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File #75)
July 2, 1783.)
Sheets from 1)
to 3.)
All in Spanish.)
Judge: Dn)
Martin Navarro.)
Court Clerk:)
Dn. Rafael)
Perdomo.)

Doc. #834
Box 41

DN. PEDRO MIRAVAL, INSTITUTED
PROCEEDINGS FOR THE PURPOSE OF
OBTAINING LICENSE TO SELL THE
BILANDER NAMED "SAN TOMAS."

Dn. Pedro Miraval, Captain of the bilander named "San Tomas" that arrived to this Port from Guarico, petitioned His Lordship, alleging that he has been in this Port for some time and without any funds to load the said bilander, and much less to pay its crew, and other expenses for which reason he request His Lordship to grant him a license to sell at public auction said bilander.

Dn. Martin Navarro, Intendant General of this Province on July 3rd, 1783, granted the license to the petitioner, and ordered the Court Clerk to auction said bilander the day after the last announcement of the sale of said billander, as prescribed by law.

The record shows that on July 3rd, 7th and 12th, 1783, the Notary Clerk in compliance with the preceding decree, announced to the public the sale of the bilander of the ownership of Pedro Miraval on three different days as prescribed by the law, but no bidder appeared.

The record ends with the third announcement made by the Court Clerk, and the case appears to be incomplete.

Doc. #834
Box 41

File #75)
July 2,)
1783.)
Sheets)
from 1 to)
3.)
All in)
Spanish.)
Judge: Dn.)
Martin)
Navarro.)
Court)
Clerk:)
Dn. Ra-)
fael)
Perdomo.)

DN. PEDRO MIRAVAL, INSTITU-
TED PROCEEDINGS FOR THE PUR-
POSE OF OBTAINING LICENSE TO
SELL THE BILANDER NAMED "SAN
TOMAS."

Dn. Pedro Miraval, Captain of the bilander named "San Tomas" that arrived at this Port from Guarico, petitioned His Lordship, alleging that he has been in this Port for some time and without any funds to load the said bilander, and much less to pay its crew, and other expenses for which reason he requested His Lordship to grant him a license to sell at public auction said bilander.

Dn. Martin Navarro, Intendant General of this Province on July 3rd, 1783, granted the license to the petitioner, and ordered the Court Clerk to auction said bilander the day after the last announcement for the sale of said bilander, as prescribed by law.

The record shows that on July 3rd, 7th and 12th, 1783, the Notary Clerk in compliance with the preceding decree, announced to the public the sale of the bilander of the ownership of Pedro Miraval on three different days as prescribed by law, but no bidder appeared.

The record ends with the third announcement made by the Court Clerk, and the case appears to be incomplete.

FILE #26)
July 12, 1783)
P. 1 to 5 All)
in Spanish.)
Judge)
Dn. Francisco)
Maria de Reggio)
Court Clerk;)
Rafael Perdomo.)

Doc. #835
Box 41

CASE OF
DN. PEDRO BERTONIERE
VERSUS
PERSON ONE CALLED BRUNOS.

Plaintiff, as Curator ad hoc, appointed to represent the absentee heirs of the deceased Dn. Francisco de la Ronde, petition his Lordship, alleging that as it is evident by the past due promissory note presented, the Defendant is owing to the succession of said deceased the sum of 130 pesos which he has refused to pay wherefore he, petitioned his Lordship to order the defendant to appear in Court to acknowledge under oath his signature at the foot of said promissory note, and to declare whether he owes said note of 130 pesos.

On July 12, 1783, Governor Miro, the presiding Judge, granted the Plaintiff's petition and ordered the defendant to appear in court, as petitioned.

The record shows that on the same day the Court Clerk, upon investigation found that the defendant was residing in the Country.

Then the plaintiff, alleging that as found by the Court Clerk, the Defendant is residing in the country, he petitioned his Lordship to summon the defendant as requested in the preceding decree and for this purpose to commission a capable person to serve the defendant.

On July 31, 1783, Francisco Maria Reggio, Justice of the Peace, granted the Plaintiff's petition, and ordered the Court Clerk to commission a capable person to serve the defendant.

The record ends with this decree, and the case appears to be incomplete.

File #3323)
July 16,)
1783.)
P. from 1)
to 4.)
All in)
Spanish.)
Judge: Don)
Franco.)
Maria de)
Regio.)
Court)
Clerk:)
Fernando)
Rodríguez.)

Case of
Santiago Benetau
vs
Franco. Dubous.

Plaintiff, instituted proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Defendant to return him the sum of 166 pesos, alleging that he gave said sum to the Defendant for safekeeping during his absence from the City, but upon demand the Defendant has refused to return him said sum, contending that he has already returned said money to him. Therefore the Plaintiff, begs His Lordship to order the Defendant to appear in Court and declare under oath, whether he received said sum and if he has returned it.

On July 16, 1783, Don Francisco Maria de Regio, Royal Ensign and Permanent Alderman of this City, ordered the Defendant to appear in Court, as petitioned. On the same day the Defendant appeared before the Court Clerk, and after being duly sworn according to law, declared that he does not owe any money to the Plaintiff, and that he has returned to him the sum of 166 pesos, that he held for safekeeping.

The Plaintiff, petitioned His Lordship, alleging that the declaration of the Defendant in which he confesses of having returned said sum is erroneous, and as a matter of trueth fact, the Defendant still has said sum in his possession, and the law being in his favor and by virtue thereof, the petitioner therefore, begs His Lordship to issue a writ of execution against the properties of the Defendant, sufficient to cover the sum of 166 pesos.

(cont'd)

Doc. #836
(cont'd)

On July 17, 1783, Don Francisco Maria de Regio, ordered the Court Clerk to bring the documents before him, in order to examine them. On the same day after having examined the documents, Don Francisco Maria de Regio, ordered a writ of execution to be issued against the properties of the Defendant, in order to satisfy said sum of 166 pesos.

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

File #3314)

July 18,)
1783.)

Judge:)

Francisco)

Maria de)

Reggio.)

Court Clerk:)

Fernando)

Rodriguez.)

PP. 1 to 16,)

All in Span-)
ish.)

Case of

Don Pedro Aragon y Villegas

vs

Madam Olivier.

THE PLAINTIFF INSTITUTED THIS AC-
TION FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPELLING
THE DEFENDANT TO PAY A PAST DUE
DEBT OF 108 PESOS.

The Plaintiff brought this suit before, His Lordship, Francisco Maria de Reggio, Acting Justice of the Peace of this City, alleging, that as it is evident by the order which he duly presented, the Defendant owes him the sum of 108 pesos, for twelve pieces of dry goods which he sold to the Defendant, and that even though several times he has attempted to collect said sum from the Defendant, he has refused to pay; therefore he petitioned His Lordship to order an officer of the law to go to the residence of the Defendant and seize his properties to cover said sum plus the interest and costs.

On July 18, 1783, Reggio, Justice of the Peace, ordered the Court Clerk to have the Defendant declare under oath if he owes said sum of 108 pesos to the Plaintiff.

The record shows that on the same day the Court Clerk, went to the residence of the Defendant, who after being sworn according to law, declared; that it is true she received from the Plaintiff twelve pieces of dry goods, but that she received said merchandise for account of Don Joseph Briones.

The Plaintiff then petitioned His Lordship, alleging, that as the Defendant has de-
(cont'd)

clared having received the twelve pieces of dry goods which price amounted to one hundred eight pesos, therefore he petitioned His Lordship to issue a writ of execution against the person and properties of the Defendant.

Reggio, on July 19, 1783, ordered to bring before him the records of these proceedings and after examining them on July 21, 1783, he issued a writ of execution to seize the properties of the Defendant to cover the sum of one hundred eight pesos plus interest and costs.

On July 21, 1783, the Justice of the Peace ordered the Chief Constable of this City, to go to the residence of the Defendant, with the instructions to collect from her the sum of one hundred eight pesos and that in the event she refuses to pay said sum to execute said writ of execution against the person and properties of the Defendant to cover said amount of one hundred eight pesos plus the interest and costs.

In compliance with the preceding decree on July 23, 1783, Don Nicolas Fromatin, Chief Constable of this City, went to the residence of the Defendant to collect from her the sum of one hundred eight pesos. The Defendant refused to pay said sum, alleging said funds were in the possession of Don Joseph Briones for whose account she received the merchandise in question. The Chief Constable then was only able to seize certain live stock of the Defendant, for not having found any other properties of the Defendant.

The record shows that Don Fernando Rodriguez, Court Clerk, petitioned His Lordship to order the estimation of the expenses in these proceedings and to have the person found guilty, pay said expenses.

On July 17, 1783, the Justice of
(cont'd)

the Peace granted the Court Clerk's petition, and appointed Don Luis Listau, Judicial Appraiser to estimate the costs of these proceedings. On the same day, Listau submitted an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings which amounted to eleven pesos and three and 1/2 reales, which will be paid by the Defendant.

The record shows that the Plaintiff filed this petition in the Court of Carlos Regio, Justice of the Peace, wherein he sets forth that in the writ of execution granted by Decree of Don Francisco Maria de Regio, Justice of the Peace, to seize the properties of the Defendant to the extent of covering the claim of one hundred eight pesos plus interest and cost, he was only able to seize certain live stock of the ownership of the Defendant, which did not suffice said claim and as the Defendant has just returned to this City with two negro slaves of her ownership he therefore petitioned His Lordship to execute said writ by seizing one of said slaves of the Defendant in order to satisfy his claim of one hundred eight pesos plus interest and cost.

On Aug. 29, 1783, Carlos Reggio, Justice of the Peace ordered the Court Clerk to bring before him the record of these proceedings and after examining them on August 31, 1783, ordered that a copy of the last petition made by the Plaintiff be forwarded to the Defendant.

Later the Plaintiff petitioned His Lordship alleging, that he has been informed that a copy of his last petition has been forwarded to the Defendant, which action will demerit the nature of these proceedings and fearing that the Defendant may be able to sell her two negro slaves, he therefore petitioned His Lordship, to instruct the Defendant not to sell said slaves and to communicate this instruction

to the Court Clerks so that it may be recorded.

On Sept. 6, 1783, the Plaintiff's petition, was granted by Francisco Maria de Regio, Justice of the Peace of this City.

The defendant answered the Plaintiff's petition, denying his allegations and calling the attention of the Court, stating that it has erred in its decrees in favor of the Plaintiff, as said decrees are not according to law. The Defendant brought out in her petition the various laws that were not complied with by the Court and therefore petitioned His Lordship that in view of these errors to set aside the preceding decrees and order the Plaintiff to pay the cost of these proceedings.

On Sept. 22, 1787, Carlos Reggio, Justice of the Peace, ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of the Defendant's petition to the Plaintiff.

Later the Defendant petitioned His Lordship, alleging that the Plaintiff has received a copy of her petition over a month ago and that the Plaintiff has failed to answer said petition wherefore the Defendant petitioned His Lordship to order the Plaintiff to answer said petition.

The record shows that two years later the Plaintiff petitioned His Lordship to forward to him a copy of the proceedings of this case, alleging, that such a long time has passed, without proper litigation that he has forgotten the status of said case.

On June 5, 1789, Don Andres Almonaster, Justice of the Peace, granted the Plaintiff's petition.

The Plaintiff then followed his last petition with another, alleging that a copy of the proceedings had been delivered to him and that he noted that on Sept. 6, 1787, Don Carlos Reggio, Justice of the Peace, decreed that the Defendant be prevented from the sale of certain slaves of her ownership and that said decree was not notified to the Defendant, nor enforced and that he is of the opinion that the Defendant has sold said slaves and therefore he petitioned His Lordship to have the Court Clerk submit a certified copy of the execution of said decree.

On June 19, 1789, Andres Almonaster y Roxas, granted the Plaintiff's petition and ordered the Court Clerk to submit a certified copy of the execution of said decree as petitioned.

The record ends with this decree, and as it is incomplete, the outcome is not known.

Doc. #838

Box 41

File #52)

July 21,)

1783.)

P. from 1)

to 6.)

All in)

Spanish.)

Judge: Don)

Estevan)

Miro.)

Court Clerk:)

Rafael Per-)

domo.)

Case of

Don Martin Braguier

vs

Claudio la Costa.

The Plaintiff, as testamentary executor for the late Joseph Geoffroy, instituted proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Defendant to pay the sum of 306 pesos that he owes to said succession, as it is evidenced by the document presented; therefore, he begs His Lordship to order the Defendant to appear in Court and declare under oath, whether he owes said sum to said succession, and to acknowledge his signature, and to order that from the money that Don Jayme Jorda is holding for said Defendant, to pay him the said 306 pesos.

On July 21st, 1783, Governor Miro, ordered the Court Clerk to notify the Defendant to appear in Court as petitioned.

On July 22nd, 1783, the Court Clerk stated, that the Defendant declared under oath that he owes said amount and acknowledged his signature.

Plaintiff, petitioned His Lordship, alleging that as it is evidenced by the declaration of the Defendant, in which he confessed owing said sum of 306 pesos to the said succession. Therefore he begs His Lordship, to order that from the money that Don Jayme Jorda is holding of the possession of said Defendant, to satisfy him said sum.

On August 5th, 1783, Don Estevan Miro, ordered the Court Clerk to bring the docu-

(cont'd)

ments before him in order to examine them.

On August the 8th, 1783, Don Estevan Miro, after having examined the document, ordered a writ of execution to be issued against the Defendant, for the amount of 306 pesos, plus the interest and Court expenses.

Plaintiff's testimony was read at the Court proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Defendant to take back a female slave named Anselma sold by said Defendant to the Plaintiff, as evidenced by the act of sale duly presented, and return to her the purchase price of five hundred fifty pesos. Plaintiff alleged that after having bought said slave she sold her to Don Rafael Pardo, who found that she was entirely deserted and returned her to the Plaintiff. Plaintiff offered the testimonies of several witnesses to substantiate her statements and petitioned the Court to void the act of sale by which she said said slave to Don Rafael Pardo, inasmuch as the latter had returned her to the Plaintiff and received the purchase price of five hundred fifty pesos. The Court granted this petition on July 21, 1783.

On July 22, 1783, Don Rafael Pardo rendered a declaration affirming the allegations made by the Plaintiff, and Don Estevan Miro, Court Clerk, certified that the slave in question was the same one sold by the Plaintiff to Don Rafael Pardo and that he had received said slave as deserted in view of the circumstantial manner in which she spoke.

On July 23, 1783, Surgeon Don Santiago Leber, upon request from the Plaintiff, declared that on August 14, 1782, he had

File #3327.
July 21, 1783.
Judge: Don Francisco Maria de Reggio.
Court Clerk: Fernando Rodriguez.
All in Spanish.

Case of
Doña Maria Chauvin
versus
Henrique Roche.

Plaintiff instituted proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Defendant to take back a negro slave named Adelaida sold

by said Defendant to the Plaintiff, as evidenced by the act of sale duly presented, and refund to her the purchase price of five hundred fifty pesos. Plaintiff alleged that after having bought said slave she sold her to Don Rafael Perdomo who found that she was entirely demented and returned her to the Plaintiff. Plaintiff offered the testimonies of several witnesses to substantiate her statements and petitioned the Court to void the act of sale by which she sold said slave to Don Rafael Perdomo, inasmuch as the latter had returned her to the Plaintiff and received the purchase price of five hundred fifty pesos. The Court granted this petition on July 21, 1783.

On July 23, 1783, Don Rafael Perdomo rendered a declaration affirming the allegations made by the Plaintiff, and Don Fernando Rodriguez, Court Clerk, certified that the slave in question was the same one sold by the Plaintiff to Don Rafael Perdomo and that he pronounced said slave as demented in view of the nonsensical manner in which she spoke.

On July 28, 1783, Surgeon Don Santiago LeDuc, upon request from the Plaintiff, declared that on August 14, 1781, he had

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examined and treated said slave for sixteen days when she was owned by the Defendant, from an abdominal pain, retention of the urine and worms and that he had sounded her; that this was all he could declare about the matter.

On July 31, 1783, the Plaintiff petitioned the Court that in consideration of the evidence she had produced the Defendant be ordered to take back said slave and to refund to the Plaintiff the purchase price of five hundred fifty pesos. The Court ordered that the Defendant be notified of this petition, which was done on the same day.

The Defendant answered that it was not true said slave was demented when sold to the Plaintiff, but only was sick during a certain time from illnesses which, under the law, did not prevent him from legally selling her as able-bodied. This fact, said Defendant alleged, was substantiated by the declaration of Surgeon Don Santiago LeDuc. The Defendant then petitioned the Court to disregard and dismiss the petition of the Plaintiff. The Court ordered that the Plaintiff be notified of this petition, which was done on August 6, 1783.

