

1786

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1787

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of N.O. for the purpose of being judicially declared  
a free person 1-24

Doc. #1305.

Box 46.

File #74.	)	
June 1, 1786.	)	Case of
P. 1 to 3.	)	Bernardo Croset
Spanish.	)	versus
Judge: Don Josef	)	Madam Maria Elisavet de Tren, widow
de Orue.	)	of Dounoy.
<u>CC: R. Perdomo.</u>	)	

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that the defendant owes petitioner the past due sum of 132 pesos and 4 reales, for a certain amount of fish that petitioner supplied to the defendant; that petitioner has demanded said sum from the defendant; and that the defendant has refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to appear in Court and declare under oath, if he owes petitioner the sum claimed, and once he has acknowledged said debt to compel him to pay.

On June 1, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

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

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Translator #23

Copyist #10

Doc. #2962	)	Doc. 1306
June 1, 1786	)	Box 46
pp. from 1 to 4	)	
All in Spanish	)	Don Felipe Treviño, instituted
Judge: Don Josef	)	proceedings for the purpose of
Orue	)	obtaining license to sell a
Court Clerk: F.	)	negress named "Sale."
Rodriguez	)	

Don Felipe Treviño, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that he owned a negress slave named "Sale" which slave he bought in partnership with Miguel Eslava, from Don Santiago McGilbray, and he wishes to sell said slave in order to pay a debt to Don Juan Bautista Macarty. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant the necessary license to sell said slave at public auction.

On June 1st, 1786, the Court granted the petitioner's request.

On June 6, 1786, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, ordered the Public Crier to announce to the public the sale of the negress named "Sale" of the ownership of Don Felipe Treviño, and after several offers were made it was sold to the highest bidder, one Don Mathias Alpuente, for the sum of 560 pesos.

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

Translator #23  
 Copyist #11

Doc. #1307  
Box 46.

File #2839 )  
June 2, 1786. )  
P. 1 to 2. )  
Spanish. )  
Judge: Josef )  
de Orue. )  
CC: Fernando )  
Rodriguez. )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DOÑA MARIA  
CHOFER, WIDOW OF DON JUAN CARRIER, TO  
PARTITION THE PROPERTIES LEFT BY HER SAID  
DECEASED HUSBAND, AMONG THE MINOR HEIRS.

Doña Maria Chofer, widow of Don Juan  
Carrier, as administratrix of the pro-  
perties left by her deceased husband,  
and as tutor and curator of her minor  
children, petitioned the Court, alleging

that the properties left by said deceased consist of one  
house and other effects of little value; that three of  
her minor daughters have married, and that in order to  
give said minors their corresponding share; wherefore,  
petitioner begs the Court to authorize the public auction  
of said properties to be sold to the highest bidder.

The Court granted Doña Maria Chofer's  
petition.

The record is incomplete and does not  
show the public auction of the properties left by the  
deceased Don Juan Carrier.

Translator #20  
Copyist #10

File #2852 )  
June 2, 1786. )  
Judge: Don )  
Jose de Orue. )  
CC: Fernando )  
Rodriguez. )  
Spanish and )  
French. )

Case of  
Doña Francisca Desmurelle  
versus  
The succession of Don Pablo  
Lacour Dubourg.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the defendants are indebted to petitioner in the sum of fifty-four pesos for personal services rendered. Wherefore, petitioner, begs the Court to order that, since this claim should be paid in preference to the claims of the other creditors of the deceased Don Pablo Lacour Dubourg, Don Pedro Bertoniere, trustee of the estate of said deceased, pay the sum claimed.

The Court ordered the widow of Don Pablo Lacour Dubourg, to declare under oath whether the signature affixed to the account presented is hers and whether the succession of her deceased husband owes the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The widow of Don Pablo Lacour Dubourg, in compliance with the Court's order, declared under oath that she knows the claim of the plaintiff is just and that she issued and signed a certificate in regard to said claim.

The Court then ordered Don Pedro Bertoniere to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff, with which order said Don Pedro Bertoniere complied, and the case was closed.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 11 pesos and 6 reales, paid by Don Pedro Bertoniere.

Translator #22

Copyist #10

Doc. #1309.

Box 46.

File #151. )  
June 3, 1786. )  
P. 1 to 7. )  
Judge: Joseph )  
Orue. )  
CC: Rafael Perdomo.)

Case of  
Don Bacilio Ximenes,  
Comptroller of the Royal  
Hospital  
versus  
Don Francisco Broutin.

The plaintiff, thru his attorney Don Antonio Mendes, petitioned the Court alleging, that on May 22, 1786, a negro slave of his ownership named Gimi, was severely bitten, by a mad dog owned by the defendant, while the said slave was passing in front of defendant's residence, and that the defendant refuses to shoot the said dog, as is customary; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit witnesses to testify as to the above allegations.

Moreover: Since some of the said witnesses are members of the Military corps, which fact exempts them from being summoned to appear as witnesses without official permission; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to request the Don Pedro Piernas, provisional Governor of this Province during the absence of the Governor General, to authorize said witness to give their testimonies.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff in all its parts.

On June 3, 1786, Don Pedro Piernas, provisional Governor authorized the plaintiff's witnesses to give their testimonies.

On June 12, 1786, in compliance with the preceding decree the Court Clerk received the testimonies the witnesses presented by the plaintiff. The testimonies of the witnesses substantiated the petitioner's allegations.

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

Translator #21

Copyist #10

Case of  
 Don Louis Darby Danican  
 versus  
 Don Bernard Dubrocart.

File #2855. )  
 June 9, 1786. )  
 P. 1 to 11. )  
 Spanish. )  
 Judge: Joseph )  
 de Orue. )  
 CC: Fernando )  
Rodriguez. )

The plaintiff, thru his attorney Don Pedro Bertoniere, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the bill of sale duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner the sum of 530 pesos, for the value of a negress slave that petitioner sold to the defendant, and that defendant has refused to pay as agreed; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order a writ of execution against all the properties of the defendant, specially

against the said mortgaged negress slave to satisfy the sum claimed, plus the costs of these proceedings.

The Court decree that inasmuch as the majority of the creditors of the defendant have agreed to extend to the defendant more time in which to liquidate his debts, therefore, there is no reason to issue the writ of execution at this time, and that the costs of these proceedings be paid by plaintiff.

Then the plaintiff, thru his attorney Don Pedro Bertoniere, petitioned the Court alleging, that inasmuch as the debt claimed by petitioner differs from that of the other creditors, as the sale of the said negress slave was made at a public sale conducted by Don Fernando Rodriguez, the Court Clerk, on the condition that the said sum of 530 pesos be paid by the last of December of the past year; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to arrest the preceding judgment, as it opposes the  
 (cont'd)

File 2869	)	Doc. #1311
June 9, 1786	)	Box 46
Spanish only	)	
pp. 1 to 5	)	Proceedings instituted by Doña
Judge: Joseph de	)	Rosa Girardon (widow Lemelle),
Orue	)	as agent for Don Armand Champel,
Court Clerk: Fernando	)	to sell a certain house belong-
<u>Rodriguez</u>	)	ing to said principal.

