

The defendant on May 14, 1787, presented as his witnesses Captain Antonio Wilson, Thomas Griffith, James Kennedy, Juan Pousllons, Hermenigildo Ruiz, Luis Sulser, Pablo de Paulis Palermo and Manuel Garcia, all of whom declared under oath that the plaintiff did not properly repair the defendant's bilander and that the plaintiff's work was known to be very poor.

The record shows that both parties to this suit denied each other's allegations and contested their evidences.

The court after having examined the record on June 22, 1783 ordered that the properties seized from the defendant be sold at public auction and that from the proceeds of said sale that the plaintiff's claim be satisfied, plus interest and costs of these proceedings.

The defendant petitioned for an appeal to the Superior Court of Havana, but his petition was denied.

On July 19, 1787, the defendant's seized slave was sold at public auction for 505 pesos to Josef de Reynes.

On defendant's second petition for an appeal the Court granted his petition on July 21, 1787.

On plaintiff's petition the Court ordered Don Josef de Reynes, to give to the plaintiff 322 pesos 7 reales and return to the court the balance to be credited to the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 204 pesos 6 reales.

The defendant then reconvened and brought action against the plaintiff to recover the damages that he suffer-

File #2659

(Doc. #1526)  
cont'd.

Doc. No. 3527

Box. 48.

April 13, 1937

Judge: Don Carlos de Regio

Court Clerk: Don Fernando

Indigents

CASE OF

DON SEBASTIAN BERONE

vs.

ed, caused by the improper repair done by the plaintiff on his bilander named "Nuestro Senora del Carmen.

After long litigation the defendant lost his action against the plaintiff to recover damages and he was ordered by the Court to pay the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 41 pesos 5 reales.

although petitioner has on several occasions requested the defendant to pay said sum, the defendant has refused. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath whether the signature affixed to the promissory note presented is his and whether it is the same one he uses in all his business transactions, and once this has been done, to deliver these records to the petitioner in order to promote whatever may be convenient.

The Court admitted the promissory note presented by the plaintiff and ordered as he petitioned.

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

Translator # 20.  
Dysert #10

File #2659 )  
April 19, 1787 )  
Judge: Don Carlos de Reggio )  
Court Clerk ; Don Fernando )  
Rodriguez )  
Two pages. )  
Spanish and French. )

Doc. No. 1527  
Box. 48.

CASE OF  
DON SEBASTIAN BERONE  
VS.  
DON JOSEPH SAUVAGE.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the past-due promissory note presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of sixty-six pesos, and that although petitioner has on several occasions requested the defendant to pay said sum, the defendant has refused. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath whether the signature affixed to the promissory note presented is his and whether it is the same one he uses in all his business transactions, and once this has been done, to deliver these records to the petitioner in order to promote whatever may be convenient.

The Court admitted the promissory note presented by the plaintiff and ordered as he petitioned.

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

#22  
#113.

File #8. )  
Apr. 20, 1787. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 9. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1528  
Box 48.

Case of  
Don Juan Bautista Macarty  
versus  
Don Francisco de Sales Badillo.

The record shows that the plaintiff in the proceedings promoted by him against the defendant for the collection of a certain sum of pesos, he petitioned the Court alleging that he desires to prove the legitimacy of his claim and that for this reason he petitioned the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath, if the signature affixed on the promissory note duly presented is his, and if so, to demand from him the sum of 1,716 pesos 5 reales silver, that the defendant owes him.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On Apr. 15, 1787, the Court Clerk in compliance with the Court's decree went to the residence of the defendant who under oath declared that the signature affixed on said promissory note is his, but that in regards to the sum claimed by the plaintiff, the defendant has already satisfied several amounts to the plaintiff for which he holds several receipts.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendant has paid him 144 pesos 6 reales of the sum claimed, and that inasmuch that he has declared before the Court Clerk that he owes the sum claimed; Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order a writ of execution against all, and any of the defendant's properties, in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On June 21, 1787, Don Nicolas Fromentin, Chief Constable in compliance with the Court's decree went to the residence of the defendant to demand payment of said sum,

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1523)

cont'd.

Doc. No. 1523

Box 44.

FILE #37  
APRIL 11, 1787.  
Judge: Don Martin  
Don Pedro Llave  
Don Pedro Llave

CASE OF  
DON PEDRO LLAVE

The defendant declared having made an agreement with the plaintiff.

The record shows that the plaintiff, and the defendant appeared before the Court Clerk, and that the defendant obligated himself to pay to the plaintiff the sum claimed, and that the plaintiff agreed to said settlement.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 11 pesos 2 reales, said costs were paid by the defendant.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 11 pesos 2 reales, said costs were paid by the defendant. The sum, as follows: 98 pesos due to petitioner Don Pedro Llave, and 71 pesos due to petitioner Don Pedro Llave; that petitioners have demanded the defendant to pay the aforesaid sums and that the defendant has refused. Therefore, petitioners beg the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath whether it is true or not the sum claimed, and once this has been done, to deliver a copy of the defendant's declaration to petitioners so that they may proceed with whatever is appropriate.

The Court decreed as petitioned by the plaintiffs, and the defendant, in compliance with the Court order, declared under oath before the Court Clerk that the statements affixed to the promissory notes presented by Translator #25 and his and that it is true he owes the Copyist #10 them, in view of which and on plaintiffs' petition, the Court issued a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant for the sum claimed plus the cost of these proceedings, until the settlement of this case.

The record shows that Don Nicolas Fremontin, Lieutenant Chief Constable, carried into effect the aforesaid writ of execution attaching a small bilander belonging to the defendant, and leaving the attachment open for the plaintiffs to attach any other property of the defendant's, in order to satisfy the entire sum claimed.

(Cont'd)

File #17  
April 21, 1787.  
Judge: Don Martin  
Navarro  
Court Clerk: Don  
Rafael Perdomo  
Pages 1 to 20.  
Spanish & French.

Doc. No. 1529  
Box 48.

CASE OF  
DON PEDRO LAMOTE  
&  
DON PEDRO LACAVANNE  
VS.  
DON JUAN CASTELAIN

The plaintiffs, master carpenters and residents of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the two past-due promissory notes presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioners in the sum of 169 pesos, for repairs made to a certain schooner belonging to the defendant and which is anchored in Bayou St. John, as follows: 98 pesos due to petitioner Don Pedro Lamote, and 71 pesos due to petitioner Don Pedro Lacavanne; that petitioners have demanded the defendant to pay the aforesaid sums and that the defendant has refused. Wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath whether it is true he owes the sums claimed, and once this has been done, to deliver a copy of the defendant's declaration to petitioners so that they may proceed with whatever is convenient.