The Plaintiff then answered the Defendant's petition alleging that the statements made by the Defendant were entirely unfounded and irrelevant, inasmuch as the dementia of said slave was publicly known and derived from the illnesses she suffered, alleging that Surgeon Don Santiago LeDuc, when treating said slave, warned the Defendant not to let her get wet

for she would fall sick; that she was able to feed and take care of children without giving signs of dementia which she suffered when she fell sick on account of having gotten wet. The Plaintiff further alleged that she did not buy the slave in question for any other purpose than to do washing in the Bayou and for house-work for which said slave was not physically fit. Therefore, in order to prove these allegations the Plaintiff petitioned the Court to order Surgeon Don Santiago LeDuc to declare under oath if said allegations were true. This petition was granted on October 17, 1783, the Court also ordering the slave in question to appear and state of which illness she was suffering. This decree was made known on the same day to the Plaintiff and the Defendant.

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

File No. 3342.)
July 28, 1783.)
Judge: Don Es-)
tevan Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Fernando Rodriguez.)
Spanish and French.)

Doc. #840
Box 41

Case of
Genoveva, a free mestee
woman,
versus
Victoria, a free negress.

Plaintiff instituted proceedings in order to have the Court declare null and void a certain act of sale, copy of which she duly presented and by which she sold to the Defendant a certain parcel of land. Plaintiff alleged that by not having expressed herself clearly, the Notary before whom said act was drawn understood that said parcel of land which was located on Dumaine street was to measure thirty feet front by one hundred twenty feet depth (the customary measure of all parcels of land at that time) and he thus drew said act; but, Plaintiff further alleged, the measure really agreed upon was thirty feet front by sixty feet depth, and she therefore petitioned the Court to declare said act null and void or, if the Defendant agreed to it, she may keep said parcel of land but with the measures said Plaintiff had stated. The price the Defendant paid for said parcel of land was five hundred pesos which the Plaintiff declared to be ready to return in case a settlement was not made. Plaintiff also pointed out the fact that the Defendant proceeded with malice when three months after the sale was made she claimed thirty feet more from lands of the Plaintiff which adjoined the parcel of land in question.

On July 28, 1783, the Court ordered that a copy of the above petition be sent to the De-

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fendant.

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

Doc. #841
Box 41

File #20)
July 20,)
1783.)
Judge:)
Estevan)
Miro.)
Court)
Clerk:)
Rafael)
Perdomo.)
PP. 1 to)
11.)
All in Sp.)

Case

Doña Pelagia Diubernet
vs
Don Pablo Lacun Dubur.

Plaintiff instituted proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Defendant to pay her the sum of three hundred twenty pesos which she loaned to said defendant, as it is evident by the instrument which she duly presents. The Plaintiff alleges that she holds a mortgage as a security on the Defendant's house and that the Defendant has not complied with the payment of said sum of three hundred pesos as agreed in said instrument, therefore she petitions His Lordship to issue a writ of execution against all and any of the properties of the Defendant, in order to satisfy said past due debt.

On July 29, 1783, Estevan Miro, Governor of this Province, granted the Plaintiff's petition.

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

File #5	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
July 30,	)	DON SIMON DE BUSTAMANTE,
1783.	)	CAPTAIN OF THE BRIGANTINE
Judge: Don	)	NAMED "NUESTRA SEÑORA DE
Martin Na-	)	BULVANERA", FOR THE PUR-
varro.	)	POSE OF PROVING THAT THROUGH
Court Clerk:	)	NO NEGLIGENCE ON HIS PART,
Rafael Per-	)	HE DID NOT HAVE A CERTIFICATE
domo.	)	OF ORIGIN FOR THE CARGO OF
All in	)	FRUITS ON BOARD SAID BRIGAN-
<u>Spanish.</u>	)	TINE.

On July 29, 1783, Don Simon de Bustamante appeared before the Court and stated: That before he sailed from the port of Havana aboard his Brigantine "Nuestra Señora de Bulvanera", with a cargo of fruits destined for New Orleans, he was delivered by the Administration of Post-Office of said port of Havana a certain number of documents among which he believed was included the certificate of origin of said fruits, but as a matter of fact said certificate was not there and he sailed without it; he therefore petitioned the Court that in consideration of the fact that failure to secure said certificate did not occur through his negligence nor malice and that said cargo of fruits came from Havana and not from a foreign country, he be granted permission to unload it in order to deliver it to the consignee.

On July 30, 1783, the Court ordered the petitioner to submit to the Hon. General Assessor the information necessary to verify his statements.

(cont'd)

On July 31 and August 1, 1783, information was received by said Hon. General Assessor from five persons, passengers and members of the crew of said Brigantine, all of whom verified the statements made by Don Simon de Bustamante.

Said Don Simon de Bustamante petitioned the Court to order that he be delivered copy of all the said informations in order to promote what was convenient for him, which was granted on August 1, 1783.

The petitioner then requested that in view of the fact that he had proved that he was not in possession of the aforementioned certificate of origin through omission from Don Miguel Rengil, official in charge of the issuance of said certificates, the General Administration of Post-Office of the Province of Louisiana be ordered to grant him a permit to unload his cargo previous the customary formalities. This petition was granted by the Court on August 4, 1783, with the proviso that the petitioner must post a bond as guarantee for securing said certificate of origin, which the petitioner must present to the Court within three months from the date of its issuance.

The said petitioner later requested the Court to order the Clerk to give him a certified copy of these proceedings for which he was ready to pay plus the costs of the case. On August 4, 1783, the Court granted this petition and ordered an appraisal made of the costs which amount to 17 pesos and 3 reales.

File No. 1)
August 2, 1783.) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
Judge: Don) SANTIAGO OLIPHANT TARDERUP,
Martin Navarro.) CAPTAIN OF THE BRIGANTINE
Court Clerk:) NAMED "EL BROW ELISABET",
Rafael Perdomo.) FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVING
All in Spanish.) THE LOSSES HE SUFFERED ON AC-
COUNT OF A STORM HE ENCOUNTERED
WHILE AT SEA, BOUND FROM
JAMAICA TO NEW ORLEANS.

Record begins with a copy of a protest made by Captain Don Santiago Oliphant Tanderup on August 1, 1783, before Notary Don Rafael Perdomo and two witnesses, in which he explained in detail the voyage he made on his Brigantine "El Brow Elisabet" during which he encountered the storm that caused him losses and damaged said vessel and its cargo. Said Captain made said protest so that he may not be held responsible for the damages, delays and losses suffered.

Said Captain then appeared before the Court offering the testimonies of several members of the crew in order to substantiate his own statements made in the aforesaid protest. The Court accepted said testimonies and ordered the witnesses to appear before him. All of said witnesses corroborated the statements made by said Captain.

The Court, upon request from said Captain, appointed Captain Don Juan Sewel and Mr. Jourdain, master cooper, to examine the cargo of said vessel and state the condition in which it was. This done, it was disclosed that said cargo had suffered considerable damages, by reason of which said Captain petitioned the Court that in consideration of the fact that he had proved said damages did not occur through his

negligence, he be declared free from any responsibility that the owners of said cargo might attempt to fix upon him. The Court granted this petition on August 11, 1783.

Said Captain then requested the Court to order that an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings be made and a certified copy of same be given to him for the satisfaction of the parties principally interested in this case, for all of which he was ready to pay. This was granted, the costs amounting to 69 pesos, and 7 reales.

File No. 3341
 August 3, 1783.
 Judge: Francisco
 Maria de Reggio.
 Court Clerk:
 Fernando Rodriguez.
Pp. 1 to 176.

Proceedings instituted
 in consequence of the
 death of Don Pedro Egout
 Fleury, inventory and ap-
 praisal made of his es-
 tate.

In the city of New Or-
 leans on August 3, 1783,
 Don Pedro Egout Fleury
 died having left a last
 will and testament. In
 order to protect the prop-

erties of the deceased Don Francisco Maria de
 Reggio, Justice of the Peace, ordered the Court
 Clerk to obtain the keys of said deceased's house,
 and to bring before him a copy of his last will
 and testament. He also ordered to forward a
 copy of these records to Don Salomon Mallines,
 Testamentary Executor of said deceased who peti-
 tioned His Lordship to make an appraisal and in-
 ventory of the deceased's estate so that it may
 be divided among his legitimate heirs. Don Fran-
 cisco Broutin was appointed to represent the ab-
 sent heirs of said deceased Don Pedro Egout
 Fleury and the appraisal and inventory of the
 deceased's Estate was made. Later Don Francisco
 Broutin petitioned His Lordship to order the sale
 at public auction of the estate of the deceased
 and his petition was granted.

Don Salomon Mallines
 testamentary Executor of the deceased Don Pedro
 Egout Fleury presented before His Lordship a
 sworn account and report of the sale of the e-
 state of said deceased.

Don Francisco Brouting
 petitioned His Lordship to place at the foot of
 the inventory of the estate of the deceased Don
 Pedro Egout Fleury all the accounts presented by
 the creditors of said deceased. The Court granted
 his petition .

Case of
Don Pedro Aragon y Villegas
versus

File #845
August 4th, 1783.
P. from 1 to 13.
All in Spanish.
Judge:
Don Francisco
Maria de Regio.
Court Clerk:
Don Rafael Perdomo.

The estate of Antonio Chouniac.

Plaintiff, instituted proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Defendant to pay a past due debt of 13. 356 pesos 6 reales 11 maravedies, as it is evidenced by the three promissory notes presented, alleging that he has demanded the Defendant to pay said debt

and that he has refused: Therefore he begs His Lordship to order the widow of the deceased Don Antonio Chouniac, to appear in Court to acknowledge her husband's signature on said past due promissory note.

On August 4th, 1783, Don Francisco Maria de Regio, Permanent Alderman of this City, ordered the Court Clerk, to notify the widow of the deceased Don Antonio Chouniac, to appear in Court as petitioned.

On August 5th, 1783, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree went to the house of Madame Genobeba de Calonge, who ~~and~~ under oath declared that the signature at the foot of said three promissory notes presented by the Plaintiff is that of her deceased husband.

The Plaintiff, then petitioned His Lordship, alleging that, as it is evidenced by a receipt presented, he has loaned to the deceased Chouniac the sum of 100 pesos to pay a certain Lorenzo Wils for certain work performed in the house of said deceased: Therefore he begs His Lord-

(cont'd)

to order Madam Genobeba de Callonge, the widow of said deceased to declare under oath if this loan to her deceased husband is true.

On August 5, 1783, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to have Madam Genobeba de Callonge to give her declaration as petitioned. On August 6, 1783, Madam Genobeba de Callonge, declared under oath that it is true that the Plaintiff has loaned to her deceased husband the sum of 100 pesos, as alleged in his petition.

The Plaintiff, then petitioned His Lordships alleging that in view that Madame de Callonge has declared that the estate of her deceased husband owes him the sum of 13,456 pesos 6 reales 11 maravedies, and since said estate is indebted to one Joseph Bemes, therefore to please have said Madam Callonge and Joseph Bemes, to appoint competent persons to examine the accounts that he has on hand, and after having approved said accounts to forward their declaration to him.

Madam Callonge, appointed Antonio Cavalier, to examine the accounts presented by the Plaintiff and then petition His Lordship to order the Court Clerk, deliver a copy of the proceedings instituted by Don Lorenzo Basilio Jr. against her deceased husband, in regard to a certain account.

On Sept. 23rd, 1783, Don Francisco Maria de Regio, alderman and Royal Ensign, granted the Madam Callonge's petition.

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

Doc. #846
Box 41

File #36)
Aug. 8, 1783.)
Judge: Don)
Estevan Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdo-)
mo.)
All in Span-)
ish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
A NEGRO SALVE NAMED JOSE,
BELONGING TO THE SUCCESSION
OF DON PEDRO EPOUT
FLEURY, FOR THE PURPOSE
OF OBTAINING HIS FREEDOM.

Jose, a slave of the Succession of Pedro Epout Fleury, petitioned His Lordship, alleging that his late master Don Pedro Epout Fleury, had promised to give him his freedom in consideration of his faithfulness and good service, and that his said master, on his death bed was asked by one Mr. Monturyoy, if he intended to comply with his promise, he replied that he did. Therefore he begs His Lordship to admit the testimony of the persons who were present at the time his master made this statement before dying, in order to verify his allegations.

On Aug. 11, 1783, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

The testimonies given by the witnesses affirm the petitioner's allegations.

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

File #62)
 August 9, 1783.)
 Judge: Don Fran-)
 cisco Maria de)
 Reggio.)
 Court Clerk: Ra-)
 fael Perdomo.)
Spanish and French.)

Case of
 Sofil Brunier, a free
 mulatto,
 versus
 Messrs. Marmillon and
 Mercier, brothers.

Plaintiff instituted proceedings for the purpose of returning to the Defendants a certain slave who said Defendants sold to the Plaintiff as healthy and able to work, as evidenced by the act of sale duly presented. Plaintiff alleged that after having come in possession of said slave she discovered that said slave was afflicted by a severe case of scurvy and by other diseases, as proven by the medical certificate also presented; therefore, Plaintiff petitioned the Court to order the Defendant to take back said slave and to refund to him the sum of one hundred eighty pesos paid for said slave, inasmuch as the sale was fraudulent, this fact being strengthened by the refusal of said Defendants to formalize the sale before a Notary Public, stating that it was not necessary to do so when selling bush negroes.

On August 9, 1783, the Court ordered that the Defendants be notified of the above petition, which was done on the same day.

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

DOC. NO. 848.
Box 41.

File #74.
August 11, 1783.
Judge: Don Martin
Navarro.
Court Clerk: Ra-
fael Perdomo.
All in Spanish.

} Proceedings instituted by
Don Pedro Visoso, Master
ship-carpenter, for the pur-
pose of being appointed to
inspect the vessels arriving
at the port of New Orleans.

The petitioner stated that
he had been informed that Don Arnaldo Magnon,
who was holding said position at that time, was
due to leave for Europe, and since said position
should be filled by a person of equal competency,
he petitioned the Court to appoint him.

On August 11, 1783, the
Court granted the above petition, which was sub-
ject to the approval of the King.

File #67)
Aug. 16,)
1783.)
Judge:)
Martin)
Navarro.)
Court)
Clerk:)
Rafael)
Perdomo.)
PP. 1 to)
52.)
Sp. & Fr.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON JOSE RAMON DE DILIS, CAPTAIN OF THE FRIGATE NAMED "EL ESPIRITO SANTO", FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVING THAT THE DAMAGES SUFFERED BY HIS SHIP AND CARGO WERE DUE TO BAD WEATHER ENCOUNTERED ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Captain Don Jose Ramon de Dilis, presented before Don Martin Navarro, Intendant General of this Province, an attested document in which he declares how said damages were caused, and petitions His Lordship that in order to exonerate him of any blame to receive information from several witnesses that he will present and who will be questioned in accordance with the tenor of said document.

The petition was granted and information regarding how the ship and cargo suffered damages was received by His Lordship from several witnesses presented by said Don Jose Ramon de Dilis; His Lordship by decree exonerated him of all blame. The cost of this proceeding amounted to 48 pesos and 6 reales.

FILE #3346)
 August 16,)
 1783.)
 Judges: Don)
 Estevan Miro,)
 Don Francisco)
 Maria de Reg-)
 gio and Don)
 Andres Almonaster)
 y Roxas.)
 Court Clerks: Don)
 Rafael Perdomo,)
 Don Fernando Rod-)
 riguez and Don)
 Pedro Pedesclaux.)
All in Spanish.)

THIS RECORD EMBODIES A
 CERTIFIED COPY OF THE FIRST
 PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED AND
 CONTINUATION OF SAID PRO-
 CEEDINGS BY A NEGRO SLAVE
 NAMED JOSEPH, BELONGING TO
 THE SUCCESSION OF DON PEDRO
 FLEURY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF
 OBTAINING HIS FREEDOM.

A certain slave named Joseph,
 petitioned the Court that in
 view of the evidence contain-
 ed in the certified copy
 which he duly presented, Don
 Salomon Mallines, testam-
 entary executor of said succes-
 sion, be ordered to issue in
 his favor a certificate of freedom. The Court
 ordered on August 16, 1783, that said testamentary
 executor be notified of this petition, which was
 done on the same day.