Doña Maria Rosa Girardon, widow Lemelle, as agent for Don Armand Champel, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the Power of Attorney duly presented, the petitioner is authorized to sell a certain house belonging to said principal; wherefore, petitioner begs the court to order the Court Clerk to issue to petitioner the corresponding license to sell said house, and that the sale be announced as prescribed by law.

The Court ordered as petitioned.

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

Translator #21  
 Copyist #11.

File #82.  
June 13, 1786.  
Judge: Estevan Miro.)  
CC: Rafael Perdomo.)  
P. 1 to 12.)  
Spanish.)

Case of  
Estevan and Santiago Torres  
versus  
Josef Pauly.

Plaintiffs, brothers, and residents of this City, on behalf and as Testamentary Executors of the deceased Guillermo Dictrinson, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the obligation duly presented the defendant, a resident of the Port of Galveston is indebted to petitioners in the sum of five hundred fifty three pesos and one and one half reales, plus interest; that on several occasions petitioners have demanded said sum, and that the defendant has refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to issue a writ of execution against all of the defendant's properties, particularly against the mortgage negro slaves specified in said obligation, in order to satisfy the sum claimed plus interest and the costs of these proceedings and to order the defendant not to leave this city until this case is settled.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the Plaintiffs.

Nicolas Fromentin, Chief Constable, declared that in compliance with the Court's decree, he went to the defendant's residence in order to enforce said writ of execution but was informed by worthy persons that the defendant had left the City, for the Post of Natchez.

On plaintiff's petition the Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a warrant to the Commandant of the Port of Galveston together with all the necessary documents instructing <sup>said</sup> Commandant to compel the defendant to pay to the plaintiffs the sum claimed, plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

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

The costs of the proceedings amounted to 17 pesos and 7 1/2 reales.

Translator #24

Copyist #10

Doc. #1312.

Box 46.

File #2878.	)	
June 10, 1786.	)	Case of
Judge: Josef Orue.	)	Julia, a free negress
CC: Rodriguez.	)	versus
P. 1 to 58.	)	The succession of Don Pablo Lacourt
Spanish.	)	Doubourg.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory notes, and account duly presented, the defendants are indebted to petitioner in the sum of 103 pesos 5 reales; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the trustee of the properties left by the deceased Don Pablo Lacourt Doubourg, to pay the sum claimed.

On June 10th, 1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to compare the signatures affixed at the foot of the promissory notes presented by the plaintiff with the signature of the deceased Don Pablo Lacourt Doubourg, in his files.

The Court Clerk in compliance with the preceding decree, compared the signature at the foot of the promissory notes presented by the plaintiff with the signature of the deceased Don Pablo Lacourt Doubourg, and certified that the signature on said notes is that of the said deceased, and that after presenting the account to the widow of said deceased, she stated, that she has no knowledge of said debt.

The Court ordered that only the bread account contracted by the deceased be paid to the plaintiff, as privileged creditor, <sup>and</sup> ordered the trustee of the properties of said deceased to pay the sum of 39 pesos 1 real, value of the bread supplied to the family of said deceased.

Translator #25

Copyist #10

rights of possession and property, which the law allows all legitimate owners, and to proceed with the said seizure and sale of the properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus the costs of these proceedings.

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

Translator #21  
Copyist #10

File #120	)	Doc. 1314
June 14, 1786	)	Box 46
pp. 1 to 6	)	
French & Spanish	)	Proceedings instituted by Don
Judge: Don Martin	)	Nicolas Forstall in order to
Navarro	)	obtain a permit and registry
Court Clerk: Rafael	)	of Bill of Sale of the packet-
<u>Perdomo</u>	)	boat named "San Antonio."

Don Nicolas Forstall, permanent alderman and resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that he desires to sell to Don Pierre Sauvie, a resident of this City, a certain packet-boat of his ownership, and to register the sale, so that the buyer shall not have any trouble in the future; wherefore, petitioner begs the court to order the Court Clerk to issue to petitioner the corresponding license to sell said packet-boat and to register the Bill of Sale of said packet-boat.

The Court ordered as petitioned.

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

Translator #21  
 Copyist #11

File #2885 )  
June 14, 1786. )  
Judge: Don Jose )  
de Orue. )  
CC: Don Fernando )  
Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 5. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Don Santiago La Coudre  
versus  
Don Luis Cornu.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the past-due promissory note presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of two thousand six hundred ninety-one pesos, and that although petitioner has on several occasions requested the defendant to pay said sum, the defendant has refused. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to appear and declare under oath, if the signature affixed to the promissory note presented is his and if he owes the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The defendant then, in compliance with the Court's order, appeared and declared under oath, that the signature affixed to the promissory note presented by the plaintiff is his and that it is true he owes the sum claimed which he is ready to pay as follows: One thousand pesos in cash and the remainder in promissory notes signed by solvent persons, with the condition that the plaintiff is to surrender the promissory note in question or post a bond at his satisfaction.

The record shows that this case was settled by mutual agreement, and that the Court, in view of this fact, ordered that the defendant be delivered the promissory note in question and that an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings be made to be paid by defendant.

Translator #22  
Copyist #10

Doc. 1316.

Box 46.

File #127 )  
June 17, 1786. )  
P. 1 to 9. )  
Spanish. )  
P. 1 to 9. )  
Judge: Josef de Orue. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )

Case of  
Don Santiago Porte  
versus  
Don Francisco Delery.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging that the defendant is the owner of the property adjoining petitioner's; that petitioner sent his slave named Carlos to the defendant's property to get a certain house of his ownership; that the defendant seized said slave and battered him, inflicting great injuries on said slave and that said injured slave caused the petitioner to suffer a loss of 40 pesos 4 reales, as evidenced by the medical certificate and accounts duly presented. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to pay said damages, and to further order him to build a fence on his property, to stop his animals from destroying the petitioner's crops.

The Court granted the plaintiff's petition and ordered the defendant to pay the damages claimed by the plaintiff and to construct a fence around his property to prevent the plaintiff from suffering any further damages, and that in default thereof that said fence will be constructed at his expense; and that the defendant is to pay the costs of these proceedings.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 7 pesos 4 reales.

Translator #20  
Copyist #10

Doc. #1317

Box 46.

File #2899. )  
June 19, 1786. )  
Judge: G. Dufosat )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 5. )  
Spanish. )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY CARLOS LE-  
PERE FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING  
POSSESSION OF THE ~~SHARE~~ <sup>share</sup> OF THE ESTATE  
LEFT TO HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW ANTONIO  
MORIN BY HIS DECEASED FATHER.