The Court decreed as petitioned by the plaintiffs, and the defendant, in compliance with the Court order, declared under oath before the Court Clerk that the signatures affixed to the promissory notes presented by the plaintiffs are his and that it is true he owes the sums claimed by them, in view of which and on plaintiffs' petition, the Court issued a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant for the sum claimed plus the cost of these proceedings, until the settlement of this case.

The record shows that Don Nicolas Fromentin, Lieutenant Chief Constable, carried into effect the aforesaid writ of execution attaching a small bilander belonging to the defendant, and leaving the attachment open for the plaintiffs to attach any other property of the defendant's, in order to satisfy the entire sum claimed.

(Cont'd)

The record also shows that after steps had been taken for the public auction sale of the attached property, the opposing parties settled this case out of Court, in view of which the Court instructed Don Estevan Quinones to make an itemized statement of the cost of these proceedings and ordered the defendant to pay for said cost.

The aforesaid cost amounted to 53 pesos.

#22

#113.

On the 11th of the month of August, 1887, the petitioner, a resident of Baton Rouge, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the will of the deceased Don Juan Davis, he had given to the deceased Don Juan Davis, to purchase a negro slave in the port of San Juan, and that said deceased failed to purchase said slave. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to compare the signature affixed on said promissory note presented with the signatures of the deceased Don Juan Davis in order to prove its authenticity and that after this is done to order the testamentary executor of said deceased to satisfy the sum claimed to petitioner.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the petitioner.

On Sept. 5, 1887, before the Court Clerk appeared Don Santiago Jones and Don David Hodge, Testamentary executors of the deceased Don Juan Davis, who under oath declared that the signature affixed on said promissory note is that of the deceased, and that they are prompt to satisfy the sum claimed.

The record shows that on May 10, 1887, the plaintiff, went to Baton Rouge and appointed Don Santiago Madre as his legal agent to collect for him from the testamentary executors of the deceased Don Juan Davis the sum claimed.

The record is incomplete and does not show if this sum was paid, nor the costs of the proceedings.

File #2694.  
Apr. 21, 1787.  
Judge: Estevan Miro.  
CC: Rodriguez.  
1 to 8.  
Spanish.

Doc. #1530.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Don Daniel Hicky  
versus  
The succession of Don Juan Davis.

The plaintiff, a resident in this city, and native of Baton Rouge, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the succession of the deceased Don Juan Davis is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 200 pesos in Mexican currency that petitioner had given to the deceased Don Juan Davis, to purchase a negro slave in the port of Jamaica, and that said deceased failed to purchase said slave. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to compare the signature affixed on said promissory note presented with the signatures of the deceased Don Juan Davis in order to prove its authenticity and that after this is done to order the testamentary executor of said deceased to satisfy the sum claimed to petitioner.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On Sept. 5, 1787, before the Court Clerk appeared Don Santiago Jones and Don David Hodge, Testamentary executors of the deceased Don Juan Davis, who under oath declared that the signature affixed on said promissory note is that of the deceased, and that they are prompt to satisfy the sum claimed.

The record shows that on May 10, 1787, the plaintiff, went to Baton Rouge and appointed Don Santiago Medre as his legal agent to collect for him from the testamentary executors of the deceased Don Juan Davis the sum claimed.

The record is incomplete and does not show if this sum was paid, nor the costs of the proceedings.

File #2761.

Apr. 24, 1787.

1 to 11.

Spanish.

Judge: Don Carlos  
de Reggio.

CC: F. Rodriguez.

Doc. #1531.

Box 48.

Case of

Don Tomas Poree

versus

Don Josef Boyabal.

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the documents presented, the defendant owes petitioner, the past due sum of 250 pesos, and although petitioner, has requested said sum on several occasions the defendant has refused to pay the sum claimed. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the personal properties of the defendant and especially the farm that is mortgaged in favor of petitioner, in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus the interest and the costs of these proceedings.

On Apr. 24, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to bring the records in order to be examined, and after they were examined the Court ordered to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed by the plaintiff plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

On Apr. 27, 1787, Don Nicolas Fromentin, Chief Constable, appeared before the Court Clerk and stated: That in compliance with the preceding decree he went to the house of the defendant, to request him to pay the sum claimed of 250 pesos to plaintiff, that the defendant refused to pay, and that he then seized a certain negress slave that was mortgaged for said sum, and placed said slave in the Public Jail of this City.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court to order the Court Clerk to announce the negress slave, seized by the Constable, for sale at public auction and that from the proceeds of said sale to satisfy the sum claimed.

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1531)

cont'd.

On Apr. 30, 1787, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On May 7, 1787, the Court Clerk in compliance with the preceding decree announced for sale for three consecutive times, the negress slave, but no bidder appeared.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendant was notified of the public sale of his properties, since June 30th of last year, and that the defendant did not have any objection. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to sell at public auction the properties of the defendant, and that from the proceeds of said properties to satisfy petitioner the sum claimed.

On July 17, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to bring the records in order to be examined, and after they were examined the Court ordered to sell the properties of the defendant, and from the proceeds of said sale to satisfy the plaintiff the sum claimed, plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

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

Translator #23

Copyist #10

File #2672 )  
April 25, 1787. )  
Judge: Don Carlos de )  
Reggio )  
Court Clerk: Don )  
Fernando Rodriguez )  
Pages 1 to 4. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. No. 1532

Box. 48.

CASE OF  
DON VALENTIN DAUBLIN  
VS.  
THE SUCCESSION OF THE WIDOW  
OF RABY.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that petitioner is co-heir of the estate left by the deceased widow of Raby, the petitioner's mother, and that aside from his share of said estate he is entitled to the sum of 200 pesos which said deceased owed him, as it is known by all the other co-heirs. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to notify the other co-heirs of this suit, and then to deliver the record of the proceedings to petitioner in order that he may promote whatever action may be convenient.

Upon notification from the Court, the aforementioned co-heirs answered the plaintiff's suit stating that they knew his claim to be just, and therefore had no objection against the payment of said claim, in view of which the Court ordered it to be satisfied from the funds of the succession.

#22  
#113.

File #2699. )  
Apr. 30, 1787. )  
Judge: Pedro )  
Chabert. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
1 to 11. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1533.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Don Pedro Jourdan  
versus  
Don Pedro Bonne and  
Don Juan Arlu.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the document duly presented, the defendants business partners, are indebted to petitioner in the sum of 6,120 1/2 pesos; that petitioner has on several occasions demanded payment of said debt, and that the defendants have refused to pay, wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order a writ of execution against all, and any of the defendants properties, especially against a certain parcel of land and several negro slaves mortgaged in favor of petitioner in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On July 11, 1787, the Court Clerk accompanied by Don Nicolas Fromentin, Chief Constable, went to the residence of the defendants, and demanded payment of the sum claimed by the plaintiff. The defendant refused to comply with the payment and therefore they seized fourteen negro slaves belonging to the defendant Don Juan Bonne.