Upon request from said test-
 amentary executor, Don Fernando Rodriguez, Court
 Clerk, who was present at the time of the death
 of Don Pedro Fleury, who was the petitioner's
 master, certified that the latter did not, as
 said petitioner alleged, promise to grant him his
 freedom, thereby contradicting the evidence con-
 tained in said certified copy presented by the pe-
 titioner. In view of this fact, the Court, at the
 request of Don Francisco Broutin, attorney for
 the heirs of said Don Pedro Fleury, denied the
 prayer of said petitioner and warned him not to
 cause any useless expenses to said succession und-
 er penalty of the law.

Said slave later petitioned
 the Court to deliver him these proceedings so as

(cont'd)

to become better acquainted with them, which was granted on April 30, 1790.

Then said slave petitioned the Court that inasmuch as said proceedings had been at a standstill for a long time and in order to continue with his just demand to obtain his freedom, to revoke or modify the decree given to his original petition for a certificate of freedom, in view of the fact that said decree was not in accordance with the law, as evidenced by the certified declarations of four witnesses contained in pages four to thirteen of these records. The Court ordered that for the purpose of rendering a just decision, a certified copy of the last will and testament of said petitioner's master, Don Pedro Fleury, be presented, which was done on July 1, 1790.

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

File #3350	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
Aug. 16,	)	MADAME GENOVEVA LABRANCHE,
1783.	)	WIDOW OF DON ALEXANDRO
P. from 1	)	BAURRE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF
to 4.	)	OBTAINING A PERMIT TO SELL
All in	)	A CERTAIN PLANTATION THAT
Spanish.	)	SHE INHERITED FROM HER LATE
Judge: Don	)	HUSBAND.
Martin Na-)	
varro.)	
Notary Clerk:)	
Don Rafael	)	Madame Genoveva Labranche, wi-
Perdomo.	)	dow of Don Alexandro Baurre,
	)	petitioned Don Francisco Maria
	)	de Regio, Mayor of this City,

alleging that she has inherited a certain plantation from her deceased husband, and being a woman is not able to manage said plantation, therefore petitioner begs His Lordship to grant her the authorization to sell said plantation and to invest the proceeds thereof in some other property of better benefit to herself and minor children.

On August 16th, 1783, Don Francisco Maria de Regio, Mayor of this City, ordered the Court Clerk to send a copy of the petition to Don Francisco Broutin, curator ad-litis of the minors of the late Alexandro Baurre.

Francisco Broutin, curator ad-litis of the minors of Alexandro Baurre, Jr., agrees to let Madame Genoveva Labranche, widow of said Alexandro Baurre, Jr. sell her plantation as per her petition, provided she furnished the necessary bond to protect the minors he represents, which petition was granted on July 20th, 1783.

The cost of this proceeding amounted to 7 pesos 3 reales.

File #3345
August 21, 1783.
Judge: Don Estevan Miro.
Court Clerk: Fernando Rodriguez.
Spanish and French.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY A
) MESTEE SLAVE NAMED JUANETA
) BELONGING TO JEAN BAPTISTE
) MAROTEAU, FOR THE PURPOSE OF
) OBTAINING HER FREEDOM.

Juaneta, a mestee slave petitioned the Court alleging that she wished to be freed for her just price and that she appoints Don Adrian de Laplaza to appraise her, wherefore petitioner begs His Lordship to order her master to appoint one appraiser on his part, with which said master complied by appointing Don Juan Bautista Mercier.

Both appraisers having accepted their appointments, appeared before the Court Clerk and stated that they could not appraise said slave for reasons which they would set forth in due time. In view of this fact, the master, Jean Baptiste Maroteau, appointed Don Salomon Prevost in place of Don Juan Bautista Mercier and the said slave appointed Don Santiago Huber Bailiar in place of Don Adrian de Laplaza. These appraisers accepted their appointments but could not agree on the price of said slave, in view of which the Court appointed Don Juan Bautista Lacoste as official appraiser who appraised said slave in the sum of five hundred pesos.

The petitioner then appeared before the Court and stated that she was ready to pay the sum fixed for her freedom's price, by virtue of which she petitioned the Court to order her master, Don Juan Bautista Maroteau, to issue in her favor the proper certificate of freedom.

On September 5, 1783,

(cont'd)

the Court granted the above petition, which was made known to said slave and her master.

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

Judge: Don
Francisco
Maria de
Regio.
Court Clerk:
Don Rafael
Borjano.

Plaintiff, instituted proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Defendant to pay a debt due unto Plaintiff, petitioned His Lordship, alleging that as it is evidenced by the testimony that he presented the Defendant owes him the sum of 400 pesos, for which he mortgaged certain slaves of his ownership as guaranty, and that the Defendant has refused to comply with the payment notwithstanding that the terms of said payment are past due since the 15th of February of last year. Therefore, the Plaintiff begs His Lordship to order a writ of execution against the properties of the Defendant to satisfy said debt.

On August 26th, 1785, Don Francisco Maria de Regio, ordered the Court Clerk to notify the Defendant that if within three days he has not come to an agreement with the Plaintiff, then to issue a writ of execution against the properties of the Defendant as set forth.

Plaintiff, then petitioned His Lordship, alleging that the Defendant is absent in the country, and therefore he has not been notified of the preceding writ, and he begs His Lordship to authorize a writ of summons to summon the Defendant.

On Sept. 10th, 1785, Don Francisco Maria de Regio ordered as follows:

File #29)
Aug. 26th,)
1783.)
P. from 1)
to 15.)
All in)
Spanish.)
Judge: Don)
Francisco)
Maria de)
Regio.)
Court Clerk:)
Don Rafael)
Perdomo.)

Case of

Don Antonio Santana
vs
Santiago Chapron.

Plaintiff, instituted proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Defendant to pay a past due debt. Plaintiff, petitioned His Lordship, alleging that as it is evidenced by the testimony that he presented the Defendant owes him the sum of 430 pesos, for which he mortgaged certain slave of his ownership as guaranty, and that the Defendant has refused to comply with the payment notwithstanding that the terms of said payment are past due since the 15th of February of last year. Therefore, the Plaintiff begs His Lordship to order a writ of execution against the properties of the Defendant to satisfy said debt.

On August 26th, 1783, Don Francisco Maria de Regio, ordered the Court Clerk to notify the Defendant that if within three days he has not come to an agreement with the Plaintiff, then to issue a writ of execution against the properties of the Defendant as petitioned.

Plaintiff, then petitioned His Lordship, alleging that the Defendant is living in the country, and therefore the Defendant was not notified of the preceding decree, therefore he begs His Lordship to commission a capable person to summon the Defendant.

On Sept. 18th, 1783, Don Francisco Maria de Regio decreed as petitioned.

(cont'd)

On Sept. 22nd, 1783, Don Nicolas Fromatin, appeared before the Court Clerk and stated: That he went to the house of the Defendant, but he was unable to notify him because he was very ill.

Then the Plaintiff, petitioned His Lordship, alleging that as the Defendant is now in good health, therefore he begs His Lordship to summon the Defendant again.

On Nov. 5th, 1783, Don Francisco Maria de Regio, ordered the Defendant to appear to the office of the Court Clerk, but if he failed he will be compelled to do so, making him pay the Court expenses.

On Dec. 12th, 1783, before the Court Clerk, appeared Don Nicolas Fromatin and stated: That he went to the house of the Defendant for the purpose of informing him of the preceding decree and that the Defendant answered that he will not obey what was decreed.

Don Rafael Perdomo, Court Clerk appeared before His Lordship and stated: That since last year of 1783, the Plaintiff Don Antonio Sontana instituted proceedings against the Defendant Santiago Chapron for the purpose of collecting the sum of 430 pesos which the Defendant paid to the Plaintiff, but without having paid the Court expenses. In which virtue Your Lordship will please order to estimate the court fees of this case and order said Chapron to pay said fees. The Court granted the Court Clerks petition on April 12, 1783.

On April 13th, 1783, before the Court Clerk, appeared Antonio Sulla, and stated: That he went to the house of the Defendant and in-

Doc. #853
(cont'd)

formed him of the preceding decree and that said Defendant promised to comply with the payment of the Court costs.

Plaintiff
Don Pedro Bida
Fernando Rodriguez
All in Spanish.

Case of
Don Pedro Bida
vs
Don Pedro Bida.

Plaintiff instituted proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Defendant to pay a debt due said Defendant amounting to ninety-eight pesos and three and one half reales, as evidenced by the promissory note written at the foot of the account duly presented. Plaintiff alleged that although he has repeatedly requested the Defendant to pay the said sum, said Defendant has refused; therefore, he petitioned the Court to order said Defendant to pay the said decree in accordance with the law.

On August 27, 1808, the Court ordered the Defendant to appear and acknowledge said debt and sign a receipt. On the same day in compliance with the preceding decree, the Defendant appeared and under oath acknowledged said debt.

Plaintiff then petitioned the Court to issue a writ of execution against the person and possessions of the Defendant to order to satisfy said debt plus the costs of these proceedings, all of which the Court granted on August 29, 1808.

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

File #3319)
August 27, 1783.)
Judge: Don Fran-)
cisco Maria de)
Reggio.)
Court Clerk:)
Fernando Rodriguez.)
All in Spanish.)

Doc. No. 854.
Box 41.

Case of
Don Pedro Bidou
versus
Don Pedro Bertier.

Plaintiff instituted proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Defendant to pay a past due debt amounting to ninety-eight pesos and three and one half reales, as evidenced by the promissory note written at the foot of the account duly presented. Plaintiff alleged that although he has repeatedly requested the Defendant to pay him said sum, said Defendant has refused; therefore, he petitioned the Court to order said Defendant to pay or else decree in accordance with the law.

On August 27, 1783, the Court ordered the Defendant to appear and acknowledge said debt and his signature. On the same day in compliance with the preceding decree, the Defendant appeared and under oath acknowledged owing said debt.

Plaintiff then petitioned the Court to issue a writ of execution against the person and properties of the Defendant in order to satisfy said debt plus the costs of these proceedings, all of which the Court granted on August 29, 1783.

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

File #3294) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
Sept. 2, 1783.) DON JUAN SOUBIE VERSUS DON
Judge: Francisco) PABLO LACOU DUBOURG, FOR
Maria de Reggio.) THE COLLECTION OF THE SUM
Court Clerk:) OF SEVEN HUNDRED PESOS.
Fernando Rodriguez.)
PP. 1 to 17.)
Spanish and French.)

Plaintiff petitions the Court, alleging that as evidenced by two promissory notes which he duly presents the Defendant owes him the sum of seven hundred pesos. The Plaintiff further alleges that he has demanded from the Defendant to pay said debt, and that he has refused ; therefore petitioner begs His Lordship to order said Defendant to declare under oath whether he owes said sum.

On September 2, 1783, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

On Sept. 6, 1783, the Defendant appeared before the Court and declared under oath that he owes said sum of seven hundred pesos to the Plaintiff.

Later the Plaintiff petitions the Court to issue a writ of execution against all of the Defendant's properties.

On Sept. 27, 1783, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

On the same day Don Nicolas Tromantin, Chief Constable in compliance with a decree issued by His Lordship seized all of the Defendant's properties.

(cont'd)

The Plaintiff again petitions the Court, alleging that the Defendant has died, and therefore he begs His Lordship that he be paid said sum of seven hundred pesos from the funds resulting from the sale of the Defendant's estate.

The Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

The Plaintiff died and said sum of seven hundred pesos were paid to his wife Doña Annieta Regne.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 43 pesos and 3 reales.

File #3355.	)	CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS IN-
Septe. 2, 1783.	)	STITUTED BY DON JUAN BAU-
Judge: Estevan Miro.)	)	TISTA MACARTY VERSUS DON
P. P. 1 to 7.	)	PEDRO BROUSARD Y CORREOS
<u>All in Spanish.</u>	)	FOR HAVING SEIZED A CER-
		TAIN SMALL VESSEL OF HIS
		OWNERSHIP.

Plaintiff, petitioned Don Estevan Miro, Acting Governor of this Province, alleging that while bringing from the Post of Ata Kapas to this City a convoy of 180 heads of oxen, the Defendant together with several other persons seized a small vessel destined to carry the provisions for the guides of said cattle and also to transport the cattle across the Bayous and small rivers; therefore he begs his Lordship to admit the testimonies from several witnesses, in order to prove his allegations.

His Lordship ordered the Court Clerk to receive the testimonies from the witness submitted by the Plaintiff. The witnesses were questioned in accordance with the tenor of the Plaintiff's petition, and their testimonies verified the plaintiff's allegations.

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

File #9
 September 3, 1783.
 Judge: Don Estevan
 Miro.
 Court Clerk: Don
 Rafael Perdomo.
All in Spanish.

Case of
 A free negress named Fanchon
 versus
 Don Pedro Bonne.

The Plaintiff instituted proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Defendant to pay the sum of one thousand and nine hundred twenty pesos for salaries, alleging that she had earned said sum for services rendered during the period of sixteen years in the employment of the Defendant as his house-keeper, at the rate of ten pesos per month, as per agreement signed by said Defendant in her favor. The Plaintiff further alleged that although she had repeatedly requested the Defendant to pay her, the Defendant has refused, taking advantage of the fact that said agreement had been destroyed in the fire which occurred in the house of the free negress named Magdalena Fatin, in whose care she had placed it; therefore Plaintiff petitioned the Court to summon the Defendant and have him answer under oath the questionnaire which Plaintiff would present at the time the Defendant appears in Court, and that once this is fulfilled to return said questionnaire with Defendant's answers to Plaintiff for whatever may be convenient to Plaintiff.

The Plaintiff further petitioned the Court to summon said free negress, Magdalena Fatin, and have her declare under oath whether it is true that she kept in her possession the said alleged agreement; whether in said agreement the Defendant had promised to pay the Plaintiff a salary of ten pesos per month, and whether said agreement had been destroyed in the fire occurred in her house. This petition was granted by the Court on Sept. 3, 1783.

(cont'd)

The record shows a certified statement made by the Court Clerk attesting that the case had been settled out of Court by both parties.

Francis Aquino.

111 2A
Francis
Judge
Los An-
ges 119.
Court
Mark
San An-
tonio
1900.

Plaintiff, last named proceedings
for the purpose of compelling the
Defendant to pay a past due debt of
34 pesos, alleging that he loaned
to the Defendant with an agreement
to pay within the terms stipulated
in the two promissory notes present-
ed. Plaintiff further alleged that
he also paid for the Defendant, to
San Manuel Kincaid, the sum of 34
pesos, as evidenced by the promissory note pre-
sented, amounting all in the sum of 68 pesos,
alleging that the Defendant has not complied
with the payments as agreed and that he has left
the city, about four months ago, and he is not
in the line of points Kincaid. Therefore the
Plaintiff, begs His Lordship to issue a warrant
to the Nicolas Lopez, Comandante of said Post
to cause the Defendant appear or acknowledge his
signature in said promissory notes, and to com-
pel him to pay said debt, but if he refuses, to
seize his properties and to sell them at public
auction and from the proceeds thereof, to satisfy
said debt, and to counsel the Defendant to pay
for the Court costs of this case.

On Sept. 9th, 1785, Governor Don Jo-
seph Miro, granted the petitioner's request.

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

File #56)
Sept. 9,)
1783.)
P. from 1)
to 6.)
All in)
Spanish.)
Judge:)
Don Este-)
van Miro.)
Court)
Clerk:)
Don Ra-)
fael Per-)
domo.)

Case of

Don Andres Mercenario
vs
Francisco Aguiar.

Plaintiff, instituted proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Defendant to pay a past due debt of 364 pesos, alleging that he loaned to the Defendant with an agreement to pay within the terms stipulated in the two promissory notes presented. Plaintiff further alleged that he also paid for the Defendant, to Don Manuel Ximenes, the sum of 34 pesos, as evidenced by the promissory note presented, amounting all to the sum of 398 pesos, alleging that the Defendant has not complied with the payments as agreed and that he has left this city, about four months ago, and he is now in the Post of Pointe Coupee. Therefore the Plaintiff, begs His Lordship to issue a warrant to Don Nicolas Lacise, Commandant of said Post to make the Defendant appear to acknowledge his signatures in said promissory notes, and to compel him to pay said debt, but if he refuses, to seize his properties and to sell them at public auction and from the proceeds thereof, to satisfy said debt, and to compel the Defendant to pay for the Court costs of this case.

On Sept. 9th, 1783, Governor Don Estevan Miro, granted the petitioner's request.