Carlos Lepere, a resident of the Coast of Alemanes, petitioned the Court, alleging that Antonio Morin, petitioner's brother-in-law, is to receive his corresponding share of the estate left by his deceased father Don Antonio Morin, alias "Portugues", that said Antonio Morin Jr. at the present is absent from the City; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court that the share of the estate corresponding to said absentee be delivered to petitioner with the consent of petitioner's brother-in-law's attorney, and that as a guarantee to this transaction, petitioner is willing to mortgage two houses, and two negro slaves of the petitioner's ownership, and that petitioner will deliver said share of estate corresponding to said absentee when he returns to the City.

The Court ordered to deliver a copy of the proceedings to the attorney of petitioner's brother-in-law.

The record shows that the Court ordered to deliver the share corresponding to Antonio Morin Jr. to petitioner, who in turn will deliver it to his brother-in-law on his return to the City.

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Translator #25

Copyist #10

File #138. )  
June 20, 1786. )  
Judge: Josef )  
Orue. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 8. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. 1318.  
Box 46.  
  
Case of  
Don Jaime Borrel  
versus  
Don Enrique Callard.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 132 pesos; that the defendant has refused to pay said sum. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court, to order the defendant to declare under oath if the signature affixed at the foot of the promissory note presented is his, and if he owes the sum claimed.

On June 20th, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, received the declaration from the defendant, who under oath declared, that the signature affixed at the foot of the promissory note is not his, as he does not know how to sign, but that it is made by Josef Hughes his partner. The defendant further declared that it is true he owes the sum claimed by the plaintiff, but that it should be paid by himself and his partner Josef Hughes.

The record further shows that the Court issued a writ of execution against the properties of the defendant. The plaintiff then petitioned the Court, alleging that he has reached an agreement with the defendant and therefore to stop all legal action against the defendant, and to order the judicial appraiser, to appraise the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #2989	)	
June 20, 1786.	)	
Judge: Don Estevan	)	Case of
Miro.	)	Don Nicolas Webert
CC: Don Fernando	)	versus
Rodriguez.	)	Don Hilaric Boutet.
P. 1 to 10.	)	
<u>Spanish and French.</u>	)	

The plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the past-due promissory note presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of one thousand four hundred forty-six pesos, which petitioner loaned to the defendant, and that although petitioner has on several occasions requested the defendant to pay said sum the defendant has refused. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to summon the defendant and order him to declare under oath whether the signature affixed to the promissory note presented is his and whether he owes the sum claimed, and once this has been done, to deliver these proceedings to the petitioner so that he may institute whatever action may be convenient to his interest.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The defendant then, in compliance with the Court's order, declared under oath, before the Court Clerk that the signature affixed to the promissory note presented is his, but that he does not owe the sum claimed inasmuch as he has yet to settle accounts with the plaintiff.

Then the Court, disregarding the defendant's declaration and on plaintiff's petition, issued a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant for the sum claimed by the plaintiff plus the costs of these proceedings.

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

File #2969	)	
June 20, 1786.	)	
Judge: Don Estevan	)	Case of
Miro.	)	Don Nicolas Webert
CC: Don Fernando	)	versus
Rodriguez.	)	Don Hilario Boutet.
P. 1 to 10.	)	
<u>Spanish and French.</u>	)	

The plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the past-due promissory note presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of one thousand four hundred forty-six pesos, which petitioner loaned to the defendant, and that although petitioner has on several occasions requested the defendant to pay said sum the defendant has refused. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to summon the defendant and order him to declare under oath whether the signature affixed to the promissory note presented is his and whether he owes the sum claimed, and once this has been done, to deliver these proceedings to the petitioner so that he may institute whatever action may be convenient to his interest.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The defendant then, in compliance with the Court's order, declared under oath, before the Court Clerk that the signature affixed to the promissory note presented is his, but that he does not owe the sum claimed inasmuch as he has yet to settle accounts with the plaintiff.

Then the Court, disregarding the defendant's declaration and on plaintiff's petition, issued a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant for the sum claimed by the plaintiff plus the costs of these proceedings.

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

Translator #23  
Copyist #10

Box 46

Doc. 1320

File #2828	)	Proceedings instituted by
June 20, 1786	)	Don Louis Cornu, in order
Spanish	)	to obtain a permit to sell,
Judge: Governor Esteban	)	at public auction, a certain
Miro	)	house, furniture and slaves.
Court Clerk: Fernando	)	
Rodriguez	)	

Don Louis Cornu, a merchant and resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that it is necessary for petitioner to sell a certain house, furniture and slaves in order to liquidate with the proceeds thereof various debts contracted by petitioner in this city; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to issue to petitioner the corresponding license to sell said properties, and to make public the sale, as prescribed by law.

The Court ordered as petitioned.

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

Translator #21  
Copyist #11

File #173 )  
 June 21, 1786. )  
 P. 1 to 4. )  
 Spanish. )  
 Judge: Don Josef )  
 de Orue. )  
 CC: . Perdomo. )

Case of  
 Don Luis Lalanda Dapremont  
 versus  
 Beltran Lassare.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented the defendant owes petitioner the sum of 1, 650 pesos and 5 reales, and that the defendant has moved from this City, to Opelousa without paying said debt. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to send a warrant to Don Alexandro Ducluet, Commandant of said Post, to compel the defendant to pay the sum claimed.

On May 24, 1786, the Court ordered Don Juan Josef Duforest, public translator, to translate the documents into spanish and ordered the Court Clerk to send a warrant to the Commandant of the Post of Opelousas, so said Commandant may seize half of the defendant's salary until the final payment of said debt.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court, alleging that as petitioner has come to a compromise with the defendant, wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to deliver him the promissory note presented against said defendant in order to send said promissory note to the place where the defendant resides.

On March 5, 1786, the Court granted the petitioner's request.

On the same day the Court Clerk in compliance with the preceding decree delivered the promissory note to the plaintiff.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 8 pesos.

Translator #23

Copyist #10

File #144 )  
 June 22, 1786. )  
 Judge: Don )  
 Jose de Orue. )  
 CC: Don R. Perdomo. )  
 P. 2 to 10. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
 Don Juan Bautista Legret  
 versus  
 Don Bernardo Tremoulet.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the past-due promissory note presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of one hundred fifty-five pesos, and that although petitioner has on several occasions requested the defendant to pay said sum, the defendant has refused. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge under oath the signature affixed to the promissory note presented and to declare if he owes the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The defendant, in compliance with the Court's order, acknowledged the signature affixed to the promissory note in question and declared that he owes the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The Court then, in view of the defendant's declaration and on plaintiff's petition, issued a writ of execution against the defendant for the sum claimed plus the costs of these proceedings.

The defendant, when requested by the Lieutenant Chief Constable to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff or surrender enough properties to cover said sum, declared that he was immediately going to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.

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

File 2795 )  
June 22, 1786 )  
pp. 1 to 6 )  
English & Spanish )  
Judge: Governor Esteban )  
Miro )  
Court Clerk: Fernando )  
Rodriguez )

Doc. 1323  
Box 46

Proceedings instituted by  
Don John Becker in order  
to obtain a permit to sell  
two slaves.