The record further shows that the Court Clerk petitioned the Court, alleging that since the proceeding promoted by the plaintiff, against the defendants have stopped for sometime by mutual agreement between the parties concerned. Wherefore, he begs the Court to order the Official Judicial Appraiser to appraise the costs of these proceedings, and that said costs be paid by the plaintiff, or by the defendants.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #25

Copyist #10

Doc. #1534.  
Box 48.

File #2736.  
Apr. 30, 1787.  
Judge: Pedro  
Chavert.  
CC: F. Rodriguez.  
1 to 4.  
Spanish and  
French.

) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY CATARINA  
) MICHEL, WIDOW OF JUAN RAYMUND ESCOT,  
) FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A PER-  
) MIT TO SELL A HOUSE AND PARCEL OF  
) LAND OWNED BY HER AND HER CHILDREN.

) Catarina Michel, widow of Juan Ray-  
) mund, Escot, petitioned the Court  
) alleging, that as evidenced by her  
) deceased husband's last will and  
) testament, petitioner and her child-

ren are the owners of a certain house and parcel of land located in this City, bounded on one side by several houses belonging to Francois Dupleis and on the other side by several houses belonging to the Religious Reverend nuns of the Ursuline Order; that said house needs to be repaired on account of being in a deplorable condition; that due to petitioner's financial troubles she is unable to make said repairs; that petitioner has decided with the consent of her children, who are of legal age to sell said house, to the free negress slave Francisca Pomet, for the sum of one thousand pesos cash, and five hundred in six months time; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant her the necessary permit to execute said sale.

The Court granted as petitioned  
by Catharina Michel.

The record does not show the costs  
of these proceedings.

Translator #24

copyist #10

File #2755. )  
Apr. 30, 1787. )  
Judge: Pedro )  
Chabert. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 4. )  
Spanish and French. )

(No. 1535)

Doc. No. 1535.  
Box 48.  
CASE OF  
LEONARDO MAZANGE  
VERSUS  
PEDRO CANELLE.

The plaintiff, a resident of this city, through his attorney, petitioned the Court alleging that it is convenient to petitioner's interest that Bertrand Gravier, also a resident of this city, acknowledge under oath the signature affixed to the letter which petitioner duly presents, and that said Gravier declare also under oath whether the contents of said letter are true. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order said Bertrand Gravier to appear before the Court to be examined as stated above, and to furnish petitioner with a copy of Bertrand's declaration so that he may promote further proceedings in his behalf. Petitioner further states to the Court that by this petition he grants power-of-attorney to Antonio Mendes to represent him in this matter, since petitioner has many occupations in the country preventing him from attending to it in person.

The Court ordered Bertrand Gravier to appear and declare as petitioned by the plaintiff, and ordered the latter to issue the power-of-attorney in legal form.

Bertrand Gravier, in compliance with the Court order, appeared before the Court and declared: That the signature affixed to the letter presented by the plaintiff is the declarer's and that the contents thereof are true, adding that said contents are in conformity with what Pedro Canelle, the defendant, as master of a vessel of declarer's property, told him in connection with a certain negro owned by the plaintiff and who was hired to work on said vessel.

The letter in question was addressed by Bertrand Gravier to the plaintiff informing the latter that he was holding a negro whom he had hired through the de-

fendant to work on his vessel believing that said negro belonged to Pierre Boulanger who, said negro stated, had granted him the corresponding permit to do so; that Bertrand later discovered that said negro in reality belongs to the plaintiff and had run-away, in view of which Bertrand Gravier punished him and is holding him for the plaintiff.

The plaintiff then, in view of Bertrand's declaration, petitioned the Court to order the imprisonment of the defendant as the briber of the plaintiff's negro and to pay said negro's salaries for the time he served under said defendant.

The Court ordered the plaintiff to issue the power-of-attorney he mentioned in his first petition as he was ordered to do in the previous Court's decree, and then the Court will decree accordingly. The Court also ordered Juan Josef Duforest to translate into Spanish the letter presented by the plaintiff.

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

#22

#10

File #65  
May 1, 1787.  
Judge: Don  
Estevan Miro.  
CC: Don R.  
Perdomo.  
P. 1 to 14.  
French and Spanish.

) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY GUIL-  
) LERMO LEBRUN TO CORRECT CERTAIN  
) MISTAKES MADE IN A SUIT FILED  
) BY JEAN PIERRE DOLET, AGAINST  
) THE SUCCESSION OF ANNE MEUNIER,  
) WHO WAS LEBRUN'S AND DOLET'S DE-  
) CEASED MOTHER.

Guillermo LeBrun, a resident of Natchitoches, petitioned the Court alleging that in the decree issued in the suit filed by Jean Pierre Dolet, petitioner's half-brother, against the succession of their mother Anne Meunier, awarding said Dolet the sum of 2,900 pesos, there is a mistake in the writing of their said mother's name which in reality is Marie Louise Tautin; that two letters of exchange involved in said suit were drawn in the name of Anne Meunier and not Marie Louise Tautin for which reason petitioner believes the heirs of Mr. Blareau, on whom said letters were drawn, will refuse to pay them. One of said letters is signed by Chevalier Declouet, the other by Louis Boisdore who bought the succession of Jean Pierre Dolet. Petitioner believes that he can reclaim from the heirs of said Mr. Blareau to the profit of the Marie Louise Tautin heirs, the amount of said letters of exchange. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to examine these reasons and if found plausible to forward them to the Governor, and to order the correction of said mistakes.

The Court ordered Jean Pierre Dolet to be notified of Guillermo LeBrun's petition.

Jean Pierre Dolet, through his agent Pierre Dupain, answered that he is in accordance with the petition of Guillermo LeBrun, his half-brother, and begs the Court to issue the proper order to that effect, under the same terms of the previous order issued by the same Court, to Commander Joseph de la Pena, of Natchitoches, and also order said commander to deliver to Juan Pierre

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1547 (A) )  
Cont'd.

Dolet the sum of 2,900 pesos aforementioned and which remains undivided, until the complete solution of this matter.

The record shows that the Court issued the order as petitioned by Jean Pierre Dolet.

Cost of these proceedings amounted to 10 pesos and 5 reales.

NOTE: The original petition of Guillermo LeBrun is written in French and is so worded that it is very confusing. French translator #60 made an extract of said petition bringing out what seems to be the intention of the petitioner.

#22  
#10

File #2637. )  
May 4, 1787. )  
Judge: Chabert. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 11. )  
Spanish. )

SUCCESSION OF DON ELIAS BIAUT.