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

File #12.	}	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
Sept. 10, 1783.		DON FRANCISCO DURAN, FOR
Judge: Don Martin		THE PURPOSE OF BEING EXON-
Navarro.		ERATED OF THE RESPONSIBILI-
Court Clerk: Don		LITY OF THE SHORTAGE OF
Rafael Perdomo.	CERTAIN FLOUR BELONGING TO	
<u>All in Spanish.</u>	THE GOVERNMENT.	

Don Francisco Duran, former acting Chief Clerk of the Royal Treasury, acting Treasurer of the City of Pensacola and Royal Officer-elect of Rio de la Hacha, instituted proceedings for the purpose of being exonerated of the responsibility of reimbursing 2434 pounds of flour claimed from him by Don Antonio Lerin, keeper of the Warehouse for provisions, who alleged that the petitioner committed irregularities in the weighing of a certain amount of flour received by said warehouse-keeper.

The Court decreed that the petitioner file his petition before the Supreme Tribunal of accounts of the isle of Cuba, to which he should render an account of his management of his office for the time he was in charge of same.

File #48.

Sept. 11,
1783.

Judge: Don

Estevan Miro.

Court Clerk:

Rafael Perdomo.)

All in Spanish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DOÑA
CARLOTA FAZENDA FOR THE PURPOSE
OF OBTAINING PERMISSION TO PRO-
CEED TO THE APPRAISAL OF SIX
SLAVES BELONGING TO THE SUCCES-
SION OF HER DECEASED HUSBAND
M. DELINO.

Doña Carlota Fazenda, widow of
M. Delino, petitioned the Court
alleging that at the death of
her husband she inherited the use and services
of six slaves, whose names and ages she mention-
ed, and that for the purpose of ascertaining
their real value and so that she may not be com-
pelled to pay a sum in excess thereof, in case
she might be responsible for said slaves. There-
fore she begs the Court to order Don Jose Adria
de la Plaza and Don Andres Walkerue, public ap-
praisers, to appraise said slaves in the presence
of the Court Clerk.

The Court granted the petition-
er's prayer on September 11, 1783.

The public appraisers, having
accepted their appointments, proceeded to the
appraisal of said slaves which amounted to the
sum of one thousand eight hundred pesos.

File #63	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
Sept. 11, 1783.)		MIGUEL FORTIER, FOR THE PUR-
P. from 1 to 6.)		POSE OF OBTAINING A PERMIT TO
All in Spanish.)		BRING A CERTAIN VESSEL LOADED
Judge: Don Mar-	)	WITH MERCHANDISE FROM THE
tin Navarro.	)	KINGDOM OF FRANCE, IN ACCORD-
Court Clerk:	)	ANCE WITH THE ROYAL DECREE OF
Don Rafael Per-	)	FREE TRADE.
dómo.)	

Don Miguel Fortier, a merchant of this City, petitioned His Lordship to grant him a permit as prescribed by the Royal Decree of free trade, in order to bring from the Kingdom of France to this Port, a certain vessel of his ownership, with a cargo of merchandise.

On Sept. 9th, 1783, Don Martin Navarro, General Intendant of this Province, ordered the Court Clerk, to have the Petitioner prove that he is a resident in this colony, and after this has been complied with, his petition will be granted.

On Sept. 10th, 1783, in compliance with the preceding decree, wherein the petitioner was ordered to prove his residence in this colony, said petitioner presented before the Court Clerk, as his witnesses, Don Mauricio Rondino, Don Bacilio Ximenez, and Don Manuel Ramos, and after they were duly sworn according to law, declared: That they know said petitioner to be a resident and a merchant of this colony for about ten years, and that they have no objection in testifying so.

Then Don Miguel Fortier, petitioned His Lordship, alleging that in compliance with His Lordship's preceding decree, he has submitted the necessary information to prove his residence in this colony. Wherefore

(cont'd)

Doc. #861
(cont'd)

he begs His Lordship to grant him the license petitioned for.

On Sept. 11th, 1783, Don Martin Navarro, General Intendant, ordered the Court Clerk to bring the records before him in order to be examined, and on Sept. 12th, 1783, after having examined said records, and the information that the petitioner submitted, he granted the license petitioned for, and ordered the Court Clerk to estimate the Court cost of this case, and to give the petitioner a copy of these proceedings.

... from facts given to him by several persons, and as Don Agustin Barand is contemplating a trip to said country, he therefore begs His Lordship to grant him a license so that he may intrust the purchase of a vessel in said country to said Don Agustin Barand.

His Lordship, by decree ordered Don Francisco Luis Delgado to prove his allegations made in his petition and in compliance with this decree said Don Francisco Luis Delgado presented several witnesses who were questioned in accordance with the order of his petition. His Lordship granted Don Francisco Luis Delgado's petition and the costs of these proceedings amounted to the sum of 3 pesos and 5 reales.

Doc. #862
Box 41

File #16,)
Sept. 15, 1783)
Judge: Martin)
Navarro.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)
PP. 1 to 8.)
All in Spanish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
DON FRANCISCO DELAGROVO
FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAIN-
ING A LICENSE TO BRING A
VESSEL INTO THIS PORT FROM
THE KINGDOM OF FRANCE.

Don Francisco Luis Delagrovo, a resident of this City, petitions Don Martin Navarro, Intendant General of this Province, alleging that he has in France, certain funds arising from debts owed to him by several persons, and as one Don Agustin Beraud is contemplating a trip to said country, he therefore begs His Lordship to grant him a license so that he may intrust the purchase of a vessel in said country to said Don Agustin Beraud.

His Lordship, by decree ordered Don Francisco Luis Delagrovo to prove his allegations made in his petition and in compliance with this decree said Don Francisco Luis Delagrovo presented several witnesses who were questioned in accordance with the tenor of his petition. His Lordship granted Don Francisco Luis Delagrovo's petition and the costs of these proceedings amounted to the sum of 9 pesos and 3 reales.

Doc. #863
Box 41

File #34)
Sept. 15, 1783.)
Judge: Estevan)
Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)
PP. 1 to 28.)
All in Spanish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED
BY DON JUAN PALLET FOR
THE PURPOSE OF OBTAIN-
ING A LICENSE TO SELL
CERTAIN MERCHANDISE AT
PUBLIC AUCTION.

Don Juan Pallet, petitioned Governor Estevan Miro for a permit to sell certain merchandise. The permit was granted by Governor Miro, and the sale of said merchandise took place on Sept. 16, 1783. Said sale was approved by His Lordship, Don Estevan Miro, by judicial decree.

The costs of this proceedings amounted to 18 pesos and seven reales.

VP

File #161 JUAN
 Sept. 15, 1783.)
 P. From 1 to 10.)
 Judge: Don Martin) Navarro.
 Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
 CARRIER, FOR THE PURPOSE OF
 OBTAINING A LICENSE TO PURCHA-
 SE A CERTAIN VESSEL IN THE
 PORT OF BURDEOS FRANCE THROUGH
 HIS AGENT.

Don Juan Carrier, a merchant of this City petitioned His Lordship, alleging that having inherited an estate from his parents in Burdeos, France and desiring to buy a vessel and load it with fruits and bring said cargo to this Port, and desiring to appoint one Don Bertran Lasaze, who is leaving for France, as agent to make this transaction, therefore petitioner begs His Lordship to grant him the necessary permit to bring said cargo to this Port, in order that he may give the proper power of attorney to said Lasaze, so that he may purchase said vessel from the interests of said estate inherited.

On Sept. 15th, 1783 Don Martin Navarro, ordered the petitioner to prove his obligations, and after this has been complied with, the permit petitioned for will be granted.

On Same day in compliance with the preceding decree, said petitioner presented before the Court Clerk, as his witnesses Don Estevan Baurre, Don Claudio Chavo, and Guillermo Ginnan, and after they were duly sworn according to law, declared: That it is true that said petitioner inherited an estate from his late parents.

Then Don Juan Carrier, petitioned His Lordship, alleging that in compliance with His Lordship's preceding decree, he has submitted the necessary information to prove that he has inheri

(cont'd)

said estate in Burdeos, France. Wherefore he begs His Lordship to grant him the license petitioned for.

On Sept. 17th, 1783, Don Martin Navarro, General Intendant of this Province, ordered the Court Clerk to bring the records before him in order to be examined, and on Sept. 18th, 1783, after having examined said records and the information that the petitioner submitted, he granted the license petitioned for, and ordered the Court Clerk to estimate the Court cost of this case, and to give the petitioner a copy of this proceedings.

In September 22, 1783, the Court ordered Don Santiago Pizarro to produce evidence of his ownership of said brigantine. Said Don Santiago Pizarro then stated that he did not have any documents to prove his ownership of said vessel inasmuch as he purchased it in the city of Bordeaux where it is to be seen not to issue documents for sales of this nature; but he submitted to the Court the information from three witnesses, all of whom declared with oath that they knew said Don Santiago Pizarro was the legitimate owner of said vessel.

Upon the request of the petitioner, the Court granted the authorization solicited, and ordered that an official estimate of the costs of these proceedings be made, which amounted to two pesos.

File #21.	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
September 18, 1783.	)	DON MIGUEL FORTIER FOR THE
Judge: Don Martin	)	PURPOSE OF OBTAINING AUTH-
Navarro.	)	ORIZATION TO PURCHASE A
Court Clerk: Don Rafa-	)	CERTAIN BRIGANTINE NAMED
el Perdomo.	)	"EL AZARD" FROM DON SANTI-
<u>All in Spanish.</u>	)	AGO DUPUY.

Don Miguel Fortier petitioned the Court, alleging that he wishes to purchase a certain brigantine named "El Azard" from Don Santiago Dupuy; he therefore begs the Court to grant the necessary authorization to purchase said vessel.

On September 22, 1783, the Court ordered Don Santiago Dupuy to produce evidence of his ownership of said brigantine. Said Don Santiago Dupuy then stated that he did not have any documents to prove his ownership of said vessel inasmuch as he purchased it in the city of Bordeaux where it is the custom not to issue documents for sales of this nature; but he submitted to the Court the information from three witnesses, all of whom declared under oath that they knew said Don Santiago Dupuy was the legitimate owner of said vessel.

Upon the request of the petitioner, the Court granted the authorization solicited, and ordered that an itemized estimate of the costs of these proceedings be made, which amounted to ten pesos.

Case of
Joseph Cultia
versus
Andres Fernandez and
Juan Targa.

FILE #3331
Sept. 23rd 1783.
P. From 1 to 5.
Judge:

Don Estevan Miro.
Court Clerk:
Fernando Rodriguez.
All in Spanish.

Plaintiff, a merchant of
this City instituted pro-
ceedings for the purpose
of compelling the Defen-
dants to pay a past due
debt of 500 pesos, the
value of the merchandise

that they bought as it is evidenced by the doc-
ument presented. Therefore the Plaintiff, begs
His Lordship to order the Defendants to appear
in court to acknowledge under oath their signa-
ture at the foot of said promissory note.

On Sept. 23rd, 1783, Gov-
ernor Don Estevan Miro, ordered the Defendants
to appear in court as petitioned.

The Court Clerk, certifi-
ed that on the same day appeared in his office
Don Joseph Cultia, and stated: That he has ex-
tended the term of two months to the Defendants,
at the request of His Lordship, and that he sur-
rendered to said Cultia, the documents of this pro-
ceedings and the promissory note that he present-
ed.

Plaintiff, petitioned His
Lordship alleging that the Defendants have fail-
ed to comply with the payment of said sum of
500 pesos during the past two months as ordered
by the request of His Lordship in the aforegone
proceedings. Therefore he begs His Lordship
to order the Defendant to comply with the pre-
ceding Decree wherein the Defendant was ordered
to acknowledge their signature, and to declare
owing said sum.

(cont'd)

Then Governor Miro, ordered the Defendant to comply with the decree of Sept. 23rd of last year.

On Dec. 4th 1783, the Defendant, Andres Fernandez appeared before the Court Clerk, and acknowledge owing to the Plaintiff, the alleged sum of 500 pesos and declared that due to several outstanding accounts that he has in Havana Cuba, from which he expected to receive payments he is not in the position to comply with the debt, owed to the Plaintiff, unless said outstanding account are pay to him.

On the same day the Defendant Juan de la Farga, acknowledged owing said promissory note of 500 pesos, and declared that he has paid to the plaintiff, the sum of 100 pesos on account for his share which amounts to 250 pesos of said promissory note.

Then the Plaintiff, petitioned his Lordship, alleging that as it is evidenced by the Defendants declaration, the said Defendants are indebted to him the sum of 500 pesos, wherefore he begs His Lordship to order a writ of execution against the personal properties of the Defendants, to satisfy said debt.

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

File #334
September 24, 1783.
Judge: Don Francisco
Maria de Reggio.
Court Clerk: Don Fern-
ando Rodriguez.
All in Spanish.

Case of
Don Luis Davis
versus
The estate of Don Guil-
lermo Strother.

The Plaintiff institut-
ed proceedings for the
purpose of recovering
from the Defendant the

sum of twenty-five pesos alleging that he gave it
to Don Guillermo Strother to buy rice for him.
The Plaintiff further alleged that he has been
unable to recover said sum by reason of said
Don Guillermo Strother having become insane, as
it was publicly known; therefore, the Plaintiff
petitioned the Court to order Don Santiago Mather,
who has been placed in charge of said Don
Guillermo Strother's funds, to pay him the afore-
mentioned sum.

On September 24, 1783,
the Court decreed that Don Santiago Mather be
notified of the above petition, which was done
on the same day.

Don Santiago Mather
answered said petition by stating that it did not
appear from the books of Don Guillermo Strother
that the latter had ever received the twenty-five
pesos claimed by the Plaintiff; he therefore pe-
tioned the Court to order the Plaintiff to pro-
duce more evidence to prove his claim, and that
once he had complied with this, he would be paid
proportionately with the other creditors.

The record is incom-
plete and the outcome of the case is not known.

DOCUMENTS OF CUBA - ARCHIVES
OF THE INDIES - NEW ORLEANS -
SEPTEMBER 25, 1783.

I have been informed of what Your Illustrious Lordship has stated in your official letter of the 27th of last month in regard to the authorities unjustly assumed by Lieutenant Colonel Don Alexandro Declouet, commander of the Posts of Ata-Kapas (St. Martinville) and Opelousas. Notwithstanding the fact that I have not received any other information than the one Your Illustrious Lordship has given me, I have taken the most efficacious means to cut at the root such an intolerable abuse, giving to the Bishop referred in your letter, the proper order so that the three couples of which Your Illustrious Lordship informed me, may be reunited.

(Translation from copy sent by Mr. Baudier of Catholic action.)

File #3339)
Sept. 25, 1783.)
P. From 1 to 3.)
Judge: Don Fran-)
cisco Maria de)
Reggio.)
Court Clerk: Fern-)
ando Rodriguez.)
All in Spanish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY MAD-
AM ELEONOR FENETAU, FOR THE
PURPOSE OF SELLING A CERTAIN
PLANTATION.

Madam Eleonor Fenetau, petiti-
oned His Lordship alleging
that she owned a certain plan-
tation of four acres, about
nine leagues from this City
and that she inherited said
plantation from her late hus-
band, but because she is a woman she cannot man-
age said plantation. Therefore Petitioner begs
His Lordship to authorize her to sell said planta-
tion, and to order the Court Clerk to issue her
the corresponding deed of sale.

On Sept. 25th, 1783, Don Fran-
cisco Maria de Reggio, Permanent Alderman and Roy-
al Ensign of this city, granted the Petitioner's
prayer.

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

File #15.	}	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
Sept. 26, 1783.		DON FRANCISCO MAYRONNE FOR
Judge: Don Martin		THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING
Navarro.		AUTHORIZATION TO PURCHASE
Court Clerk: Don		A CERTAIN BRIGANTINE NAMED
Rafael Perdomo.		"SAN JOSE" FROM DON ALEXIS
<u>All in Spanish.</u>	)	LASMARTRES.

Don Francisco Mayronne petitioned the Court, alleging that he had agreed with Don Alexis Lasmartres to purchase from him a brigantine named "San Jose"; therefore he begs the Court to grant the necessary authorization to purchase said vessel.

On September 15, 1783, the Court ordered said Don Alexis Lasmartres to produce evidence of his ownership of said brigantine. Don Alexis Lasmartres complied by presenting to the Court a certified copy of his title of ownership of said brigantine.

Upon request from the petitioner, the Court granted the authorization solicited and ordered that an itemized estimate of the costs of these proceedings be made, which amounted to ten pesos and one real.