Don John Becker, an Englishman and resident of the Port of Mobile, petitioned the Court, alleging it is necessary for petitioner to sell the two slaves of his ownership in order to establish a business with the proceeds of the proposed sale; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to issue to petitioner the corresponding license to sell said slaves.

The Court ordered as petitioned.

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

Translator #21  
Copyist #11

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File #71. )  
June 23, 1786. )  
Judge: Josef )  
Orue. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 6. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. 1324  
Box 46.

Case of  
Don Bernardo Reynaud  
versus  
Juan Maria.

6

Plaintiff, through his attorney petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the petitioner entrusted the defendant with the sum of two hundred pesos, in order that he may pay said sum to one Pedro the Baker, as petitioner was in debt said amount to the said Baker; and that said defendant did not pay the said sum; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath, if the signature affixed at the foot of said promissory note is his and if he received the sum claimed, and after this is done to deliver a copy of these proceedings to petitioner for whatever may be convenient.

On June 23rd, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

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

Translator #25

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File #2835. )  
June 23, 1786. )  
P. 1 to 7. )  
Spanish )  
Judge: Governor )  
Estevan Miro. )  
CC: Fernando )  
Rodriguez. )

Don Louis Cormu  
versus  
Don Andres Mercenario.

The plaintiff, thru his attorney, Don Pedro Bertoniere, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner the sum of 214 pesos and one real, which defendant has refused to pay; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge his signature at the foot of the promissory note presented and to declare under oath if he owes the sum claimed, and after this is done to return to petitioner these proceedings.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the Court Clerk solicited the whereabouts of the defendant in various parts of this City, and was informed that the defendant made his residence in the country.

Then the plaintiff, thru his attorney, Don Pedro Bertoniere, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the statement of the Court Clerk that the defendant makes his residence in the country; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to summons the defendant.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the Court Clerk summoned the defendant by means of Don Miguel Gomez who notified the defendant to appear in the office of the

(Doc. 1325)  
cont'd.

Court Clerk, to make a declaration as ordered by the Court, and that the defendant appeared and acknowledged under oath his signature at the foot of the promissory note presented by the plaintiff and declared to owe the sum claimed.

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

Translator #21  
Copyist #10

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Doc. #1326.

Box 45.

File #2894. )  
June 26, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 8. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Don Luis Lalande Dapremont  
versus  
Don Guillermo Layson.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented, petitioner sold to defendant in the presence of the Court Clerk, Don Fernando Rodriguez three negro slaves; that defendant promised to pay for said negro slaves in the term of four months; and that the defendant is an absentee from this City, and is now in the post of Mobile with said negro slaves; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court, to order the Commandant of the post of Mobile, to issue a warrant of arrest against said negro slaves, and after this is done, to deliver them to this Court.

On June 26, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the Commandant of the post of Mobile issued the warrant for the arrest of said negro slaves.

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

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Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #2865. )

June 27, 1786. )

Judge: Estevan Miro.) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON FRAN-  
 CC: Don Fernando ) CISCO AMORANT ON BEHALF OF HIS BROTH-  
 Rodriguez.) ER DON ANTONIO GREGORIO GONZALO  
 Spanish.) TROUNE AMORANT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
 P. 1 to 17. ) ESTABLISHING THE PURITY OF BLOOD  
 AND GOOD CHARACTER OF HIS SAID BROTH-  
 ER.

Don Francisco Amorant, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that Don Antonio Gregorio Gonzalo Troune Amorant, the petitioner's brother, a resident of Martinique, by special letter requested the petitioner to institute proceedings for the purpose of establishing said Don Antonio Gregorio Gonzalo Troune Amorant's purity of blood and good character; wherefore, the petitioner begs the Court to admit as evidence the letter and baptismal certificate of his said brother and the information of the witnesses presented.

The Court admitted the baptismal certificate and letter offered as evidence and ordered the Court Clerk to receive the information of the witnesses presented by the petitioner.

The Court Clerk, in compliance with the Court's order, received the information offered by the petitioner, from which the purity of blood and good character of Don Antonio Gregorio Gonzalo Troune Amorant was thoroughly established.

The Court then declared that it considered the information submitted by the petitioner as sufficient and therefore approved it and gave it judicial power for the legal effects that may be considered convenient to follow by the interested party.

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Translator #22

Copyist #10

Doc. #1328  
Box 46.

File #84. )  
June 30, 1786. )  
Judge: Josef )  
de Orue. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 4. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Geronimo Sansalony  
versus  
The free mulatress named  
Theresa.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that petitioner bought from the defendant a cask comprising of one hundred ten cans of lard; that said lard was shipped to Pensacola; that when said cask was open thirty seven of the cans were found to be containing water. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit information to substantiate the above allegations and that the witnesses that petitioner will present to render said information be questioned in accordance with the tenor of this petition, and if said information proves to be satisfactory, to order the defendant to satisfy the plaintiff the cost of the thirty seven cans of lard at the rate of six reales per can which is the price which petitioner paid to the defendant.

On June 30, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

Two witnesses were presented before the Court by the plaintiff, and their testimonies substantiated the allegations in plaintiff's petition. The Court ordered to deliver to plaintiff a copy of the witnesses' declaration so that he may promote whatever judicial action that may be convenient to him.

The record shows that the plaintiff and the defendant compromised. The plaintiff, agreed to pay the costs of these proceedings, which costs are not shown in this record.

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

File #135 )  
 July 3, 1786. )  
 Judge: J. Orue.)  
 CC. R. Perdomo.)  
 P. 1 to 9. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
 Don Juan Bautista Legre  
 versus  
 Don Antonio Bodosquie.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 2,312 pesos 6 reales, that on several occasions petitioner has requested the payment of said sum and that defendant has refused to pay; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to appear and declare under oath if the signature affixed at the foot of said promissory note is his, and if he owes the sum claimed, and after this is done to deliver to petitioner a copy of these proceedings, to promote whatever may be convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On July 3rd, 1786, the defendant appeared before the Court Clerk and declared that the signature affixed on said promissory note was his, and that he owes the sum claimed by petitioner.

The record shows that the defendant settled with petitioner by mutual agreement.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #25  
 Copyist #10

File #2804. )  
July 4, 1786. )  
P. 1 to 10. )  
Spanish and French. )  
Judge: Don Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC:F. Rodriguez. )

Doc. #1330  
Box 46.

Case of  
Don Santiago Borel  
versus  
Don Josef Ducros.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that in his name and as attorney for his two sisters Madam Maria Francisca Adelayda and Madam Anna Antonia Borel, as evidenced by the two powers of attorney presented; that as heirs of their father the deceased Don Juan Mauricio Borel, they are heirs to one third of the estate left by said deceased, as evidenced by the document presented; that they are also only heirs of their deceased uncle Don Luis Alexandro Piot de Launay, as evidenced by the testament presented, and which documents petitioner presented to the Alderman and Royal Treasurer, Don Joseph Ducros, testamentary executor of the estate left by their deceased uncle; that after said Ducros, showed petitioner the inventories and sale of said estate as also the sworn account of the proceeds of the sale of said estate, and after petitioner examined very careful the accounts of debit and credit correct, leaving a balance in favor of petitioner and his two sisters of 6,186 pesos. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to deliver petitioner said sum of 6, 186 pesos.