In the City of New Orleans on the 4th day of May 1787, the Court was notified by Don Espiritu Lioto, that about seven o'clock in the morning; Elias Biaut had died, and that he ignored if there was any heirs. In order to protect the properties left by said deceased, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to obtain the keys of the residence of said deceased and to investigate his debts, and to place said keys at the disposal of the Court in order to promote whatever may be convenient.

The Court ordered to make an inventory of the properties left by said deceased.

The record shows that said deceased left a trunk with his personal belongings and that they were appraised and sold at public auction.

The record further shows that the Court ordered Don Espiritu Lioto, to pay from the funds of the sale of the properties left by said deceased the cost of the deceased's funeral, and the costs of these proceedings.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 39 pesos.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #2698.  
May 4, 1787.  
Judge: Estevan  
Miro.  
CC: Rodriguez.  
1 to 10.  
Spanish.

) OFFICIAL CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS INSTI-  
) TUTED AGAINST A NEGRO SLAVE NAMED  
) JOSEF, BELONGING TO DON JUAN BAUTIS  
) TA MERCIER FOR HAVING RAN AWAY, AND  
) STOLEN CERTAIN ARTICLES.

The record shows that in the City of New Orleans on the 4th day of May 1787, before the Governor General, Don Estevan Miro, appeared Don Renato Veluche, a resident of this City, alleging that about nine o'clock of the day before the declarer having seen a fire in the cypress grove, went accompanied by his brother-in-law Don Francisco La-porte; and three negro slaves, which belong to the declarer, and that in said cypress grove they saw two run-away negro slaves, one of which belongs to declarer and the other to Don Juan Bautista Mercier, that they captured the one belonging to the declarer and that the other escaped; that later said run-away negro slave went to the house of the declarer and stole three guns and that said slave then threatened the declarer's daughter, and that when said slave saw the declarer coming, he fled, and that later said slave was taken to the house where he was handcuffed, and held for the authorities.

The record further shows that several witnesses appeared before Governor Miro, who declared under oath that the declarer's statements were true.

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

Translator #25

Copyist #10

Translator #25

Copyist #10

Doc. #1538.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Don Pedro Bertoniere  
vs  
Don Josef Page.

File #2797. )  
May 5, 1787. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 40. )  
Spanish. )  

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SUCCESSION OF DON JUAN DE LA TERGA

In the City of New Orleans, on the 5th day of May 1787, the Court was informed that about 12 o'clock noon Don Juan de la Terga had died, leaving minor heirs. The Court in order to protect the properties left by said deceased ordered, the Court Clerk to obtain the keys of the residence of said deceased, and to place said keys at the disposal of the Court, to promote whatever may be convenient.

The record shows that a copy of the last will and testament of Don Juan de la Terga, was added to the records of these proceedings.

Don Pedro Bertoniere, was appointed by the Court to represent Juana de Dios, sole heir and minor daughter of said deceased.

On Don Pedro Bertonier's petition, an inventory and appraisal was made of the properties left by the deceased Don Juan de la Terga, said inventory was officially approved by the Court.

On petition of Catalina Pradel, widow of said deceased, Mother and tutoress of Juana de Dios, and by recommendation of Don Pedro Bertoniere, the Court adjudicated all the properties left by said deceased to said Catalina Pradel.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

Doc. #1539.

Box 48.

File #12. )

May 8, 1787. )

Judge: Chabert. )

CC: R. Perdomo. )

P. 1 to 11. )

Spanish. )

Case of

Don Jacobo Monsanto

versus

Don Josef Page.

The plaintiff, a merchant and resident of this City petitioned the Court alleging, that it is convenient to petitioner that the Court order Don Guillermo Murray, a resident of this City, to compare before the Court Clerk, the signatures of the defendant in the files of said court clerk, with the signature of the defendant affixed on the promissory note presented, and to order said Guillermo Murraray, to declare under oath if the signature on said note presented is that of the defendant; and after this is done to deliver a copy of the proceedings to petitioner, for whatever may be convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that Don Guillermo Murray, through the public interpreter Don Juan Duforest, declared that the signature affixed on said promissory note presented by the plaintiff is that of the defendant.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging, that he has been delivered the proceedings, wherein Don Guillermo Murray, declared that the signature on said promissory note, is that of the defendant. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that from the funds belonging to the defendant and in possession of one Don Miguel Cantrel, to satisfy the sum claimed of 147 pesos.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

It appears, that Don Manuel Monsanto, apparently a brother of the plaintiff continued the suit and petitioned the Court alleging, that having reached a friendly agree-

(cont'd)

ment with the defendant; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the official judicial appraiser to appraise the cost of these proceedings.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Don Manuel Monsanto.

The cost of the proceedings amounted to 16 pesos and 4 reales.

On page one and two of this document, appears a map of a lot and house belonging to Carlos Bering, to Lorenzo Bering, located about thirty leagues from the City on the other side of the river. There is no map attached one another evidently an error of the Clerk.

On page three there is a different case not connected with these proceedings. Fernando Rodriguez, Court Clerk, petitioned the Court alleging, that in the original proceedings brought before the Court by Don Manuel Monsanto, regarding the robbery of 3,000 pesos, that he worked on said case as a Clerk, and that he has not been paid for said work, wherefore, he begs the Court to order the Military Comandante to give a gratification he should receive for said work.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

Doc. #1540  
Box 48.

File #2657. )  
May 8, 1787. )  
Judge: Not known. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 3. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Carlos Begin  
versus  
Lorenzo Hosser for  
the collection of a  
certain sum of pesos.

On Page one and two of this document, appears a sale of a lot and house belonging to Carlos Begin, to Lorenzo Hosser, located about eighty leagues from the City on the other side of the river. There is no suit against one another evidently an error of the Clerk.

On page three there is a different case not connected with above proceedings. Fernando Rodriguez, Court Clerk petitioned the Court alleging, that in the criminal proceedings brought before the Court by Don Claudio Treme, regarding the robbery of 3,000 pesos, that he worked on said case as a Clerk, and that he has not been paid for said work; wherefore, he begs the Court to order the Military Counsellor to fix a gratification he should receive for said work.