File #3321.)
September 26, 1783.) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUT-
Judge: Don Francisco) ED BY DOÑA ROSA BER-
Jose LeBreton Dorgenois.) GERON, WIDOW OF DON
Court Clerk: Don Fernando) LORENZO VIGNE, FOR
Rodriguez.) THE PURPOSE OF OBTAIN-
All in Spanish.) ING AUTHORIZATION TO
SELL A CERTAIN HOUSE.

Doña Rosa Bergeron, widow of Don Lorenzo Vigne, petitioned the Court, alleging that she is the owner of a certain house located on Bourbon street, and that she wishes to sell said property due to the fact that it needed considerable repairs which would exceed its value, and that such expense would be very detrimental to her minor children; therefore, the petitioner begs the Court to receive information from several persons in order to prove her allegations. The Court granted the petitioner's request.

The Court received the information offered from three persons, all of whom affirmed the allegations of the petitioner.

Then the Court ordered that Don Andres Reynaud, curator ad bona of the minor children of the petitioner, be notified of the above petition. This having been done, said curator manifested that he agreed to the sale of said house.

The Court then granted the authorization solicited.

File #3333)
Sept. 27, 1783.)
Judge: Francisco)
Lebretton.)
Court Clerk:)
Fernando Rodri-)
guez.)
PP. 1 to 4.)
Spanish & French)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
MIGUEL DRAGON, TESTAMEN-
TARY EXECUTOR OF DON DO-
MINGO CASTEL, AGAINST DON
LEONARDO LASEIGNE FOR THE
COLLECTION OF THE SUM OF
TWO HUNDRED PESOS.

Plaintiff petitioned Don Francisco Lebretton, Justice of the Peace, alleging that as it is evident by the promissory note which he duly presents, the Defendant owes to the Estate of the deceased Don Domingo Castel the sum of two hundred pesos. Plaintiff further alleges that as testamentary executor he has tried several times to collect said sum of two hundred pesos from the Defendant but said Defendant has refused to pay; therefore he begs His Lordship to compel the Defendant to swear and declare whether he owes said sum of two hundred pesos.

The Plaintiff's petition was granted by His Lordship.

The Defendant declared under oath before the Court Clerk that he owes said sum of two hundred pesos.

In compliance with a decree issued by His Lordship, the Defendant on Sept. 29, 1783, paid said sum of two hundred pesos to the Plaintiff.

File #3348.
September 29, 1783.
Judge: Don Francisco
Le Bæetton.
Court Clerk: Don Fern-
ando Rodriguez.
Spanish and French.

Case of
Don Leonardo Lasene
Vs

The succession of Don Dom-
ingo Casttete.

The Plaintiff instituted proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Defendant to pay a past due debt of forty-nine pesos and five reales, as evidenced by a promissory note duly presented. The Plaintiff petitioned the Court to order Don Miguel Dragon, testamentary executor and trustee of the estate of Don Domingo Casttete, to pay him the aforementioned sum.

The Court, in view of the fact that the person who had signed the promissory note in question was dead, decreed that the signature affixed at the foot of said note be compared with other signatures of the deceased, so as to ascertain its legitimacy. This having been fulfilled by the Court Clerk and resulting that the said signature truly belonged to Don Domingo Casttete, the Court, upon request from the testamentary executor, authorized him to pay the sum claimed by the Plaintiff.

File #37)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
Oct. 2, 1783.)	LUIS FOUTAN BEAUREGARD, ALDER-
Judge: Fran-	MAN AND PROVINCIAL CHIEF JUS-
cisco Maria)	TICE OF THE PEACE OF THIS CITY
de Reggio.)	BY HIS MAJESTY VERSUS MADAME
Court Clerk:)	DE VILIER, WIDOW OF CAPTAIN DE
Rafael Per-	VILIER FOR THE COLLECTION OF A
domo.)	SUM OF MONEY.
PP. 1 to 21.)	
All in Span-	
<u>ish.</u>)	

Plaintiff petitions the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note which he duly presents, the Defendant owes him the sum of two hundred eighty-five pesos; therefore, he begs the Court to compel said Defendant to declare under oath whether he owes the sum in question and whether the signature affixed at the foot of said promissory note is his own.

On October 2, 1783, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

On October 3, 1783, the Defendant declared under oath before the Court Clerk, that he owes said sum of two hundred eighty-five pesos to the Plaintiff and that the signature affixed at the foot of the promissory note mentioned in the Plaintiff's petition is his own.

Plaintiff later petitioned the Court, alleging that since the Defendant has declared that he owes the mentioned sum of two hundred eighty five pesos, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all and any of the properties of the Defendant to satisfy the sum in question plus interest and costs of these proceedings.

On October 15, 1783, the Court ordered the Defendant to pay within the period

(cont'd)

Doc. #873
(cont'd)

of three days the sum of two hundred eighty-five pesos to the Plaintiff.

Defendant petitions the Court, alleging that at the present time it is impossible for her to pay to the Plaintiff said sum of two hundred eighty-five pesos due to the fact that she has received but half of her deceased husband's Estate; therefore she begs the Court to stop all proceedings in this case so that she may obtain the remainder of her deceased husband's estate.

On Nov. 18, 1783, the Court denied the Defendant's petition.

On Jan. 6, 1784, Don Nicolas Fromatin, Chief Constable, in compliance with a Court's decree, demanded from the Defendant to pay the sum of two hundred eighty-five pesos and the Defendant having refused, he seized one of the Defendant's slaves named Maria.

On the same day the Defendant paid to the Plaintiff the aforesaid sum of two hundred eighty pesos and the Defendant's slave named Maria was released.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 29 pesos 7 1/2 reales.

Doc. #874
Box 41

File #61)
Oct. 2,)
1783.)
Judge: Fran-)
cisco Maria)
de Reggio.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Per-)
domo.)
PP. 1 to 34.)
All in Span-)
ish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON SANTIAGO NACHES, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A PERMIT TO SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION CERTAIN MERCHANDISE OF HIS PROPERTY.

Don Santiago Naches, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court for a permit to sell certain merchandise of his property.

The Court, on October 2, 1783, granted the petitioner's prayer.

On October 13, 1783, the sale of the merchandise in question was made by Don Rafael Perdomo, Court Clerk, and said sale was approved by His Lordship.

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

On October 13, 1783, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

The Court received information from the witnesses presented by the owners of said schooner and their testimonies proved that the firm of Arreu & Co. are the sole owners of said schooner.

[cont'd]

File #71)
 October 6, 1783.)
 Judge: Martin)
 Navarro.)
 Court Clerk:)
 Rafael Perdomo.)
 PP. 1 to 13,)
 Spanish &)
French.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
 DON CARLOS JOSEPH FRASSINES,
 A RESIDENT OF THIS CITY, FOR
 THE PURPOSE OF BUYING A
 SCHOONER NAMED "LA UNION."

Don Carlos Joseph Frassines,
 petitioned the Court, alleg-
 ing that he has contracted
 the purchase of a schooner named "La Union",
 belonging to the firm of Arnau & Co. of the
 Guarico; therefore petitioner begs the Court to
 grant him a permit in order to make said pur-
 chase.

On October 6, 1783, the
 Court, ordered said firm of Arnau & Co. to
 prove that they are the owners of the schooner
 they intend to sell to petitioner.

Don Francisco Caisergues,
 partner of Don Juan Bautista Arnaud, a resident
 of Guarico, petitions the Court to receive in-
 formation from witnesses who he will present
 and whose testimonies will prove that the firm
 of Arnau & Co. are the sole owners of said
 schooner named "La Union", and that they pur-
 chased said schooner in the Guarico about eight
 months ago from Don Jaime Wolf.

On October 9, 1783, the
 Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

The Court received informa-
 tion from the witnesses presented by the owners
 of said schooner and their testimonies proved
 that the firm of Arnau & Co. are the sole own-
 ers of said schooner.

Doc. #875
(cont'd)

The Court, by decree ordered the petitioner to present a document which proves he has authorization to sell the schooner in question.

The petitioner presented the document requested by the Court and the permit to sell the mentioned schooner was granted.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 17 pesos and 3 reales.

(P. From 1 to 8.)

File #3519)
Oct. 9, 1783.)
Judge: Don Fran-)
cisco Maria de)
Reggio.)
Court Clerk: Fern-)
ando Rodriguez.)
All in Spanish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
MIGUEL, A NEGRO SLAVE OF
DOÑA FRANCISCA GIRARD, WI-
DOW OF MR. DESRUISSEAUX,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAIN-
ING HIS FREEDOM FOR THE VAL-
UE IN WHICH HE MAY BE AP-
PRAISED.

Miguel, a negro slave of
Doña Francisca Girard, wi-
dow of Mr. Desruisseaux, pe-
titioned the Court, alleging
that wishing to be freed from slavery, he had re-
quested his mistress on several occasions to grant
him his freedom for the value in which he may be
justly appraised, but that she has refused; there-
fore, using of the rights granted him by the laws
to claim his freedom, he appointed Don Adrian De
la Place as the appraiser on his part, and petiti-
oned the Court to order his mistress to appoint
an appraiser on her part. The Court granted the
petitioner's prayer on October 9, 1783.

The mistress of said slave,
in compliance with the Court's order, appointed
Don Francisco Roquigny to appraise said slave on
her part.

Both appraisers accepted
their appointments and proceeded to appraise said
slave, but did not agree on his value, Don Adrian
De la Place having valued him in the sum of three
hundred pesos and Don Francisco Roquigny in the
sum of seven hundred pesos. In view of this dis-
agreement, the said slave petitioned the Court to
appoint an official appraiser. The Court granted
the petitioner's prayer and appointed Don Felipe
(cont'd)

Guinault who, having accepted his appointment, valued said slave in the sum of five hundred pesos.

Said slave then exhibited the five hundred pesos in which he was valued and petitioned the Court to order his mistress to issue in his favor the proper certificate of freedom. The Court granted the petitioner's prayer on October 13, 1783.

(Spanish) sum of 700 pesos, 4 reales, as evidenced by the said 600 promissory note duly presented, and that the Defendant has refused to pay said note on demand, wherefore petitioner begs the Court to summon the Defendant and have his decision under oath whether the signature affixed to said document is his and whether he owes the sum claimed.

The Defendant answered the Plaintiff's petition, alleging that he had paid to the Plaintiff the promissory note of seven hundred twenty-six pesos and four reales demanded; therefore, he petitioned the Court to deliver him the aforementioned promissory note. This petition was granted on October 18, 1783.

Doc. #877

Box 41

P. From 1 to 4)
File #46.)
October 11,)
1783.)
Judge: Don)
Jose Le Bret-)
ton.)
Court Clerk:)
Don Rafael Per-)
domo.)
All in Spanish.)

Case of

Don Geronimo La Chiapella
vs
Don Claudio Chabot.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant owes him the sum of 726 pesos, 4 reales, as evidenced by the past due promissory note duly presented, and that the Defendant has refused to pay said note on demand, therefore petitioner begs the Court to summon the Defendant and have him declare under oath whether the signature affixed to said document is his and whether he owes the sum claimed.

The Defendant answered the Plaintiff's petition, alleging that he had paid to the Plaintiff the promissory note of seven hundred twenty-six pesos and four reales demanded; therefore, he petitioned the Court to deliver him the aforementioned promissory note. This petition was granted on October 18, 1783.

File #13.
Oct. 13th, 1783.
P. From 1 to 8.
Judge: Don Martin
Navarro.
Court Clerk:
Dn. Rafael Perdomo.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
DON FRANCISCO SOLER, FOR THE
PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A LIC-
ENSE TO PURCHASE A CERTAIN
VESSEL IN PORT PRINCE,
FRANCE.

Don Francisco Soler, a resi-
dent of this City, petitioned His Lordship, alleg-
ing that he is about to leave for Port Prince,
France with the desire to purchase a vessel in
that Port, and to sail said vessel back to this
Port under the Spanish flag, therefore the Petiti-
oner begs His Lordship to grant him the necessary
license for this object.

On October 13th, 1783, Don
Martin Navarro, General Intendant of this Province,
ordered the Petitioner to prove that he is a resi-
dent of this Province.

On April 15th, 1783, in com-
pliance with the preceding decree, said Petitioner
presented before the Court Clerk, as his witness-
es Don Francisco Bautista Bles, Don Carlos Taras-
con, and Don Juan Pallet, and after they were duly
sworn according to law, declared: That they know
the Petitioner to be a resident of this Province
and that they have no objection in testifying so.

Then Don Francisco Soler, pe-
titioned His Lordship alleging that in compliance
with His Lordship's preceding decree, he has sub-
mitted the necessary information to prove his re-
sidence in this Colony. Wherefore he begs His
Lordship, to grant him said license.

(Cont'd)

On October 15th, 1783, Don Martin Navarro General Intendant of this Province, ordered the Court Clerk, to bring the records before him in order to be examined, and on October 26 1783, after having examined said records and the information that the Petitioner submitted, he granted the license petitioned for, and ordered the Court Clerk, to estimate the Court cost of this case, and to give the Petitioner a copy of these proceedings.

the said records as evidenced by the past proceedings were presented. Therefore the Petitioner, Don Juan Larrea, to order the Court Clerk to appear in Court to acknowledge the signature affixed at the foot of said preliminary order and to declare under oath if he was said man.

On October 15th, 1783, Don Joseph Larrea, Justice of the Peace, ordered the Chief Constable, Don Nicolas Sureda, to accompany the Defendants.

That the Defendants answered the Plaintiff's petition, alleging that it was said to the Plaintiff, the said Don Juan Larrea, therefore the Defendant, Don Juan Larrea, under the Court Clerk, to order the Court Clerk to deliver him said proceedings for the said case.

By Don Juan Larrea, Justice of the Peace, the Court Clerk to order the Court Clerk to deliver to the Plaintiff.

the Clerk of the Court to order the Court Clerk to deliver to the Plaintiff.

File #13)
 Oct. 13, 1783.)
 P. From 1 to 6.)
 All in Spanish.)
 Judge: Don Jo-)
 seph Lebreton.)
 Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)

Case of

Juan Bautista Sesanz
 vs
 Carlos Latour.

The Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant owes him the sum of 391 pesos 4 reales, as evidenced by the past due promissory note presented. Therefore the petitioner, begs His Lordship to order the Defendant, to appear in Court to acknowledge his signature affixed at the foot of said promissory note and to declare under oath if he owes said sum.

On October 13th, 1783, Don Joseph Lebreton, Justice of the Peace, ordered the Chief Constable, Don Nicolas Fromatin, to summons the Defendant.

Then the Defendant, answered the Plaintiff's petition, alleging that he has paid to the Plaintiff, the sum that he demanded, therefore the Defendant, begs His Lordship to order the Court Clerk, to stop said actions and to deliver him said proceedings for his protection.

On Dec. 7th, 1783, Don Juan Bautista Lebreton, Justice of the Peace, ordered the Court Clerk to send a copy of the Defendant's petition to the Plaintiff.

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

Doc. #880

Box 41

File #3335)
Oct. 15, 1783.)
Judge: Fran-)
cisco Maria)
de Reggio.)
Court Clerk:)
Fernando Ro-)
driguez.)
PP. 1 to 15.)
All in Span-)
ish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
THE FREE MULATTO THOMAS
DAUPHIN VERSUS DON PABLO
LACOU DUBOURG FOR THE COL-
LECTION OF A PAST DUE DEBT.

Plaintiff petitions the
Court, alleging that as evi-
denced by the instrument
which he duly presents the
Defendant owes him the sum
of two thousand pesos for

the value of five negro slaves, fourteen cows
and one ox, which he sold to said Defendant.
The Plaintiff further alleges that he has de-
manded from the Defendant to pay said debt,
but he has refused; therefore petitioner begs
His Lordship to issue a writ of execution
against all and any of the properties of said
Defendant to satisfy said debt of two thousand
pesos plus interest and costs of these proceed-
ings.

On Nov. 21, 1783, the Court
granted the Plaintiff's petition.

Plaintiff later petitions the
Court, alleging that he was informed by the
Court Clerk, that in the decree issued by the
Court on this day it was agreed to allow all
creditors to take back the merchandise they
have sold while the writ of execution is in
force; therefore he begs the Court to compel
the Defendant to deliver him the five negroes
and cattle specified in his petition.

On Dec. 10, 1783, the Court
granted the Plaintiff's petition.

On Dec. 11, 1783, the Defen-
dant returned to the Plaintiff the five negroes
(cont'd)

Doc. #880
(cont'd)

in question.