On July 4, 1786 the Court ordered Don Juan Josef Duforest, public translator to translate the documents presented by the plaintiff and after this is done to bring said transactions to Court.

On July 5, 1786, the Court after having examined the documents presented by the plaintiff ordered the defendant to deliver the sum claimed of 6, 186 pesos to the plaintiff

(cont'd)

(Doc. 1330)  
cont'd.

and his two sisters, also ordered the plaintiff to give the defendant a formal receipt for said sum.

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

16

Translator #23  
Copyist #10

File #2810	)	Doc. #1330 A
July 5, 1786	)	Box 46
pp. from 1 to 5	)	
All in Spanish	)	Case of
Judge: Don E. Miro	)	Don Luis Antonio Blanc
Court Clerk: F.	)	vs.
<u>Rodriguez</u>	)	Don Josef Laby

The plaintiff, brought this action against the defendant for the purpose of obtaining the Court's authorization to give proper medical attention to a certain negress slave that he bought from the defendant on the grounds that said slave is suffering from a chronic illness. The plaintiff brought this action pending the appeal to rescind the sale of said slave on the grounds that the defendant misrepresented the health of said slave, petitioning the Court to charge the medical expenses of said slave to the loser of said appeal.

On July 5, 1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of the plaintiff's petition to the defendant.

Then the defendant, answered the plaintiff's petition, alleging that he has no objection to having the slave in question properly treated by a physician, and that it is not necessary that he be informed of the medical treatment given to said slave, unless that as a physician, the plaintiff, wishes to intrust the cure of said slave to him.

On July 12, 1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to bring the records in order to be examined, and after they were examined the Court granted the plaintiff's petition and ordered that said negress slave be treated by a physician of this City.

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

Translator #23  
 Copyist #11

Doc. #1331.

Box 46.

File #165

July 6, 1786.

Judge: Martin Navarro.

CC: R. Perdomo.

P. 1 to 8.

Spanish.

) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY PEDRO  
) GEORGET FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAIN-  
) ING A PERMIT TO SELL THE BILANDER  
) NAMED "VICTORIA", OF HIS OWNERSHIP.

Pedro Georget, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the instrument duly presented the petitioner is the owner of the bilander named "Victoria"; that petitioner desires to sell said bilander to Francisco Badillo; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant him the corresponding permit to execute said sale and to order the Court Clerk to draw the customary act of sale.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Pedro Georget.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

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Translator #24  
Copyist #10

File #2908 ) Document #1332  
July 8, 1786 ) Box 46  
Juege: Estevan Miro )  
Court Clerk: Fernando ) Proceedings instituted by Estevan  
Rodriguez ) Marraffret Layssard, for the  
pp. 1 to 26 ) purpose of proving the legitimacy  
Spanish ) and purity of blood of Elena  
Marraffret, his daughter.

Estevan Marraffret Layssard, Commandant of the Post of Rapides, a native of Rochefor, Province of Daunis in the Kingdom of France, petitioned the Court, alleging that it is convenient to petitioner to prove the legitimacy and purity of blood of Elena Marraffret, petitioner's daughter and legitimate wife of Mr. Demortier, a resident of French Cape. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court that the witnesses that for this occasion he will present, be questioned in accordance with the interrogatory duly presented by petitioner, and after this is done to deliver petitioner a copy of the witnesses' testimonies.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Estevan Marraffret Layssard.

Several witnesses presented by the petitioner testified before the Court, and their testimonies substantiated the allegations in petitioner's interrogatory. The Court taking into consideration said testimonies, officially certified the legitimacy and purity of blood of Elena Marraffret, legitimate daughter of the petitioner and of his wife, Elena Fasende.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #24  
Copyist #11

Doc. No. 1333  
Box 46.

File #181. )  
July 11, 1786. )  
Judge: Don Jose de Orue. )  
CC: Don Rafael Perdomo. )  
Pages 1 to 6. )  
Spanish and French. )

Case of  
Juan Carlos Query  
versus  
The succession of the free  
mulatress named Nanette  
Chaber.

16

The plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented account which was previously presented to Don Santiago Masicot, Commander of Des Allemandes, who attested as to its legitimacy and correctness, the defendants are indebted to petitioner in the sums of one hundred thirty-six pesos in Mexican silver currency, plus ninety-two pesos and four reales in bills current in this City. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that the sums claimed be paid to petitioner from the estate left by the deceased Nanette Chaber.

The Court ordered Don Francisco Duran, trustee of the estate of the deceased Nanette Chaber, to satisfy the sums claimed by plaintiff.

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

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Translator #22  
Copyist #10

File #2851. )  
 July 11, 1786. )  
 Judge: Don Estevan )  
 Miro. )  
 CC: Don Fernando )  
 Rodriguez. )  
 3 pages )  
Spanish and French.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON  
 PEDRO DUPAIR, FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
 OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION TO SELL  
 HIS SLAVE NAMED ELENA.

Don Pedro Dupair, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that petitioner owns a novice slave named Elena, from Senegal, whom petitioner purchased from Don Pedro Metoyeor by private sale performed in Natchitoches, and that petitioner has decided to sell said slave; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to grant him the necessary judicial authorization to perform the intended sale.

The Court ordered the petitioner to produce the document by which he acquired the ownership of the slave in question.

The petitioner complied with the Court's order, in view of which the Court granted the authorization solicited.

Translator #22  
 Copyist #10

70

File #2334	)	Doc. #1335
July 12, 1786	)	Box 46
pp. from 1 to 7	)	
All in Spanish	)	Information produced by
Judge: Don E. Miro	)	Don Francisco Coulon de
Court Clerk: F. R.	)	Villers, Knight of the
<u>Rodriguez</u>	)	Royal and Military Order
		of St. Luis.

Don Francisco de Villers, Knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Luis, petitioned the Court for the purpose of proving the title to the estate that belongs to Don Carlos Felipe Villers, a resident of the City of Pensacola. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit his information, and that the witnesses he will present will declare according what they know about the particular.

On July 12, 1786, the Court granted Don Francisco de Villers' petition.

On the same day, Don Francisco Coulon de Villers, appeared before the Court Clerk, for the purpose of giving his information, and presented as his witnesses to Don Salomon Malines; Don Francisco Lioteau and Don Nicolas Formantien, all residents of this City, and after they were duly sworn according to law, declared: That they know to be true that Don Carlos Felipe Villers, son of petitioner with domicile in this City, and residing at present in the City of Pensacola, owns in this city:

Two houses estimated at	3,000 pesos
A certain negro slave	800
A farm in Dpelousas	<u>2,000</u>
Total	5,800 pesos

Then Don Francisco Villers petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the declaration of the witnesses presented, he has proved his sons title to the properties mentioned. Wherefore, petitioner begs

Doc. 1335 cont'd.

the Court to accept and approve this information, and to deliver petitioner copy of these proceedings, and that he is willing to pay the Court expenses.