The record is incomplete and does not show the end of these cases.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #86. )  
May 9, 1787. )  
Judge: Martin )  
Navarro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 29. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1541.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Don Josef Diaz  
versus  
Don Santiago Felipe Guinault.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that he is the owner of the brigantine named "El Arrogante", which is under the command of the defendant; that said brigantine while at the port of Havana, Cuba, was chartered from the defendant by Don Antonio Arcila to transport a cargo of fruit to the port of Truxillo; that the defendant on arriving to said port instead of collecting the entire sum due him for freightage of said cargo, as it was his duty to do, allowed the charterer, Don Antonio Arcila, to pay him only part of said freightage, and made <sup>an</sup> agreement with him whereby he was to pay the remainder sum of 258 pesos and three reales in Mexican money, on their return trip to Cuba, with the profits derived from said cargo, as per contract; that the defendant, on his arrival to San Antonio Cape, Cuba, failed to collect the aforesaid sum and, as he did before, made a new agreement with said Don Antonio Arcila, accepting in payment a letter of exchange drawn on Don Christoval de Armas y Arcila, of New Orleans, in spite of the fact that said letter lacked the formalities accustomed in such commercial transactions; that after having received said letter, the defendant, becoming suspicious of its contents, opened it and found a post-script stating that the letter in question was of no value since its contents were fabricated for a purpose, as confessed by the defendant; that the only measure taken by the defendant in the face of this situation was to have deleted the aforesaid post-script, allowing the charterer, Don Antonio Arcila, to leave with all his belongings. Wherefore the petitioner, in view of the fact that Don Christoval de Armas y Arcila, drawee of the aforesaid letter, did not honor it, having declared that he had no funds belonging to Don Antonio Arcila, begs the Court to order the defendant to pay the claimed sum of 258 pesos and three reales,

(cont'd)

The Court granted the defendant's petition and the

plus the cost of these proceedings, on the ground that he, as master of the aforementioned brigantine, is responsible to the petitioner, the owner, for all material and financial damages and losses suffered by said vessel.

The Court ordered that the defendant be notified of the plaintiff's suit.

The defendant then answered said suit denying all the allegations contained in the plaintiff's petition and making counter-charges to the effect that said plaintiff mishandled certain funds with which the petitioner had entrusted him and that said plaintiff is still owing the petitioner forty pesos in Mexican money for back salaries. The petitioner ends by requesting the Court to order that both parties appoint each one merchant of New Orleans to determine whether he should be held responsible for the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The record shows that following several petitions filed by both parties, the case was finally submitted to the decision of two arbitrators, Don Jayme Jorda and Don Antonio Argote, who after having studied the entire records found the defendant indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of 862 pesos and three reales in silver, as follows: 258 pesos and three reales covering the letter of exchange mentioned in the plaintiff's suit; 184 pesos with which the defendant in violation of his contract with the plaintiff, unduly charged the latter for 23 days demurrage spent by the aforesaid brigantine at Havana, Cuba, and 420 pesos with which the defendant charged the plaintiff for the same reason as the preceding, at the port of Truxillo. This decision was approved by the Court, and the opposing parties accepted it, the defendant paying to the plaintiff the 862 pesos and three reales, as stated in said decision.

The record ends with a petition filed by the defendant, whereby he requests the Court to order the arbitrators who decided this case to declare before the Court whether it is true the petitioner paid to the plaintiff the aforementioned sum, and to give him certified copies of these declarations.

The Court granted the defendant's petition and the

arbitrators declared that they know it to be true that the defendant paid the sum in question as ordered in their decision. The Court, however, ordered the defendant to state the purpose for which he intends to use the copies he solicited.

The record does not show whether or not the defendant complied with this order.

On May 9, 1787, the Court was informed that Maria Francisca de Mearcy, legitimate wife of Maurice Gossy had died leaving legitimate heirs. In order to protect the properties left by said deceased the Court ordered the Court Clerk to investigate his death and to obtain the keys of his residence, and to place said keys at the disposal of the Court to provide whatever may be convenient.

The Court appointed Pedro Bartoniera, as Curator Ad-Litem of the minor heirs of said deceased.

On Pedro Bartoniera's petition an inventory and appraisal was made of the properties left by said deceased, said inventory and appraisal was officially approved by the Court and by Maurice Gossy, husband of said deceased.

Translator #22  
 Copyist #10

On Maurice Gossy's petition tutor of the minor heirs of said deceased, the Court appointed Mathias de Alpuente, as Curator Ad-Litem of said minor, assuming the post left by Pedro Bartoniera, who resigned.

The record shows that the properties left by said deceased were sold at public auction.

Maurice Gossy, presented an itemized account of all the properties left by his deceased wife Maria Francisca Mearcy, said account was officially approved by the Court and by the heirs of said deceased.

(cont'd)

File #2745 )  
May 9, 1787. )  
Judge: Pedro )  
Chavert. )  
CC:F. Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 174. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1542.  
Box 48.

SUCCESSION OF JUANA FRANCISCA  
MACARTY.

In the City of New Orleans on May 9, 1787, the Court was informed that Juana Francisca de Macarty, legitimate wife of Mauricio Conway had died leaving legitimate heirs. In order to protect the properties left by said deceased the Court ordered the Court Clerk to investigate his death and to obtain the keys of his residence, and to place said keys at the disposal of the Court to promote whatever may be convenient.

The Court appointed Pedro Bertoniere, as Curator Ad-litem of the minor heirs of said deceased.

On Pedro Bertonier's petition an inventory and appraisal was made of the properties left by said deceased, said inventory and appraisal was officially approved by the Court and by Mauricio Conway, husband of said deceased.

On Juan Bautista Macarty's petition tutor of the minor heirs of said deceased, the Court appointed Mathias de Alpuente, as Curator Ad-litem of said minor, assuming the post left by Pedro Bertoniere, who resigned.

The record shows that the properties left by said deceased were sold at public auction.

Mauricio Conway, presented an itemized account of all the properties left by his deceased wife Juana Francisca Macarty, said account was officially approved by the Court and by the heirs of said deceased.

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1542)  
cont'd.

Doc. #1543.  
Vol. 43.

The record also shows that the estate left by said deceased was divided among his heirs.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 186 pesos and 5 reales.

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

File #2680. )  
May 15, 1787. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 4. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1543.  
Box 48.

Box 48.  
CASE OF  
JAMES FAIRLIE  
VERSUS  
THE SUCCESSION OF DON JUAN  
DAVIS.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that the deceased Don Juan Davis as agent of petitioner has sold a negro slave named Tom to Don Juan Bulhen for the sum of 400 pesos, that said deceased died in possession of the promissory note of Don Juan Bulhen, that petitioner has convinced the Testamentary Executors of said deceased of the legitimacy of his pretension, and that said Testamentary Executors are ready to declare that said promissory note is of petitioner's ownership; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order said Testamentary Executors to return to petitioner said promissory note in order that he may proceed to its collection.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that Don David Hodge, and Don Santiago Jones, testamentary executors of the deceased Don Juan Davis by orders of the Court acknowledged the plaintiff's allegations.

The record further shows that the plaintiff appeared before the Court Clerk and stated that he had received from the testamentary executors of the deceased Don Juan Davis the sum of 400 pesos as full payment of the promissory note in question.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #2726 )  
May 15, 1787. )  
Judge: Carlos )  
de Reggio. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 7. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1544.  
Box 48.

Case of  
Antonio Longuay  
versus  
Josef Boyaval.