Plaintiff again petitions the Court, alleging that the Defendant returned him the mentioned five negroes, but said Defendant failed to return the cattle. Plaintiff further alleges that the Defendant has died and his estate has been sold; therefore he begs the Court that from the proceeds of the sale of said estate, he be paid the price of his cattle and the service of his negroes during the period of twenty months.

On July 30, 1784, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

The costs of this proceedings amounted to the sum of 40 pesos.

(P. From 2 to 12)
File #59.)
Oct. 16, 1783.)
Judge: Don Estevan)
Miró.)
Court Clerk: Don Ra-)
fael Perdomo.)
All in Spanish.)

Case of
Don Santiago Mather
VS
Don Francisco Marmillon

The Plaintiff petitioned
the Court, alleging that
as it is evidenced by
the bill of exchange,
which he duly presents,

issued by Don Santiago Clamorgan, of Jamaica, and
endorsed in his favor by Don Tomas Simcocks, the
Defendant originally agreed to pay to one Don
Jorge White the sum of two thousand five hundred
pesos in old mexican money. The Plaintiff further
alleges that the payment of said bill of exchange
has not been made because the Defendant wants to
make payment in bills current in the City Of New
Orleans, trying to compel the Plaintiff to accept
as partial payment on said bill of exchange two
thousand pesos said Defendant had given him as
security; therefore, the Plaintiff petitioned the
Court to summon the Defendant and have him declare
under oath whether he owes the aforementioned sum
and whether one of the signatures affixed at the
foot of said bill of exchange is his. The Court
granted the petitioner's prayer and ordered that
the bill of exchange, which was written in French,
be translated into Spanish by Don Juan Jose Dufo-
rest. This having been fulfilled, the Plaintiff
petitioned the Court to order the Defendant to
pay the sum claimed, under penalty of the law.

The Court then issued
a writ of execution against the persons and prop-
erties of the Defendant and of one Don Francisco
Pufet, the latter having accepted together with
the Defendant the bill of exchange in question.

(Cont'd)

Doc. 881
(cont'd)

The Defendant then declared before the Court that he was ready to pay the entire sum of two thousand five hundred pesos claimed by the Plaintiff, in view of the fact that Don Francisco Pufet, the other debtor, was absent and so that Don Santiago Clamorgan may be free to leave Jamaica.

Later, the Defendant petitioned the Court, alleging that he had paid to the Plaintiff the said sum, and requested that he be delivered the bill of exchange. The Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

An itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings was made by Don Luis Liotau, which amounted to 17 pesos.

P. from 1 to 3.)
File #84.)
October 20,)
1783.)
Judge: Don Es-)
tevan Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Don Rafael Per-)
domo.)
Spanish and)
French.)

Case of

Don Juan de la Ville-beuvre
and Don Pedro Chabert

vs

The succession of Mr. Favre.

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that the deceased Mr. Favre owes him a past due debt of 158 pesos 6 reales, for the value of certain merchandise sold on credit to the deceased, as evidenced by the past due promissory note duly presented, and that as one Don Guido Dufossat has in his possession the sum of one hundred pesos belonging to the widow of said deceased, as the balance of three hundred pesos, value of a certain negress slave that he bought from said widow, therefore, the petitioner begs the Court to order the seizure of said sum so as to partially satisfy said claim.

On October 20, 1783, the Court ordered the Court Clerk that once the authenticity of the signature affixed to the promissory note in question has been established, to notify said Don Guido Dufossat to retain in his possession, as conditionally seized, the one hundred pesos he owes to said widow until further ordered.

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

File #17
Oct. 21, 1783.
Judge: Don Martin
Navarro.
Court Clerk: Don
Rafael Perdomo.
All in Spanish.

Case of
Don Guillermo Parbaus
versus
Don Juan Bautista Dusou.

) The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that due to the Defendant's negligence in the loading of the brigantine named "El Alexandro", of which said Defendant is the Captain, fourteen sacks of coffee of his property, brought from Guarico to New Orleans on said vessel, were totally damaged; therefore, the Plaintiff petitions the Court to appoint two expert persons to examine said coffee and make an estimate of the losses suffered, and once this is done to deliver him said estimate so as to be able to promote further proceedings.

The Court ordered the Plaintiff and the Defendant each to appoint an expert person to examine said coffee, and stated that in the event these persons do not agree on the extent of the damages suffered, the Court will officially appoint a person to examine and estimate said damaged coffee.

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

File #3344
Oct. 21,
1783.

P. From 1
to 4.

Judge: Don
Juan Maria
de Reggio.
Court Clerk:
Fernando Rod-
riquez.

Case of
Manuel Ganachico
versus
Juan Caduc.

) Plaintiff, instituted proceedings
) for the purpose of compelling the
) Defendant to pay a past due debt
) of 150 pesos, as evidenced by the
) documents presented. The Plain-
) tiff, alleged that he has demanded
) the Defendant in several occasions
) to pay said debt but that he has
) refused. Wherefore the Plaintiff,
) petitioned His Lordship, to issue
) a writ of execution against the
) properties of the Defendant.

On October 21st, 1783, Don Fran-
cisco Maria de Reggio, Permanent Alderman and Roy-
al Ensign, ordered the Court Clerk, to issue a
writ of execution against the personal properties
of the Defendant.

On the same day, Don Nicolas Trem-
etin, appeared before the Court Clerk, and stated:
That in compliance with the preceding decree he
requested the Defendant to pay the Plaintiff, the
said amount, but that the Defendant, refused to
pay, then he seized a billiard table and some
furniture of cavaret, and in proof thereof, the
Defendant ordered that the foregone be place in
the record of this case.

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

Case of
Don Juan Bautista Bañ-
eris.
versus
Don Bautista Dusolier.

File #64.)
Oct. 22, 1783.)
Judge: Don Martin)
Navarro.)
Court Clerk: Don)
Rafael Perdomo.)
Pages 1 to 18.)
Spanish and French.)

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that he is the owner of the brigantine named "El Alexander" of which the Defendant is the Captain, and that although he has requested said Defendant and

his crew to vacate said vessel so as to pay them their wages as per mutual agreement, and that the Defendant has refused, thereby causing the petitioner considerable needless expenses; by this virtue and in view of the fact that said Defendant finished his work on said vessel on the day it was through unloading its cargo, therefore petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to vacate said vessel and deliver to petitioner the passport and bills of lading or receipts from the shippers so that he may guide himself by them and use them as vouchers, said Plaintiff being ready to pay the Defendant and his crew their just wages.

The Court ordered the Defendant to vacate said vessel and dismiss his crew within twenty four hours and to deliver to the Plaintiff the passport, bills of lading or receipts from the shippers, giving him three days to state before the Court whatever declarations he may have to make.

The Defendant then answered the plaintiff's petition alleging that as it is evidenced by the document which he duly presents, the Plaintiff signed an agreement in Cabo Frances
(cont'd)

obligating himself to keep him as Captain of the aforementioned brigantine and sail it to New Orleans, without having paid him two and a half months salaries at eighty- pesos per month plus forty-two pesos for space reserved in said vessel for three tons of cargo which he, in accordance with said agreement, had the right to use for his own merchandise and was not able to use because the Plaintiff denied him the money to buy said merchandise, stating that he did not have any money. The Defendant further alleged that although he has requested the Plaintiff to pay him his salaries which amount to two hundred forty-two pesos plus two months remuneration for his trip back to Charleston and to repay him for his meals up to the time of his dismissal, which meals he has been taking in a private house, and that the Plaintiff has refused to pay; therefore, he petitions the Court to order the Plaintiff to pay the aforementioned sums and also to pay the salaries to the men composing the crew of said vessel.

The Court then ordered the Plaintiff to pay the Defendant his salaries due plus one month's salary to return to the port from whence he came, the Defendant's passage and forty pesos per month for his meals denying payment for the three tons space. Both the Plaintiff and the Defendant were ordered to equally pay for the costs of these proceedings.

The Plaintiff did not comply with the above order and, upon request from the Defendant, the Court ordered that said Plaintiff be requested of payment by the Lieutenant Chief Constable, which payment he must immediately make or one of
(cont'd)

his slaves shall be placed in the public jail.

On November 12, 1783, upon request from the Defendant, the Court affirmed its preceding decree and sentenced the Plaintiff to pay the last costs of these proceedings which amounted to six pesos and seven and one half reales.

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(One Page)

File #3315)
Oct. 24,)
1783.)
Judge: Don)
Francisco)
Maria de)
Reggio.)
Court Clerk:)
Don Fernando)
Rodriguez.)
All in Span-)
ish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON PEDRO ARAGON Y VILLEGAS FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION TO FORWARD HIS POWER-OF-ATTORNEY TO JAMAICA.

Don Pedro Aragon y Villegas, petitioned the Court, alleging that he had in his possession a past due document of obligation signed by Don Vicente Fanguy in his favor and in favor of the succession of Don Juan Antonio Chouriac for the sum of eight thousand pesos, and that in view of the fact that said Don Vicente Fanguy has been residing in Jamaica for a long time, he begs the Court to grant him authorization to send to Jamaica his power-of-attorney so as to compel said Fanguy to pay the aforementioned sum.

The Court ordered that the widow of Don Juan Antonio Chouriac be notified of the above petition.

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

File #19)
Nov. 5, 1783.)
Judge: Martin)
Navarro.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)
PP. 1 to 5.)
All in Spanish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
DON ANTONIO JUEN, REGARD-
ING THE PAYMENT OF A BILL
OF EXCHANGE.

Don Antonio Juen, a resident and merchant of this City, petitions the Court, alleging that Mr. Lafite, a merchant of the City of Burdeos and a resident of this City, accepted in said City of Burdeos, a Bill of Exchange drawn on the Petitioner for the sum of one hundred fifty pesos to be paid within the term of one month after the petitioner's arrival to this City. Petitioner further alleges that as the term to pay said sum has elapsed, he has tried to pay the sum in question to said Lafite in Bills of the Treasury, which at the present time circulate as silver coins as also the sum of one hundred ninety-two pesos for the freight of eight tons (Note: Document does not specify the nature of the freight), but he has refused to accept the payment claiming said payment should be made in silver coins, therefore petitioner begs the Court to compel said Lafite to accept said payment in bills of the Treasury.

On Nov. 5, 1783, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer, ordering Lafite to accept the bills of the Treasury. Lafite accepted said bills of the Treasury in payment of the bill of exchange.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 4 pesos, and were paid by the petitioner.

File #3325)
Nov. 10, 1783.)
Judges: Don)
Francisco Josef)
LeBretton, Don)
Francisco Maria)
de Reggio and)
Don Nicolas For-)
stall.)
Court Clerk: Don)
Fernando Rodriguez.)
Pages 1 to 89.)
Spanish and French.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED IN
CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH
OF VICENTE JOSEF BOYAU.
INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL OF
THE PROPERTIES OF THE DECE-
ASED.

In the City of New Orleans,
on November 10, 1783, Don
Francisco Josef LeBretton,
senior Judge, declared: That
on said day, at about 10 o'
clock p. m., he had been
notified of the death of

Vicente Josef Boyau, who died intestate, and that
in order to ascertain the estate left by said de-
ceased, he ordered the issuance of this decree as
the beginning of these proceedings, for which pur-
pose he granted Fernando Rodriguez, Court Clerk,
authority to go to the house of said deceased, and
attest his death, secure the keys of the deceased
and perform other proper proceedings.

On the same day, the Court
Clerk complied with the preceding decree.

The Court then appointed
Don Pedro Bertoniere, as Attorney for the heirs
of the deceased who had attained majority, and
Don Francisco Broutin, as Curator ad lites for
the minor heirs.

Both Don Pedro Bertoniere
and Don Francisco Broutin accepted their appoint-
ments.

(cont'd)

Don Rafael Perdomo and Don Fernando Rodriguez, Notaries, certified that said deceased did not at any time make a will before them.

Upon request from Don Pedro Bertoniere and Don Francisco Broutin, the Court ordered that the inventory of the estate of the deceased be made and that Don Andres Chiloque, Curator ad bona of the minor heirs, be notified of this order.

The interested parties appointed Don Adrian De la Plaza and Don Andres Wackernie as appraisers to make said inventory and to appraise the properties of the deceased. Once this was fulfilled, the Court approved said inventory and appraisal and ordered the interested parties to accept them.

Upon petitions from said interested parties, the Court ordered the sale of the properties of the deceased, which was done according to law.

The Court appointed Don Andres Chiloque trustee of the proceeds of said sale, and as such he rendered a sworn statement of the funds obtained from said sale and which were in his possession and of the payments he had made, which left a balance of 3377 pesos. This statement was later corrected by Don Pedro Bertoniere, and as a result of said correction the balance left amounted to 3383 pesos. The Court approved said statement and correction and ordered the interested parties to accept them.

The costs of these proceedings up to this time amounted to 32 pesos and 2 reales.

File #3332)
Nov. 10, 1783.)
Judge: Don Fran-)
cisco Maria de)
Reggio.)
Court Clerk: Don)
Fernando Rodriguez.)
Pages 1 to 12.)
Spanish and French.)

Case of
Pedro Thomas Daupaine, a
free mulatto,
VS
Don Pablo Lacou Dubourg.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the past due promissory note which he duly presents, the Defendant owes him the sum of one hundred forty-four pesos for the services of several negroes and that the Defendant has refused to pay said sum on demand; therefore petitioner begs the Court to summon the Defendant and have him declare under oath whether the signature affixed at the foot of said promissory note is his and whether he owes the aforementioned sum.

The Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

Then the Defendant appeared before the Court and declared under oath that the signature affixed to said promissory note is his and that he owes the sum claimed by the Plaintiff.

The record shows that the Defendant died; the Plaintiff then petitioned the Court to order the person in charge of the Defendant's estate to pay said sum.

(cont'd)

The Court ordered that Don Francisco Broutin, tutor of the minor heirs of the Defendant, be notified of the preceding petition. This having been fulfilled by the Court Clerk, said tutor declared that he agreed to the payment of the Plaintiff's claim with the condition that it be made with the other creditors of said Defendant, inasmuch as among them there are several privileged creditors holding mortgages on said Defendant's properties.

The Court ordered that the Attorney for the widow of the Defendant be notified of the above petition.

Don Pedro Bertoniere, testamentary executor of the deceased and Attorney for the widow of same, declared before the Court that he is in accordance with the statements set forth by the tutor of the minor heirs with respect to the manner in which the Plaintiff's credit should be paid.

The Court then ordered the payment of said claim, with the understanding that it is to be paid with the other claims inasmuch as the succession lacks enough funds to pay in full all its debts.

The Plaintiff then presented before the Court a certificate issued by the Court Clerk showing a decree issued on July 30, 1778, by Judge Don Francisco Maria de Reggio, ordering the succession of Don Pablo Lacou Dubourg, to pay the Plaintiff the sum of three hundred eighty pesos due on fourteen cows and one ox; therefore, the Plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that inasmuch as his claim comprises the hiring of several negroes to the deceased he be paid in full both claims.

The Court granted the Plaintiff's prayer and on May 19, 1786, he was paid both his claims.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to fifteen pesos and five and one half reales.

Fernando Rodriguez Defendant owes the Plaintiff the sum of 154 pesos and 1 1/2 reales, as evidenced by the past due promissory note presented, and that the Defendant has refused to pay said promissory note. Wherefore the Plaintiff begs His Lordship to order the Defendant to appear in court and acknowledge his signature affixed at the foot of said promissory note, and to declare under oath if he owes said sum.

On September 15th, 1785, Don Francisco Maria de Reggio, Permanent Alderman and Royal Notary, ordered the Defendant to appear in court as petitioned.

On Nov. 13th, 1785, in compliance with the preceding decree the Defendant appeared before the Court Clerk and declared that it is true that he owes to the Plaintiff the sum of 154 pesos 1 1/2 reales, and that the signature affixed at the foot of the promissory note is his.

Then the Plaintiff appeared before the Court, alleging that as it is evidenced by the Defendant's declaration in which he admitted owing said sum, therefore the Plaintiff begs His Lordship to issue a writ of execution against the personal properties of the Defendant, to satisfy said claim.

File #3320
Nov. 13, 1783.
P. From 1 to 7.
Judge: Don Francisco
Maria de Reggio.
Court Clerk:
Fernando Rodriguez.

Case of
Don Juan Bautista Bagneris
versus
Juaquin Cazes.