On July 13, 1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to bring the records in order to be examined, and after they were examined, the Court approved and accepted the information of the petitioner.

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

Translator #23  
Copyist #11

File #58	)	Doc. No.1336
July 14, 1786	)	Box 46
Judge: Don Estevan	)	
Miro	)	Proceedings instituted by
Court Clerk: Don Rafael	)	Don Francisco Gallart, for
Perdomo	)	the purpose of establishing
Pages 1 to 9	)	his legal residence in New
<u>Spanish</u>	)	Orleans.

16

Don Francisco Gallart petitioned the Court, alleging that it is convenient for petitioner's interest to prove that he has been a resident and merchant of this city for more than two years, and that he has been considered and accepted as such by the body of merchants; also that the petitioner's religion is the Roman Catholic; that the petitioner wishes to enjoy the graces and franchises which His Majesty has granted to the residents of New Orleans. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit information from the witnesses whom petitioner will duly present in order to substantiate the above allegations.

The Court ordered the Court Clerk to receive the information offered by the petitioner.

In compliance with the preceding decree, the Court Clerk received information from the witnesses presented, which information entirely substantiated the petitioner's allegations, in view of which and at the request of the petitioner, the Court declared said petitioner a legal resident of New Orleans, and granted him all the graces and franchises accorded such residents.

The record ends with a petition filed by the petitioner wherein he begs the Court to order that in view of the fact that these proceedings have been concluded, an itemized statement of their costs be made, and that petitioner be given a certified copy of them.

The Court granted the above petition, and the Court Clerk made and delivered to the petitioner the certified copy solicited.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Doc. #1337

Box 46.

File #2824. )  
July 18, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan Miro. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 4. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Marta Chevalier widow Moro  
versus  
The succession of Josef Becat.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented the succession of Josef Becat, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 9,100 pesos, of which 4,000 was the capital loaned to the deceased, and 5,100 the interest of said capital, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum for 26 years; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that the plantation located at the other side of the river and belonging to the defendants to be seized and sold at public auction, in order to satisfy the sum claimed, and in the event that the proceeds of the sale of said plantation are not sufficient to give petitioner the right to seize any other properties that may be found belonging to the defendants; and to order the Court Clerk to compare the signature of the deceased Josef Becat affixed at the foot of said promissory note, with the signatures of said deceased, in his files in order to prove the authenticity of the signature of said deceased.

On July 18, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The Court Clerk in compliance with the preceding decree certified, that the signature affixed on said promissory note was that of the deceased Josef Becat.

The Court then ordered the defendant to pay to the plaintiff the sum of 444 pesos which is the only remaining sum, after satisfying other creditor of said deceased; granting petitioner the privilege to place claim on any other properties found to belong to the defendant.

The record shows that the plaintiff received the sum of 440 pesos, and that she gave a receipt to defendants to

(cont'd)

(Doc. 1337)  
cont'd.

acknowledging same.

The record does not show the cost of these proceedings.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #2831. )  
 July 18, 1786. )  
 Judge: Don Estevan )  
 Miro. )  
 CC: Don Fernando )  
 Rodriguez. )  
 P. 1 to 4. )  
Spanish and French.)

Case of  
 Don Juan Henrique Couptry  
 versus  
 Doña Martha Chevalier, widow  
 of Don Josef Becat.

16

The plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented account showing that various merchandises were supplied to the defendant, said defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of twenty-nine pesos and five reales. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath if it is true she owes the sum claimed, and once she has acknowledged the legitimacy of the petitioner's claim, to order her to pay said sum.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The defendant, in compliance with the Court's order, acknowledged the legitimacy of the plaintiff's claim, in view of which the Court ordered the defendant to pay the sum claimed.

The record shows that the plaintiff's claim was satisfied by Don Miguel de San Juan, trustee of the funds of the succession of Don Josef Becat, husband of the defendant.

Translator #22  
 Copyist #10

Doc. #1339  
Box 46.

File #2802 )  
July 19, 1786 )  
Judge: Estevan Miro. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
PP. 1 to 2. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Don Luis Antonio Blanc  
versus  
Don Juan Gravier.

16

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of six hundred seven pesos three and one half real, and that the defendant is a resident of the post of Atakapas; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to request the Commandant of said post Don Alexandro Ducluet, to issue a warrant against the defendant in order to obtain the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record is incomplete and does not show the outcome, nor the cost of these proceedings.

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Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #117.	)	
July 20, 1786.	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY LUIS
Judge: Martin Navarro.	)	PELLERIN JR., FOR THE PURPOSE OF
CC: R. Perdomo.	)	OBTAINING A PERMIT TO SELL FOUR
P. 1 to 2.	)	NEGRO SLAVES, OF HIS OWNERSHIP.
<u>Spanish.</u>	)	

Luis Pellerin Jr., a native of the Post of Atacapas and resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that petitioner had been granted a permit to sell several negro slaves, so that petitioner with the proceeds of said sale may repair and enlarge his house; that the sale of said negro slaves was not executed due to the fact that petitioner could not obtain the right price for said slaves; that Simon Devounnaud Du Placiat, wishes to purchase only four of said negro slaves for the sum of two thousand pesos; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant the necessary permit to execute said sale.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Luis Pellerin Jr.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

File #178	)	Doc. No.1341
July 20, 1786	)	Box 46
Judge: Don Estevan	)	
Miro	)	Succession of Don Estevan Loló
Court Clerk: Don Rafael	)	
Perdomo	)	
Pages 1 to 44	)	
<u>Spanish and French</u>	)	

Don Gabriel Fonvergne, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that while coming to this port from the port of Guarico on board petitioner's frigate named "El Navarro," Don Estevan Loló, a resident of Guarico, and a passenger on said frigate, died, leaving his testament which petitioner duly presents, and which said Don Estevan Loló made in the presence of the petitioner and of the officers and other passengers of said frigate. Wherefore, petitioner, having been appointed by the deceased as his testamentary executor and the trustee of his properties, in order to have knowledge of said properties, begs the Court to order that said properties be inventoried and appraised for which purpose petitioner appoints Don Josef Adrian de la Plaza, as the appraiser on his part, so that jointly with an appraiser appointed by the Court they will proceed to make the inventory and appraisal requested.

The Court admitted the testament presented by the petitioner, and ordered that it be translated into Spanish by Don Juan Josef Duforest; the Court also accepted the appointment of Don Josef de la Plaza as appraiser for the petitioner, and appointed Don Andres Wackernie as the other appraiser, ordering the petitioner to present the invoices and bills of lading belonging to the deceased.