The plaintiff, through his attorney petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 140 pesos; and that the Court has seized the defendant's properties. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court that in order to safeguard his claim, to order the defendant to declare under oath if the signature affixed on said document is his, and if he owes the sum claimed, and after this is done to deliver a copy of the proceedings to petitioner for whatever may be convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On May 15, 1787, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the Court's decree received a declaration from the defendant, who under oath declared that it is true that the plaintiff entrusted him with a certain merchandise to be sold by him of which he has sold part of it, and that the rest has been seized by order of the Court.

The plaintiff, then petitioned the Court alleging that in virtue of the defendant's declaration wherein he declares he has sold half of the merchandise belonging to petitioner, and that the other half has been seized by order of the Court; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to return the balance of said merchandise and to order a writ of execution against the properties of the defendant enough to satisfy the balance due to petitioner.

The record shows that the plaintiff by order of the Court received the part of the merchandise that was in the possession of the defendant, and the court instr  
(cont'd)

D.C. No. 1544.  
Box 40.

acted the plaintiff to wait until the properties of the defendant be disposed of to pay the claims against said defendant.

PABLO COLAT.

The Court Clerk petitioned the Court, alleging that the defendant has complied with the Court's decree. Wherefore, he begs the Court to order the Judiciary appraiser to appraise the cost of these proceedings.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 7 pesos 2 1/2 reales.

... the plaintiff... he has always made a regular living... exercising his trade... the possibility of work which remains in him... to secure loans from them... his daughter and his wife... the Court to furnish him... declarations in order to...

The Court accepted the information aff...

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

The witnesses presented by Pablo Colat... before the Court Clerk that Pablo...

The petitioner then filed a second petition... that the allegations contained in his first... been entirely substantiated by the evidence... therefore, he begs the Court to order... to resolve within... the name of five days... the name of one property... to the petitioner, and if assistance is to be... the witnesses' declarations, to... with his financial condition... to help the official... of his family.

(cont'd)

File #52. )  
 May 16, 1787. )  
 Judge: Pedro )  
 Chabert. )  
 CC: R. Perdomo )  
 P. 1 to 4. )  
 Spanish. )

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED  
 BY PABLO COLAT.

) Pablo Colat, a resident of New Orleans and a prisoner in the Royal Jail by virtue of a complaint filed by his mother-in-law, Margarita Collat, for failing to pay a certain debt, petitioned the Court to accept information from the witnesses whom petitioner will present and who will declare in regard to the long period they have known the petitioner and to the fact that he has always made a meager living because of the affluence of persons exercising his trade and of the scarcity of work which kept him in such an impoverished condition that he was compelled on several occasions to secure loans from them for the sustenance of his wife, his daughter and himself. Petitioner further begs the Court to furnish him with copies of the witnesses' declarations in order to promote whatever be convenient.

The Court accepted the information offered by the petitioner.

The witnesses presented by Pablo Colat were Santiago Borrell, Marcos Tio and Antonio Perez, who under oath declared before the Court Clerk that Pablo Colat's allegations were true.

The petitioner then filed a second petition stating that the allegations contained in his first petition have been entirely substantiated by the witnesses he presented, wherefore, he begs the Court to order his mother-in-law, Margarita Collat, to declare within the term of five days whether she knows of any properties owned by the petitioner, and if she fails to do so, to declare as sufficient the witnesses' declarations, releasing him from prison until his financial condition improves so that he may be able to help the critical condition of his family.

(cont'd)

The Court ordered Margarita Gollat to be notified of the defendant's petition, with which the Court Clerk complied.

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

Translator #22  
Copyist #10



File #53.  
May 22, 1787.  
Judge: Estevan Viro.  
CC: R. Pardo.  
File #2746 )  
May 18, 1787. )  
Judge: Carlos )  
de Reggio. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 4. )  
Spanish. )  
Letter to take )

Doc. #1547.  
Box 48.  
CASE OF  
DON FRANCISCO MOLLERE  
VERSUS  
DON FRANCISCO BIROT.

The plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 1200 pesos; that having been informed that the creditors of the defendant have requested the sale of the defendant's properties, and fearing to lose what is justly due him, wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that the properties of the defendant be sold on terms, on a period of one year.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the Court Clerk in compliance with the Court's decree went to the residence of the defendant in order to receive the defendant's declaration, and finding him gravely ill, almost unconscious he postponed the visit until the defendant is fully recovered.

The Court then ordered that Dona Luisa Ardy, wife of the defendant, to declare under oath if the signature affixed on said promissory note is that of her defendant husband, and if she knew if her said husband owes to plaintiff the sum claimed.

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

#25  
#10

File #53. )  
May 22, 1787. )  
Judge: Estevan Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 21. )  
Spanish. )

CASE OF  
DON JOSEF LABIE  
VERSUS  
DON JUAN POUSSOU.

The plaintiff, a surgeon of the permanent regiment of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that Don Luis Morris filed suit against Don Juan Poussou to compel the latter to take back a certain slave purchased by said Morris from said Poussou and who was found by the petitioner to be suffering of epilepsy; that as the result of said suit, the defendant was ordered by the Court to take back said slave, of which decision the defendant appealed and the slave in question was placed in the custody of the petitioner while said appeal was acted upon; that the custody of said slave is very troublesome to petitioner and greatly interferes with the duties of his profession; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to take charge of said slave and to reimburse petitioner for all the expenses he incurred in the medical attention and sustenance of said slave during the entire duration of said suit.

The Court decreed as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The defendant then petitioned the Court to revoke or change the preceding decree and to deliver him the records of this case in order to be able to strengthen his plea.

The Court delivered the records of this case to the defendant, as petitioned, and then a long litigation ensued after which the Court, in view of the refusal of both the defendant and Don Luis Morris, former owner of the slave in question, to take said slave in charge, ordered that said slave be lodged in the public jail in the custody of the warden, the expenses of food, clothes, etc., to be paid by the responsible party.

Litigation concerning reimbursement of the expenses made by the plaintiff on the slave in question continued,

(cont'd)

(Doc. 1548)  
cont'd.

but the record is incomplete and therefore the outcome of the case is not known, although it apparently was settled since at the end there is an itemized statement of the cost of the proceedings which amounted to 17 pesos and 3 reales.

... of letter, Manuel Ramirez ...  
... of tobacco for the petitioner ...  
... to purchase with the proceeds ...  
... effects listed in a note which said ...  
... in his possession, that a month ...  
... said defendant arrived to New Orleans ...  
... with his commission, but, on the ...  
... said defendant has disposed of the largest part ...  
... of the aforesaid tobacco, failing to give an amount of ...  
... petitioner. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to ord- ...  
... the defendant to exhibit the aforesaid note and at ...  
... time to declare under oath whether the petitioner's ...  
... allegations are true. Petitioner also begs the Court to ...  
... give him the defendant's declaration so that he may pro- ...  
... further proceedings.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The defendant, in compliance with the Court's order, de-  
clared before the Court Clerk that the allegations contain-  
ed in the plaintiff's petition are true, but that the a-  
foresaid Manuel Ramirez de la Torre, owner of the tobacco  
in question, did not testify to him the fact in which he  
should have delivered said tobacco to the plaintiff.