Plaintiff petitioned the
Court, alleging that the
Defendant owes him the
sum of 244 pesos and 1 1/2
reales, as evidenced by
the past due promissory

note presented, and that the Defendant has refused to pay said promissory note. Wherefore the Plaintiff, begs His Lordship to order the Defendant to appear in court and acknowledge his signature affixed at the foot of said promissory note, and to declare under oath if he owes said sum.

On September 13th, 1783, Don Francisco Maria de Reggio, Permanent Alderman and Royal Ensign, ordered the Defendant to appear in Court as petitioned.

On Nov. 13th, 1783, in compliance with the preceding decree the Defendant appeared before the Court Clerk and declared: That it is true that he owes to the Plaintiff the sum of 244 pesos 1 1/2 reales, and that the signature affixed at the foot of the promissory note is his.

Then the Plaintiff appeared before the Court, alleging that as it is evidenced by the Defendant's declaration in which he admitted owing said sum, therefore the Plaintiff, begs His Lordship to issue a writ of execution against the personal properties of the Defendant, to satisfy said claim.

(cont'd)

On Nov. 22, 1783, Don Francisco Maria de Reggio, Permanent Alderman, ordered the Defendant to pay the Plaintiff the sum claimed within five days.

The Plaintiff, appeared before the Court alleging that the Defendant has refused to comply with the payment of 244 pesos 1 1/2 reales, as ordered in the preceding decree. Therefore plaintiff begs His Lordship to issue a writ of execution against all his properties, in order to satisfy said debt.

On Dec. 1st, 1783, Don Francisco Maria de Reggio, Permanent Alderman, ordered the Court Clerk, to bring the records before him in order to be examined, and on Dec. 2nd, 1783, after having examined said records, ordered the Court Clerk to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the Defendant in order to satisfy said debt and to pay the court cost of this case.

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

File #81.)
Nov. 14, 1783.)
Judge: Estevan)
Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)
PP. 1 to 24.)
All in Spanish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
DON JULIAN VIEMNE, FOR THE
PURPOSE OF SELLING AT PUBLIC
AUCTION CERTAIN MERCHANDISE
AND EFFECTS OF HIS OWNERSHIP.

Don Julian Viemne, a resident
and merchant of this City,
petitions the Court alleging
that he wishes to auction certain merchandise and
effects of his ownership; therefore he begs the
Court to grant him a permit to sell said merchan-
dise and effects.

On November 15, 1783, the
Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

On November 16, 1783, the pub-
lic auction of said merchandise took place in the
presence of the Court Clerk: The Court approved
said public auction by a judicial decree.

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

File #32)
Nov. 18, 1783.)
Judge: Estevan)
Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)
PP. 1 to 40.)
Spanish and)
French.)

Case of

Don Antonio Luis Blanc
vs
Don Josef Ducros.

PLAINTIFF, AS HEIR OF THE DECEASED DOÑA MARIA JUANA CHEVAL, INSTITUTED PROCEEDINGS SO THAT THE DEFENDANT DELIVER HIM CERTAIN PROPERTIES WHICH SAID DEFENDANT HAS IN HIS POSSESSION BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF SAID DECEASED.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitions the Court, alleging that he is an heir of the deceased Doña Maria Juana Cheval, mother of his wife; and that the properties of said deceased have been sold, and the proceeds of said sale are in possession of Don Joseph Ducro, Alderman of the City Council; and that the acts of Sale of said properties had been lost, therefore petitioner begs His Lordship to compel the Defendant to answer a written interrogatory which Plaintiff duly presents before the Court.

On Nov. 18, 1783, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

Plaintiff, later petitions the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the declaration given by the Defendant, said Defendant has in his possession the sum of one thousand seven hundred sixty six pesos and three reales, belonging to petitioner's deceased mother-in-law; and that in order to prove that he is a

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(cont'd)

legitimate heir of said sum, he presents before the Court the last will and testaments of the deceased Don Juan Bautista Gauvain and Doña Maria Juana Cheval, his father and mother-in-law, respectively.

Doña Maria Gauvain, petitions the Court alleging that the claim made by the Plaintiff is not legal, since it had been proven by the declaration of the Defendant, on page three of this record, that the money that he has in his possession belongs to the Succession of Gauvain and not to the Succession of said deceased Doña Maria Juana Cheval, as manifested in the Plaintiff's petition found on page 12 of this record.

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

File #54.) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
Nov. 18, 1783.) ANA, A NEGRESS SLAVE OWNED
Judge: Don Estevan) BY THE CAPUCHIN ORDER, FOR
Miro.) THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING
Court Clerk: Don Ra-) HER FREEDOM.
fael Perdomo.)
Pages 1 to 7.) Ana, a negress slave owned
All in Spanish.) by the Capuchin Order, pe-
titioned the Court, alleg-
ing that she wishes to be
released from slavery due
to her advanced age of
fifty-one years, stating

that she is ready to pay the price in which she may be valued by the appraisers whom the Court may appoint to that effect; therefore, the petitioner begs the Court to appoint said appraisers.

The Court ordered the Reverend Antonio de Sedella to appoint an appraiser on his part. He complied by appointing Don Andres Guacarni, public appraiser.

The petitioner on her part appointed Don Joseph Adrian De la Plaza, public appraiser.

Both appraisers, having accepted their appointments, proceeded to appraise said slave whom they valued in the sum of two hundred twenty pesos.

The Court ordered that the Petitioner be issued the proper certificate of freedom by which she shall be considered as a free person.

(cont'd)

Said slave then petitioned the Court, alleging that inasmuch as it had been ordered that she be given her certificate of freedom, an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings be made and the person who is to pay them be designated.

The Court granted the petitioner's prayer and designated her to pay the costs of these proceedings.

File #39)
Nov. 22, 1783.)
P. from 1 to 17.)
All in Spanish.)
Judge: Don)
Francisco Maria)
de Regio.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)

Case of

Don Luis Rillieux
vs
Juan Gates.

Plaintiff, instituted proceedings for the purpose of compelling the Defendant to pay a past due promissory note of 62 pesos as it is evidenced by the promissory note presented, alleging that the Defendant has failed to comply with the payment. Therefore, the Plaintiff begs His Lordship to order the Defendant to appear in Court to acknowledge under oath his promissory note and his signature, and declare whether he owes said sum.

On November 20th, 1783, Don Francisco Maria de Regio, Justice of the Peace, ordered the Court Clerk to notify the Defendant to appear in Court as petitioned.

In compliance with the preceding decree, the Defendant appeared before the Court Clerk, and after he was duly sworn according to law, declared: That it is true that he owes said amount to the Defendant, and that the signature affixed at the foot of said promissory note is his.

The Plaintiff then petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the Defendant's declaration he is owing said sum of 62 pesos to him. Therefore he begs His Lordship to issue a writ of execution against the personal properties of the Defendant to satisfy said debt.

On December 6th, 1783, Don Francisco Maria de Regio, Royal Ensign and Justice of the Peace, ordered the Court Clerk to bring the documents before him in order to be

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(cont'd)

examined, and on December 9th, 1783, after having examined the records, ordered the Defendant to come to an agreement with the Plaintiff, in regard to the payment requested.

On December 18th, 1784, Don Nicolas Fromatin, Chief Constable, appeared before the Court Clerk and stated: That in compliance with the preceding decree he demanded the Defendant to pay said sum of 62 pesos, and that the Defendant informed him that he has already compromised with the Plaintiff.

9

File #49	)	Copy of the proceedings
Nov. 26, 1783.	)	instituted by Doña Maria
Judge: Don Estevan	)	Isabel Derruiseau, widow
Miro.	)	of Don Jose Chalon, to compel
Court Clerk: Rafael	)	Don Olivero Pollock, a
Perdomo.	)	resident of Havana and trustee
Pages 1 to 83.	)	and testamentary executor
<u>All in Spanish.</u>	)	of the estate of her deceased
	)	husband, to render a statement
	)	of the properties

left by her said husband who died in Philadelphia. The original proceedings were forwarded to Havana at the request of the Plaintiff so that she may continue said proceedings. This copy comprises copies of the baptismal records of the children of the Plaintiff and of her marriage to said Don Jose Chalon; also copies of the testament of the deceased, a promissory note for 7,000 pesos signed by the Defendant in favor of her deceased husband and various other documents.

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

File #3337)
Nov. 26, 1783.)
Judge: Don Fran-)
cisco Maria de)
Reggio.)
Court Clerk: Don)
Fernando Rodri-)
guez.)
Pages 1 to 24.)
Spanish and)
French.)

Case of
Pedro Estoupan
vs
Pedro Denis, alias Panqui-
net.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that during his absence from this City the Defendant has illegally taken possession of a certain house located on Bourbon street which rightfully belongs to him as he bought said house from Henry Duplanty as evidenced by the act of sale duly presented; therefore petitioner begs the Court to order the Defendant to vacate said house and pay the rents due since the year seventeen seventy-nine when he illegally took possession of said house.

The Defendant, having been notified of the Plaintiff's petition, answered it by alleging that he had bought said house from Don Henrique Desprez, and proved his allegation by exhibiting before the Court a certified copy of the act of sale. Wherefore the Defendant petitioned the Court to order the Plaintiff to direct his claim against said Don Henrique Desprez.

Don Henrique Desprez, husband of Doña Magdalena Brazillier, widow of Henry Duplanty, was notified of the above petition, and declared to the Court that he believed the claim of the Plaintiff to be unfounded inasmuch as the house in question was placed in his possession by decree issued by Don Pedro Deverges, Justice of the Peace at that time, copy of which decree he presents before the Court. Said decree stated that in consideration of the fact that the Plain-

(cont'd)

tiff had been absent in a foreign country without having paid in full the value of said house as per agreement, said house was thereby returned to the ownership of the estate of said Henry Duplanty, and the sum advanced by the Plaintiff on account was to be kept by said estate for rents. The Petitioner, therefore, requested the Court to dismiss the Plaintiff's suit and to sentence him to pay the costs of these proceedings.

The Plaintiff was notified of Henrique Desprez's petition and he answered said petition requesting the Court to restore to him the title to the house in question and to order the Defendant to pay the rents due on said house since July 19, 1779 up to May 8, 1786, and to sentence the Defendant to pay the costs of these proceedings, alleging that he is lawfully entitled to said house, as evidenced in the records of said proceedings.

The Court then rendered final judgment sentencing the Defendant to vacate the house in question within three days, restoring the title to said house to the Plaintiff, who was sentenced to pay to Don Henrique Desprez within the same term the sum of one hundred twenty pesos, balance due on said house, as per agreement, deducting from this sum, the just estimated amount of rents due on said house counting from the month of July of 1779 in which said house was sold to the Defendant who in turn was ordered to immediately pay said rent to the Plaintiff. The Court also gave the Defendant the right to claim from Don Henrique Desprez the sum of three hundred pesos he gave for said house.

The record ends with a certification issued by the court Clerk stating that Don Henrique Desprez had paid to the Defendant the aforesaid sum of three hundred pesos.

File #3352)
 Nov. 27, 1783.)
 Judge: Fran-)
 cisco Maria de)
 Reggio.)
 Court Clerk:)
 Fernando Ro-)
 driguez.)
 PP. 1 to 58.)
All in Spanish)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
 DON PABLO LACOU DUBOUR,
 FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAIN-
 ING A MORATORIUM TO PAY
 HIS DEBTS.

Don Pablo Lacou Dubour, a resident of this City, petitions the Court, alleging that due to bad business he has been unable to pay the sum of twenty thousand four hundred forty-seven pesos that he owes to his creditors; therefore, petitioner begs His Lordship to order that his creditors meet in a place assigned by His Lordship to discuss matters regarding a moratorium, and to compel those creditors who refuse, to grant said moratorium, as prescribed by the Royal Laws.

On Nov. 27, 1783, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

The creditors petition the Court, alleging that they refused to grant the moratorium, as they need their money to meet their obligations; therefore they beg the Court to make an inventory of the petitioner's properties and to sell said properties and that the proceeds be delivered to them.

The creditors' petition was denied by the Court.

Don Pablo Lacou Dubour died and the record shows several litigations among the creditors against succession of the deceased. The record also shows that said succession paid most of the debts of the deceased.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 85 pesos.

Doc. #898
Box 41

File #143)
Nov. 28, 1783.)
Judge: Fran-)
cisco Maria de)
Reggio.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo)
PP. 1 to 27.)
All in Spanish)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON SANTIAGO MATHER, FOR THE PURPOSE OF SELLING AT PUBLIC AUCTION CERTAIN MERCHANDISE OF HIS OWNERSHIP.

Don Santiago Mather, a resident and merchant of this City, petitions the Court, alleging that he wishes to auction certain merchandise, therefore he begs the Court to grant him a permit to sell said merchandise.

On Nov. 28, 1783, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

On December 9, 1783, the public auction of said merchandise took place in the presence of the Court Clerk. The Court approved said public auction by a judicial decree.

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

File #29)
 Dec. 4, 1783.)
 P. from 1 to)
 10.)
 All in Span-)
 ish.)
 Judge: Don)
 Estevan Miro.)
 Court Clerk:)
 Don Rafael)
 Perdomo.)

Case of

Don Joseph Diaz
 vs
 Don Pedro Villamil.

Don Joseph Diaz, as testamen-
 tary executor of the estate
 of the deceased Don Manuel
 Ponse Pasquin, petitioned the
 Court, alleging that as it is
 evidenced by the document that
 he duly presents the Defendant owes said de-
 ceased the sum of 100 pesos, which sum he has
 refused to pay. Therefore, the petitioner begs
 the Court to order the Defendant to appear in
 Court to acknowledge under oath his signature
 and if he owes the sum claimed.

On Dec. 4th, 1783, Don Estevan
 Miro, Colonel of the Regiment of this Province,
 granted the petitioner's prayer.

Then the Plaintiff, Don Jose
 Diaz as Testamentary executor of the estate of
 Don Manuel Ponse Pasquin, appeared before the
 Court, alleging that in compliance with the
 preceding decree the Defendant was notified in
 Court as petitioned, but that the Defendant has
 not complied with the order. Therefore peti-
 tioner begs His Lordship, to send Don Nicolas
 Fromatin, Chief Constable, to the house of the
 Defendant and to compel him to appear before
 the Court Clerk, to give his declaration as
 petitioned.

On Dec. 10th, 1783, Don Estevan
 Miro, granted the petitioner's prayer.

On Dec. 19th, 1783, in compli-
 ance with the preceding decree, the Court Clerk

(cont'd)

went to the house of the Defendant, and after the Defendant was ~~being~~ duly sworn according to law, declared that the signature at the foot of said promissory note presented by the Plaintiff is his, and that he owes said promissory note for 100 pesos.

Then the Plaintiff, appeared before the Court, alleging that as it is evidenced by the Defendant's declaration in which he admitted owing said sum, therefore he begs His Lordship to issue a writ of execution against the properties of the Defendant to satisfy said claim.

On Feb. 27th, 1784, Governor Miro, after having examined the records, granted the petitioner's request.

On March 4th, 1784, before the Court Clerk, appeared Don Nicolas Fromatin, and stated, that in compliance with the preceding decree, he went to the house of the Defendant to request him to pay the Plaintiff the sum of 100 pesos, but not finding any property to seize, he seized provisionally the Defendant's shoe buckles until other goods were found.

Then the Defendant, appeared before the Court, alleging that he has given to the Plaintiff, several of his jewels to be applied to said debt, but that the Plaintiff, still claims the whole amount without having deducted or mentioned anything concerning the payments of jewels. Therefore the Defendant asks that due credit be given him, and which petition was denied.

The Defendant, having settled the account, the Court ordered him to pay the court cost of this case.

File #11)
Dec. 9th, 1783.)
P. from 1 to 11.)
All in Spanish.)
Judge: Don Mar-)
tin Navarro.)
Court Clerk:)
Don Rafael Per-)
domo.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
DON FRANCISCO RIANO, AT-
TORNEY FOR DON ANTONIO AR-
GOTE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OB-
TAINING LICENSE TO SELL AT
PUBLIC AUCTION A CERTAIN
BRIGANTINE NAMED "SAINT
ANTONIO."

The petitioner, Don Francisco de Riaño, Attorney for Don Antonio Argote, petitioned the Court, alleging that his principal has consigned to him a certain brigantine named "St. Antonio" for the purpose of selling it at public auction in accordance with the instructions that said principal gave him in his letter. Therefore, petitioner begs His Lordship to grant him the necessary license to sell at public auction, said brigantine.

On December 9th, 1783, Don Martin Navarro, Intendant General of this Province, granted the license to the petitioner, and ordered the Court Clerk, to announce to the public the sale of said brigantine, as prescribed by law.