Don Juan Josef Duforest, in compliance with the Court's order, translated into Spanish the testament presented by the petitioner. In his testament, the deceased Don Estevan Loló, named his wife Doña Margarita Filaudau, as the sole heir of all his

Doc. No. 1341 cont'd.

properties, as long as she remained unmarried, and provided that, in the event she married, their two children named Catarina and Pedro Loló, once having reached the age of eighteen years, shall have the right to demand from their mother an account of all his properties.

Don Josef Adrian de la Plaza and Don Andres Wackernie, also in compliance with the Court's order, made an inventory and appraisal of the properties of the deceased which amounted to one hundred three pesos and three reales.

Then it was discovered that the deceased also owned a brigantine named "Princesa de Asturias" and its entire cargo, in view of which the testamentary executor petitioned the Court to order Don Julian Vienne and Don Juan Jacob, both of whom are in charge of said brigantine, to surrender the proceeds obtained from the sale of said cargo, and to give the petitioner charge of said brigantine so that he may forward them to the family of the deceased, now residing in the port of Guarico.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the testamentary executor, previous consent given by Don Antonio Mendez, attorney for the widow and minor children of the deceased.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 64 pesos and 1 real.

The record ends with the proceedings instituted by the widow of Don Estevan Loló against Don Julian Vienne to compel him to render a statement of certain properties of the deceased which said Don Julian Vienne has in his possession. Don Julian Vienne

rendered the requested statement and the case was closed.

The costs of these proceedings amounts to 26 pesos and 6 reales.

Translator #22  
Copyist #11.

File #2876 )  
July 20, 1786. )  
Judge: Don Guido )  
Dufossat. )  
CC: Don Fernando )  
Rodriguez. )  
One page. )  
Spanish. )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DOÑA ANNA JUDICA CHENAL, WIDOW OF GREVEMBER, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION TO SELL A CERTAIN PARCEL OF LAND TO HER DAUGHTER DOÑA PERINA GREVEMBER.

Doña Anna Judica Chenal, widow of Grevember, petitioned the Court, alleging that petitioner has reached a very advanced age and has no means of support; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to authorize her to sell to her daughter Doña Perina Grevember, a certain parcel of land situated at the corner of Saint Philip and Dauphine streets, measuring fifty feet on Saint Philip street and seventy-five feet on Dauphine street, which land petitioner has owned for more than thirty years.

The Court granted the authorization as solicited.

Translator #20  
Copyist # 10

Doc. #1343  
Box 46.

File #139 )  
July 21, 1786. )  
Judge: J. Orue. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 9. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Don Bernardo Tremoulet  
versus  
Don Simon Ducournau.

Plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of one hundred ten pesos, that petitioner has requested the defendant to pay said debt, and that defendant has refused to pay; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to summon the defendant to declare, if the signature affixed at the foot of said promissory note is his, and if he owes the sum claimed to petitioner, and after it is done to deliver a copy to petitioner for whatever may be convenient.

On July 21, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the defendant satisfied the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The record also shows that defendant paid the costs of these proceedings, which amounted to 8 pesos 5 reales.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #2911	)	Doc. No. 1344
July 22, 1786	)	Box 46
Judge: Don Jose de	)	
Orue	)	Case of
CC: Don Fernando	)	Don Antonio Morin (alias Toulouse)
Rodriguez	)	versus
pp. 1 to 7	)	Dofia Margarita Meilleur, widow
Spanish	)	of Lacosta.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that the defendant had instituted criminal proceedings against the petitioner, accusing him of having hidden and stolen properties of the defendant's deceased husband; that an appeal was made of the decision rendered in said criminal proceedings, which appeal is still pending; that the laws now in the Province of Louisiana, prescribe that in cases involving accusations of that nature, the accuser must furnish a bond in order to insure indemnification for any damages that might result from said accusations; that the petitioner has, prior to this petition, requested the Court to order the defendant to furnish the bond aforementioned, but that this has never been done. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to restrain the defendant from disposing of any of his properties, and to order the Notaries of this City not to authorize any deed of sale involving any of the properties of said defendant.

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

The defendant, in his answer to the plaintiff's petition, opposed the granting of said petition and begged the Court to deny it, on the grounds that it is out of order, inasmuch as it is evident that the aim of the defendant in making such petition is to protect his own properties so that they may not be seized, when he is held responsible for the offenses of which he has been accused.

Doc. 1544 cont'd.

The Court studied the case and then rendered judgment whereby it granted the plaintiff's petition, restraining the defendant from disposing of any of her properties.

Then the defendant again petitioned the Court alleging, that the Court's decree by which she was restrained from disposing of any of her properties, is very prejudicial to her interest. Wherefore, petitioner begged the Court to revoke said decree, releasing all of her properties.

The Court denied the above petition on the grounds that the term for making such petition had elapsed.

Translator 22  
Copyist 11

File #146. )  
July 26, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 286. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1345.  
Box 46.

Case of  
Josef Xavier Pontalva  
versus  
Francisco Maria de Reggio.

Plaintiff, Captain of the permanent regiment of this City petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the documents duly presented the defendant has in his possession certain sums of pesos belonging to the Succession of Ignacio Broutin of which the petitioner is an heir; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court that the defendant be questioned in accordance with the interrogatory duly presented and if the answer to said interrogatory prove to be satisfactory to the Court, to then order the defendant to satisfy the sum of eight thousand one hundred one pesos and five reales which sum is petitioner's share in said Succession.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the defendant testified before the Court and his testimony substantiated the allegations in plaintiff's petition.

The case was in litigation for some time and the Court after closely examining the record of these proceedings ordered the defendant to satisfy the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

File #131. )  
July 27, 1786. )  
Judge: Josef Orue. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 5. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1346  
Box 46.

Case of  
Don Josef Reynes  
versus  
Don Simon Gonzales.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 317 pesos; that on several occasions petitioner has requested the payment of said debt; that defendant has refused to pay; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to appear before the Court Clerk and declare, if the signature affixed at the foot of said promissory note is his, and if he owes the sum claimed, and after this is done to deliver a copy of the defendant's declaration to petitioner for whatever it may be convenient.

On July 27, 1786, the Court ordered the defendant to appear before the Court Clerk to declare if the signature affixed on said promissory note is his, and if he owes the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The defendant appeared before the Court Clerk, and declared that the signature affixed on said promissory note is his, and that he owes the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court, alleging that in view of the declaration made by the defendant, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant, in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus the cost of these proceedings.

The Court granted the plaintiff's petition and ordered the seizure of defendant's properties.

The record is incomplete and does not show the outcome of this case nor the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #25

Copyist #10

File #68. )  
July 28, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 3. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Don Bernardo Dubroca  
versus  
Don Francisco de Longuoy.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant a resident of Pointe Coupee, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 323 pesos; that petitioner has on several occasions requested the defendant to pay said debt; and that defendant has refused to pay; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the commandant of the post of Pointe Coupee, to summon the defendant to declare if the signature affixed at the foot of the promissory note presented is his, and to declare if he owes the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

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

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #73 )  
July 28, 1786 )  
pp. from 1 to 5)  
All in Spanish )  
Judge: E. Miro )  
Court Clerk: R.)  
Perdomo )

Doc. #1348  
Box 46

Case of  
Don Bernardo Dubrogua  
vs.  
Don Juan Gravier

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the Power of Attorney and the promissory note duly presented, the defendant, a resident of Opelousas, owes petitioner the sum of 202 pesos and 1 real, and although petitioner has demanded said sum, the defendant has refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to send promissory note and a warrant to the Commandant of the Post of Opelousas so he may compel the defendant to appear before him to acknowledge his signature affixed on said promissory note presented, and to declare if he owes the sum claimed; also instructing said Commandant to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus the cost of these proceedings.