... of plaintiff's petition and in view of the de-  
#22  
#10  
... declaration, the Court ordered the latter to  
... to the plaintiff the shipment of tobacco in ques-  
tion, and in the event he has sold it to render an account  
of the proceeds thereof to said plaintiff.

(cont'd)

File #96. )  
 May 22, 1787. )  
 Judge: Pedro )  
 Chabert. )  
 CC: R. Perdomo. )  
 P. 1 to 14. )  
 Spanish. )

CASE OF  
 ANTONIO AGUIAR  
 VERSUS  
 SEBASTIAN GARCIA.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented letter, Manuel Ramirez de la Guerra, of Havana, Cuba, sent to petitioner in care of the defendant, a shipment of tobacco for the petitioner to sell in New Orleans and to purchase with the proceeds thereof the various effects listed in a note which said defendant still keeps in his possession; that a month has elapsed since said defendant arrived to New Orleans without having complied with his commission, but, on the contrary, said defendant has disposed of the largest part of the aforesaid tobacco, failing to give an account of it to petitioner. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to exhibit the aforementioned note and at the same time to declare under oath whether the petitioner's allegations are true. Petitioner also begs the Court to give him the defendant's declaration so that he may promote further proceedings.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The defendant, in compliance with the Court order, declared before the Court Clerk that the allegations contained in the plaintiff's petition are true, but that the aforesaid Manuel Ramirez de la Guerra, owner of the tobacco in question, did not specify to him the term in which he should have delivered said tobacco to the plaintiff.

Then, on plaintiff's petition and in view of the defendant's declaration, the Court ordered the latter to deliver to the plaintiff the shipment of tobacco in question, and in the event he has sold it to render an account of the proceeds thereof to said plaintiff.

File #2639.  
MAY 23, 1907.

(Doc. #1549  
cont'd)

Doc. #1330.  
Box 45.

The record shows that plaintiff and defendant settled this case in a satisfactory manner, and that the cost of these proceedings, 5 pesos and 5 reales, was paid by the defendant through the plaintiff.

Spanish.

JUAN DE BLANCO,  
PROCURER,  
VERDUN  
DON ANTONIO MORGANICO.

Translator #22  
Copyist #10

The plaintiffs, residents of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory notes duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioners in the sum of 100 pesos & reales derived from the sale of certain realty sold to the defendant by [redacted] therefore, petitioners beg the Court to order the defendant to fulfill under oath if he owes the amount of said promissory notes and after this is done to deliver a copy of the proceedings to petitioners or persons therein named by the defendant.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiffs.

The record shows that the defendant, appeared before the Court, and the declaration substantiated the plaintiffs' allegations.

The plaintiffs then petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendant was declared that he owes the sum claimed; therefore, petitioners beg the Court to order a writ of execution against the properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record further shows that Don Nicolas Francisco, Chief Constable in compliance with the Court's decree enforced the writ of execution on the defendant's property consisting of 6 cows with their respective calves.

(cont'd)

File #2689. )  
May 23, 1787. )  
Judge: Pedro )  
Chabert. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
1 to 15. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1550.  
Box 48.

CASE OF  
DON CRISTOVAL AND DON  
DOMINIC DE GLAPION,  
BROTHERS,  
VERSUS  
DON ANDRES MERCENARIO.

The plaintiffs, residents of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory notes duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioners in the sum of 161 pesos 4 reales derived from the sale of certain cattle sold to the defendant by petitioners; Wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath if he owes the amount on said promissory notes and after this is done to deliver a copy of the proceedings to petitioners to promote whatever may be convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiffs.

The record shows that the defendant appeared before the Court Clerk, and his declaration substantiated the plaintiffs' allegations.

The plaintiffs then petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendant has declared that he owes the sum claimed; wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to order a writ of execution against the properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record further shows that Don Nicolas Fromentin, Chief Constable in compliance with the Court's decree enforced the writ of execution on the defendant's property consisting of 4 cows with their respective calves.

(cont'd)

Doc. #1550  
cont'd.

The plaintiffs then petitioned the Court to order the sale of said properties in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiffs.

The record shows that the cows were sold for 100 pesos and that the proceeds of said sale were turned over to the plaintiffs.

The record however appears to be incomplete as there is one page missing.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 28 pesos 7 reales.

On Nov. 9, 1908, the defendant petitioned the Court alleging that since the plaintiffs have failed to appeal the judgment given in his favor. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to confirm said judgment in his favor.

The record shows that the plaintiffs again petitioned the Court alleging, that they have presented new evidence to prove that the defendant owes the sum claimed; therefore, petitioners beg the Court to order a writ of attachment against the person and property of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

#25

#10

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiffs.

The record further shows that on the 4th of June 1909 Josef Vallier, an Officer of the Law, went to the residence of the defendant to execute the writ of execution, and not finding any properties belonging to the defendant, he arrested and placed him in the Royal Jail of this City.

The record further shows that the defendant was free  
(cont'd)

File #2704. ) (Doc. #1551.  
 May 23, 1787. ) cont'd. Box 48.  
 Judge: Carlos )  
 de Reggio. ) CERTIFIED COPY OF THE RECORDS OF THE  
 CC: Rodriguez. ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON FRANCISCO  
 P. 1 to 2, in ) JACOB, AND CLAUDIO TREME, BUSINESS  
 French. ) PARTNERS  
 2 to 102 in ) versus  
 Spanish. ) DON JUAN BAUTISTA PECHOUX.

The record begins with a certified copy of the proceedings instituted by Juan Francisco Jacob, and Don Claudio Treme, business associates, against Juan Bautista Pechoux, for the collection of several promissory notes amounting to 660 pesos.

The Court gave judgment in favor of the defendant, giving the plaintiffs the right to appeal said judgment to the Superior Tribunal of Havana.

On Nov. 9, 1788, the defendant petitioned the Court alleging that since the plaintiffs have failed to appeal the judgment given in his favor. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to confirm said judgement in his favor.

The record shows that the plaintiffs again petitioned the Court alleging, that they have presented new evidence to prove that the defendant owes the sum claimed; Wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to order a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiffs.

The record further shows that on the 4th of June 1790 Josef Vallier, an Officer of the Law, went to the residence of the defendant to execute the writ of execution, and not finding any properties belonging to the defendant, he arrested and placed him in the Royal Jail of this City.