The records show that on December 13th, 17th, 1783, the Court Clerk in compliance with the preceding decree announced to the public the sale of said brigantine named "St. Antonio" of the ownership of Don Antonio Argote, on two different days as prescribed by the law, but no bidder appeared.

Then after having the Court Clerk announce the public auction of said brigantine for two consecutive times, as prescribed by the law, the Petitioner begs His Lordship to set the day for the public auction of said brigantine.

(cont'd)

Doc. #900
(cont'd)

On December 18th, 1783, Don Martin Navarro, Intendant General of this Province, set the 19th day of the current month for the public auction.

On December 19th, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, being at the door of his public office, before Don Francisco Riaño, attorney for Don Juan Argote, ordered the public orier to announce in loud voices the sale of said brigantine, named "St. Antonio," and after several offers were made it was sold to the highest bidder, one Don Juan Surire, for the amount of 8160 pesos.

The petitioner, Don Francisco Riaño, Attorney of Don Antonio Argote, petitioned the Court, alleging that on account of having finished with the sale of said brigantine, he therefore begs the Court to order the Court Clerk, to estimate the Court cost of this proceedings, as he is willing to pay said costs.

On December 23rd, 1783, Don Martin Navarro, Intendant General of this Province, ordered the Court Clerk to estimate the cost of these proceedings and to give the petitioner a copy of this testimony.

Doc. #901.
Box 41.

File #3354
Dec. 10, 1783.
P. From 1 to 12.
All in Spanish.
Judge: Don Estevan
Miro.
Court Clerk:
Don Fernando Rodri-
guez.

Case of
Don Santiago Meder
versus
Mr. Chapron.

Plaintiff, petitioned the
Court, alleging that the
Defendant owes him the
sum of 659 pesos, as evi-
denced by the past due

promissory note presented, and that he loaned
the Defendant 50 pesos cash, of which loan he
has no promissory note to prove. Therefore he
begs His Lordship to order the Defendant to ap-
pear in Court to acknowledge his signature af-
fixed at the foot of said promissory note, and
if he received the said 50 pesos.

The Court granted the
Plaintiff's petition. On the same day, in com-
pliance with the preceding decree, the Defendant
appeared before the Court Clerk, and declared:
That it is true that he owes to the Plaintiff,
a promissory note for 659 pesos, but that he
has paid to the Plaintiff, 50 pesos that the
Plaintiff claims in addition to the said prom-
issory note.

Then the Plaintiff, pe-
titioned the Court, alleging, that as it is evi-
denced by the Defendant's declaration in which
he admitted owing said sum, therefore he begs
His Lordship to issue a writ of execution a-
gainst the personal properties of the Defendant,
to satisfy said claim.

On Dec. 11th, 1783, Don
Estevan Miro, after he examined the documents
ordered to issue a writ of execution against
the personal properties of the Defendant suf-
ficient to satisfy said debt plus court cost
(cont'd)

caused or that may be caused until its final payment.

On the same day, 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 Plaintiff, the sum claimed of 659 pesos and that the Defendant stated that he was going to pay immediately.

Then the Plaintiff, appeared before the Court, alleging that the Defendant lied to the Chief Constable, when he told him that they have come to an agreement. Therefore he begs His Lordship to order said Chief Constable to seize all the properties of the Defendant, enough to satisfy said sum.

On December 15th, 1783, Don Estevan Miro granted the Plaintiff's petition.

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

Doc. #701-A
Box 41

File 3336)
Dec. 11,)
1783.)
Judge: Es-)
tevan Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Juan del Po-)
stigo y Bal-)
derrama.)
Sp. & Fr.)

Case of
Don Josef Degruys
vs
Mr. Guaquer.

PLAINTIFF INSTITUTED ACTION
FOR THE RETURN OF A SICK
SLAVE THAT HE BOUGHT FROM
THE DEFENDANT.

Record begins with an Act of Sale wherein Mr. Guaquer sold to Don Josef Degruys for the sum of 450 pesos a slave named Maria and her son named Charles who at the time were supposed to be in good health.

The purchaser, Don Josef Degruys, a resident of the Coast of Des Allemands, later appeared before the Court and stated: That the said slave was suffering from a heart ailment and petitioned the Court to instruct Don Mauricio Oconor, Commandant of said Coast, to receive information in regard to the sickness of said slave, from witnesses that said purchaser will present, and once all this is done, to deliver him all the proceedings for the purposes that may be convenient to him.

On December 11, 1783, his petition was granted.

File #27.
Dec. 13, 1783.
Judge: Don Es-
tevan Miró.
Court Clerk:
Don Rafael
Perdomo.
Pages 1 to 7.
All in Spanish.

) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
) PEDRO MIRAVAL FOR THE PURPOSE
) OF DECLARING AS HIS LEGAL RE-
) SIDENCE AND PLACE OF BUSINESS
) THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

) Don Pedro Miraval petitioned
) the Court, alleging that in or-
) der to enjoy the privileges
) granted by the King to all per-
) sons of the petitioner's class, he wishes to de-
clare before the Court as his legal residence and
place of business the City of New Orleans. In
order to prove that he resides and has his busi-
ness in said City, the petitioner begs the Court
to accept information from several witnesses.

The Court accepted the propos-
ed information and in consideration thereof grant-
ed the petitioner's prayer.

The costs of these proceedings
amounted to 12 pesos and 2 reales.

Case of
Don Vicente Gonzales
versus
M. Couturier.

File #4)
Dec. 15, 1783.)
Judge: Don Fran-)
cisco Maria de)
Reggio.)
Court Clerk: Don)
Rafael Perdomo.)
Pages 1 to 3.)
Spanish and French.)

The Plaintiff petitioned
the Court, alleging that
as it is evidenced by the
account duly presented,
which was endorsed in his
favor by M. Mather, the De-

fendant owes him the sum of thirty-four pesos
and two reales and that although he has requested
said Defendant to pay said debt, the Defendant
has refused; therefore, petitioner begs the Court
to summon the Defendant and have him declare under
oath if he owes said sum.

The Court granted the
Plaintiff's prayer and ordered that the account,
which was written in French, be translated into
Spanish, appointing Don Juan Josef Duforest to
make the translation.

Don Juan Jose Duforest ac-
cepted his appointment and translated said ac-
count wherein the transaction consisted of a
piece of Irish linen and two rolls of hemp.

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

File #3.)
Dec. 16, 1783.)
Judge: Don Este-)
van Miro.)
Court Clerk: Don)
Rafael Perdomo.)
Pages 1 to 22.)
All in Spanish.)

Case of
Don Lazaro Estardy
versus
Don Francisco Durcy.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the act of sale duly presented, he sold to the Defendant a certain plot of land for the sum of two thousand four hundred pesos which according to said act of sale was to be paid as follows: one thousand four hundred pesos at the end of the year 1780, and one thousand pesos on the following year of 1781; the Plaintiff further alleges that the Defendant has paid only the first installment, and still owes the second; therefore, the Plaintiff petitioned the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the Defendant and especially against the aforementioned plot of land which said Defendant mortgated to the petitioner as security for the total payment of said sum of two thousand four hundred pesos.

The Court granted the Plaintiff's prayer.

The Defendant answered the Plaintiff's suit by alleging that with the consent of said Plaintiff he had advertised for sale the said plot of land so as to satisfy with its proceeds the claim of the Plaintiff; the Defendant, therefore, begged the Court to order the sale of said land at public auction with the precise condition that it be sold for the sum of three thousand pesos to be paid as follows: one thousand five hundred pesos at the time of the sale with which sum he will satisfy the Plain-

(cont'd)

tiff's claim, and one thousand five hundred pesos to be paid in a year's term.

The Court denied the Defendant's petition and ordered that the previous writ of execution be carried into effect.

This having been fulfilled, the Plaintiff then petitioned the Court to order the sale at public auction of the plot of land in question so that his claim may be satisfied. The Court granted the Plaintiff's prayer and said plot of land was auctioned in favor of the Defendant for the sum of one thousand six hundred fifty pesos.

On Nov. 18, 1903, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

Later Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the copy of the certified of the effects of the Estate of said deceased Francisco Plana, which copy he duly presented to the Defendant over him the sum of one thousand six hundred fifty pesos. Plaintiff requested the Court to issue a writ of execution against the property above named and for sale, so that they be sold and petitioner be paid with sum of four hundred sixty pesos plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

On Dec. 17, 1903, the Court by official decree granted the Plaintiff's petition.

On the same day, the Court Clerk, appeared for Plaintiff and declared, that in compliance with the Court's decree, he went to the public auction and requested him to pay the sum of one thousand six hundred fifty pesos.

Doc. #905

Box 41

File #82)
Dec. 16, 1783.)
Judge: Estevan)
Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
Rafael Perdomo.)
PP. 1 to 18.)
All in Spanish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
JUAN BAUTISTA MERCIER VERSUS
DON PEDRO VILLAMIL, IN REGARD
TO THE COLLECTION OF A CERTAIN
SUM OF PESOS.

Plaintiff, as Testamentary Executor of the Estate of the deceased Francisca Plazan, petitions the Court, alleging that the Defendant owes him the sum of four hundred sixty pesos, as last payment, for a negress slave named Joana and her son Antonio, who were sold to said Defendant in the auction of said Estate for the sum of nine hundred sixty pesos; and that in order to prove the legitimacy of his debt, therefore petitioner begs the Court to order that the Court Clerk deliver him a copy of the auction of the affects of the Estate of said deceased.

On Nov. 16, 1783, the Court granted the Plaintiff's petition.

Later Plaintiff, petitions the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the copy of the auction of the affects of the Estate of said deceased Francisca Plazan, which copy he duly presents the Defendant owes him the sum of four hundred sixty pesos, therefore petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the negress slave named Joana and her son, so that they be sold and petitioner be paid said sum of four hundred sixty pesos plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

On Dec. 17, 1783, the Court, by official decree granted the Plaintiff's petition.

On the same day, before the Court Clerk, appeared Don Nicolas Fromantin and declared, that in compliance with the preceding decree, he went to the house of the Defendant to request him to pay the Plaintiff the sum of four
(cont'd)

hundred and sixty pesos plus interest and the cost of these proceedings; and that said Defendant refused to pay the amount in question, and not finding any property to seize he seized provisionally the Defendant's show buckles until other goods were found.

Later Plaintiff again petitions the Court, alleging that the Defendant had paid said sum of four hundred sixty pesos, but that he had not paid the interest and the cost of these proceedings; therefore petitioner begs the Court to order the appraisal of the costs of these proceedings and to compel said Defendant to pay said costs.

On Jan. 14, 1784, the Court ordered the Defendant to pay just the cost of these proceedings and not the interest stating that said Defendant had paid said sum of four hundred sixty pesos within the term prescribed by the law.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 16 pesos and 1 real.

Doc. #906
Box 41

File #53	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DOÑA
Dec. 18, 1783)		MARIANA OLIVIER, FOR THE PUR-
Judge: Este-	)	POSE OF OBTAINING A PERMIT TO
van Miro.	)	SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION CERTAIN
Court Clerk:	)	FURNITURE OF HER OWNERSHIP.
Rafael Per-)	
domo.)	
PP. 1 to 25.	)	Doña Mariana Olivier, a resi-
All in Span-	)	dent of this City, petitions
ish.	)	the Court, alleging that Don

Salvador Conille, her husband, has died; and that she wishes to establish herself in Havana, Cuba; therefore petitioner begs His Lordship to grant her a permit to sell at public auction her furniture.

On December 18, 1783, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

On January 2, 1784, the auction of said furniture took place in the presence of the Court Clerk.

The record is incomplete and does show the cost of these proceedings.

Doc. 907.
Box 41.

File #3351.
Dec. 18th, 1783.
P. From 1 to 11.
All in Spanish.
Judge: Don Francisco Josef LeBreton.
Court Clerk: Juan Bautista Garic.

Case of
Don Carlos Lafourches Dau-
nois
VS
The succession Don Carlos
Phelipe Favre Daunois.

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that his deceased brother Carlos Phelipe Favre Daunois owed him a past due promissory note of 445 pesos. Therefore the Plaintiff, begs the Court to order the Defendant to pay said past due note

On Dec. 18th, 1783, Don Francisco Joseph LeBreton, Justice of the Peace of this City, after having examined the records ordered the Defendant to pay said past due note owed to the Plaintiff, from the proceeds of the estate of the deceased.

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

File #88.)
Dec. 19, 1783.)
Judge: Don Mar-)
tin Navarro.)
Court Clerk:)
Don Rafael Per-)
domo.)
Pages 1 to 22.)
All in Spanish.)

Doc. No. 908.
Box 41.

Case of
Don Jayme Good
VS
Don Lucas de Villaescusa.

The Plaintiff, second mate of the hooker named "Carlota Dorotea" and a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that the Defendant, a resident of Havana, maliciously failed to comply with an agreement by which he was to take command of said vessel and sail it from Havana to this City, and was paid one hundred pesos in advance of one hundred fifty pesos, the stipulated price for which the Defendant agreed to perform said work, the Defendant having left his baggage aboard said vessel; and that the Defendant, by having failed to comply with said agreement, caused him irreparable damages; therefore, petitioner begs the Court to accept the information of several witnesses in order to prove his allegations, and a copy of a protest he made before Notary Public Rafael Perdomo, wherein he explains how the Defendant maliciously failed to comply with said agreement.

The Court received the proposed information from several witnesses presented, all of whom substantiated the allegations of the Plaintiff.

The Plaintiff then requested the Court to order the Court Clerk to go to said vessel and make an inventory of the baggage of the Defendant and have it deposited with a person appointed by the Court, so that he may not be held responsible for said baggage.

The Court granted the Plaintiff's prayer.

Upon request from the Plaintiff the Court approved these proceedings so that at any time he may claim damages from the responsible

(cont'd)

party.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 32 pesos and 4 reales.

File #3357	)	Case of
Dec. 22, 1783.)	
Judge: Don Francisco Joseph Le-	)	Doña Catalina Moran, widow
bretton.	)	of Olivier
	)	vs
Court Clerk: Don	)	The Succession of Doña Aga-
Fernando Rodriguez.)	)	ta Lacrois, widow of Don
Pages 1 to 3.	)	Francisco Arnaud.
<u>Spanish and French.</u>))	

The Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented, the deceased, Doña Agata Lacrois, owed her the sum of fifty six pesos and four reales for food and various other items supplied to said deceased during her sickness; therefore, the Plaintiff begs the Court to order the payment of said sum from the estate of the deceased.

The Court ordered that the Attorney for the heirs of said deceased be notified of the preceding petition. This having been fulfilled, Don Pedro Bertoniere, Attorney for said heirs, declared before the Court that he considered the claim of the Plaintiff just, and therefore he did not have any objection for the payment of said claim.

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

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 21 pesos and 7 reales.

File #73.
Dec. 23, 1783.
Judge: Don
Martin Navarro.
Court Clerk:
Don Rafael Per-
domo.
Pages 1 to 16.
All in Spanish.

) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
) DUNCAN HENDERSON, MASTER OF
) THE BRIGANTINE NAMED "ENTER-
) PRISE", TO PROVE THAT THE LOSS
) OF AN ANCHOR AND A CABLE FROM
) SAID VESSEL WHILE AT SEA, DID
) NOT OCCUR THROUGH HIS NEGLI-
) GENCE.

Don Henderson Duncan, master of the brigantine named "Enterprise", petitioned the Court, alleging that it was not through his negligence that an anchor and a cable were lost from said vessel while at sea; therefore petitioner begs the Court to accept the information from several witnesses and a protest he made before Notary Public Don Rafael Perdomo, wherein he explained the manner in which said anchor and cable were lost, in order to prove his allegations.

The Court accepted the proposed information from the witnesses presented by the petitioner, all of whom substantiated the allegations made in the petition, and after considering said information the Court released the petitioner of all responsibility.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 31 pesos and 7 reales.

File #3326)
Doc. #791)
No date.)
Year 1783.)

Case of
Don Juan Caduc
vs
Don Juan Sourgout.

Plaintiff instituted proceedings to compel the defendant to pay a past due promissory note of thirty-eight pesos and five reales, dated August 11th, 1783, alleging that said debt arises for board and lodging. Plaintiff petitioned the Court to order the defendant to appear and to acknowledge said debt under oath.

The Court ordered the defendant to appear as petitioned.

The record ends with a note from the Court Clerk attesting that he had notified the plaintiff the preceding decree.

Said notice was not signed by the Court Clerk.