The record further shows that the defendant was re-  
 (cont'd)

leased from the public jail in order to continue his defense.

The defendant was permitted to make several trips to Havana to secure the necessary evidence to prove his allegations; after several petitions filed by both parties to this suit to further their claims, the record shows that they finally settled their dispute in a mutual agreement, whereby the defendant paid the plaintiffs 400 pesos for his claim of 660 pesos and the costs of these proceedings plus his own personal expenses for his trips to Havana.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 45 pesos 2 reales.

of 237 pesos 2 reales for services rendered and medicines supplied to the defendant from the year of 1784 to the date of these proceedings, that petitioner has on several occasions requested the defendant to pay said debt, and that the defendant has refused; therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath if the tenor of said account is true, and after this is done to deliver a copy of the proceedings to petitioner to promote whatever may be convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

#25 The record shows that the defendant appeared before  
#10 the Court Clerk, and under oath denied the plaintiff's allegations, declaring that neither he nor any member of his family have received any medical treatment from the plaintiff for the past five years.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court, alleging that the defendant has declared that he does not owe the sum claimed; therefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit information from witnesses who will present to substantiate the allegations, in order to punish the defendant for perjury and false declaration.

{cont'd}

Doc. #1552  
Box 48.

File #2737. )  
May 23, 1787. )  
Judge: Chabert. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 11. )  
Spanish. )

CASE OF  
DON JOSEF MONTEGUT  
VERSUS  
DON RENATO BELUCHE.

The plaintiff, a surgeon of the Royal Hospital of this City, through his attorney petitioned the Court, alleging, that as evidenced by the current account duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 237 pesos 2 reales for services rendered and medicines supplied to the defendant from the year of 1784 to the date of these proceedings, that petitioner has on several occasions requested the defendant to pay said debt, and that the defendant has refused; Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath if the tenor of said account is true, and after this is done to deliver a copy of the proceedings to petitioner to promote whatever may be convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the defendant appeared before the Court Clerk, and under oath denied the plaintiff's allegations, declaring that neither he nor any member of his family have received any medical treatment from the plaintiff for the past five years.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging that the defendant has declared that he does not owe the sum claimed; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit information from witnesses that petitioner will present to substantiate his allegations, and in order to punish the defendant for making a false declaration.

(cont'd)



File #97. )  
May 24, 1787. )  
Judge: Estevan Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 9. )  
Spanish. )

CASE OF  
LUIS TOUTAN BEAUREGARD  
VERSUS  
JUAN BUCLER.

In the City of New Orleans on May 25, 1787.

The plaintiff, permanent Alderman and Provincial Mayor of New Orleans and its jurisdiction, through his attorney, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented certified copy of a document of obligation, the defendant, a resident of Pointe Coupee, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of six hundred pesos, value of a certain negro for whom petitioner promised to pay during the month of March, 1787; that up to the date of this petition, the defendant has not paid said sum. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to issue a warrant directing Nicolas de la Sise, Commander of Pointe Coupee, to summon the defendant and compel him to pay the sum claimed plus the cost of these proceedings, the amount of which should be stated by the Court Clerk at the bottom of said warrant.

The record shows that the Court issued the warrant as solicited by the plaintiff, but being incomplete said record does not show the outcome of this case.

#22  
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Don Pedro Bartolero's petition an inventory, appraisal and sale at public auction was made of the property left by said deceased. Said inventory appraised and sale was officially approved by the Court and by the heirs of said deceased.

Juan Paillet, Testamentary Executor of said deceased, presented an inventoried and complete account of the estate left by said deceased, said account was approved by the Court, and by Pedro Bartolero, attorney for said deceased's wife and by the heirs of said deceased.

The record shows that the said  
(continues)

File #2786. )  
May 25, 1787. )  
Judge: Pedro )  
Chavert. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to to 230. )  
Spanish and French. )

SUCCESSION OF PEDRO VILLAR.

In the City of New Orleans on May 25, 1787, the Court was informed that Pedro Villar had died leaving legitimate heirs. In order to protect the properties left by said deceased the Court ordered the Court Clerk to investigate his death, to obtain the keys of his residence and to place said keys at the disposal of the Court, to promote whatever action may be convenient.

The record shows that the Court Clerk complied with the preceding decree issued by the Court.

A copy of the last will and testament of said deceased was added to the record of these proceedings by order of the Court.

Pedro Bertoniere, was appointed by the Court, as Attorney for Ignes Etiene, absent widow of said deceased to represent her in all her rights and actions in the execution of the estate left by said deceased and Juan el Grande was appointed trustee of all the properties left by said deceased.

On Pedro Bertoniere's petition an inventory, appraisal and sale at public auction was made of the properties left by said deceased. Said inventory appraisal and sale was officially approved by the Court and by the heirs of said deceased.

Juan Paillet, Testamentary Executor of said deceased presented an itemized and complete account of the estate left by said deceased; said account was officially approved by the Court, and by Pedro Bertoniere, Attorney for said deceased's wife and by his heirs.

The record shows that the net estate of said deceased  
(cont'd)

(Doc. 1554)  
cont'd.

File #2771.  
May 31, 1937.  
Judge: W. Forehall.  
No: Rodriguez.  
P. 1 to 5.  
Spanish

ceased amounted to six thousand seven hundred eleven pesos and was divided between the widow and daughter of said deceased.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 375 pesos and 7 reales.

The court in view of testimony of the court clerk, and two witnesses as to the residence of the plaintiff, and to examine the books in order to ascertain the authenticity of said

#24  
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The court clerk in accordance with the court's decision was to the store of petitioner, and having examined the books, did not find any entries concerning said debt.

The Court in view of testimony of the court clerk, and two witnesses, refused to grant the plaintiff's petition.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 375 pesos and 7 reales.

Translator #25  
Copyist #20

File #2771. )  
May 31, 1787. )  
Judge: W. Forstall. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 5. )  
Spanish )

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CASE OF  
DON PEDRO SAUVE  
VERSUS  
THE SUCCESSION GALABERT.

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of this City petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the succession of the deceased Galabert, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 216 pesos 4 reales, for certain merchandise that the defendant bought at petitioner's store, that petitioner has on several occasions demanded payment of said debt, and that defendant has refused to pay; Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that from the proceeds of the sale of the properties of said deceased to satisfy the sum claimed

The Court ordered the Court Clerk, and two witnesses to go to the residence of the plaintiff, and to examine the books in order to ascertain the authenticity of said debt.

The Court Clerk in compliance with the Court's decree went to the store of petitioner, and having examined the books, did not find any entries concerning said debt.

The Court in view of testimony of the Court Clerk, and two witnesses, refused to grant the plaintiff's petition.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 5 pesos 4 reales.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10