On July 28, 1786, the Court granted the plaintiff's prayer.

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

Translator #23  
Copyist #11

File #2798 )  
July 28, 1786 )  
Judge: Estevan Miro )  
Court Clerk: Fernando )  
Rodriguez )  
pp. 1 to 13 )  
Spanish )

Doc. #1349  
Box 46

Proceedings instituted by Luis Barbo Bousdore for the purpose of proving his legitimacy and purity of blood, as also that of his wife, Margarita Dousen and of his legitimate daughter, Maria Feliciana Barbo Bousdore.

Louis Barbo Bousdore, a resident of this City and legitimate son of Josef Barbo Bousdore, a former resident of Mobile, petitioned the Court, alleging that it is convenient to petitioner to prove his legitimacy and purity of blood, as also that of his wife Margarita Dousen and of his legitimate daughter Maria Feliciana Barbo Bousdore. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court that the witnesses he will present to substantiate his allegation will be questioned in accordance with the interrogatory duly presented, and after this is done to deliver to petitioner a copy of the testimony of the witnesses.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Luis Barbo Bousdore.

Several witnesses presented by the petitioner testified before the Court and their testimonies substantiated the allegations in petitioner's interrogatory. The Court taking into consideration said testimonies, officially certified the legitimacy and purity of blood of the petitioner, and that of his wife and daughter.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #24  
Copyist #11.

File #2790. )  
Aug. 1, 1786. )  
Judge: Gov. Miro. ) DON PEDRO AUDIBERT INSTITUTED PRO-  
CC: F. Rodriguez. ) CEEDINGS TO HAVE A CERTAIN PROMIS-  
P. 1 to 4. ) SORY NOTE REGISTERED.  
Spanish. )

Don Pedro Audibert, a resident of this City petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note presented, Don Antonio Gaichar, a resident of Natchitoches is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 195 pesos; that the petitioner fears to forward said note by boat. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit witness, who personally know said Gaichar, to testify if the signature at the foot of said promissory note present is that of said Gaichar; and if the witnesses' testimonies substantiate the above allegations, to order the Court Clerk to register said promissory note.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Don Pedro Audibert.

The record shows that on August 1, 1786, Don Audibert presented his witnesses, Don Jacques Michel and Don Juan Bautista del Mar, who appeared before the Court Clerk. The witnesses' testimonies substantiated the allegations made by Don Audibert's in his petition.

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

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Translator #20  
Copyist #10

Doc. #1351.

Box 46.

File #145.

Aug. 2, 1786.

P. 1 to 5.

Spanish:

Judge: Don Estevan

Miro.

CC: R. Perdomo.

Case of  
Don Josef de Pontalba  
versus  
Don Francisco Maria de Reggio.

Plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendant owes petitioner the sum of 58 reales, half of the expenses caused by forwarding to the City of Havana, the original records of the proceedings petitioner has previously instituted against the defendant. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to compel the defendant to pay said debt.

On Aug. 2, 1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to notify the defendant to pay the sum claimed of 58 reales, to petitioner.

Then the plaintiff further petitioned the Court alleging, that although the Court has ordered the defendant to pay the sum claimed, the defendant has refused. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Chief Constable to go to the house of the defendant, and compel him to pay the sum claimed of 58 reales.

On September 28, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On May 1, 1786, Don Luis Liotau, Judicial Appraiser, in compliance with the preceding decree presented an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 25 reales.

Translator #23

Copyist #10

File #2826. )

Aug. 2, 1786. )

Judge: Estevan Miro. )

CC: F. Rodriguez. )

P. 1 to 10. )

Spanish. )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
ZECILIA, A MULATRESS BELONGING  
TO DON ANDRES DUMONT, FOR THE  
PURPOSE OF OBTAINING HER FREE-  
DOM.

Zecilia, a mulatress belonging to Don Andres Dumont, petitioned the Court alleging, that it has come to petitioner's knowledge that in the testament made by her deceased master Don Andres Dumont, and drawn by the notary Don Leonardo Masange, said deceased granted petitioner her free dom; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the present Court Clerk to issue her a copy of the testament, in order that petitioner, may use it as convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

Plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging, that she has received a copy of the testament left by her deceased master Don Andres Dumont, wherein she has been granted her freedom; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court, that in view of said testament, petitioner be given her certificate of freedom.

Don Pedro Bertoniere, attorney appointed by the estate of the deceased Don Andres Dumont, petitioned the Court alleging, that he is opposed to granting the freedom to the slave Zecilia, on the grounds that there are many debts left by the deceased Don Andres Dumont; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court not to grant said slave her freedom, and to order the sale of said negro slave in order to satisfy the debts owed to the creditors of said deceased.

The Court refused to grant the freedom to the slave Zecilia on the grounds that the succession of said deceased was insolvent.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 2 pesos.

Doc. 1353.  
Box 46.

File #2866. )  
Aug. 2, 1786. )  
Judge: J. Orue. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez.)  
P. 1 to 7. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Don Christen Goffigon  
versus  
Don Lorenzo Churiac.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the two promissory notes duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 122 pesos 3 and 1/2 reales; that petitioner has requested the defendant the payment of said debt; that the defendant has refused to pay; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath, if the signature affixed at the foot of the two promissory notes presented are his and if he owes the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On Aug. 2nd 1786, the defendant appeared before the Court Clerk and declared under oath that the signature affixed at the foot of the two promissory notes presented by the plaintiff are his, and that he owes the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging, that in view of the defendants declaration to order a writ of execution against the properties of the defendant, in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The record is incomplete and does not show the outcome of these proceedings, but does show the cost of 7 pesos and 1 real, paid by the defendant.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #171	)	
August 3, 1786	)	
Judge: Don Estevan	)	Official criminal proceedings
Miro	)	instituted against Christoval
Court Clerk: Don	)	Badia and Theresa de Flores,
Rafael Perdomo	)	charged with having escaped
pp. 1 to 66	)	from the city of Havana with
Spanish & French	)	various valuables and a sum of
	)	money belonging to Felipe Luis,
	)	husband of said Theresa de Flores.

The record shows that Don Josef de Expeleta, Governor of Havana, sent an official letter to Don Estevan Miro, Governor of Louisiana, requesting the latter to consider and act in accordance with a petition filed by Felipe Luis, a resident of Havana, which petition said Governor of Havana attached to his official letter. In his petition said Felipe Luis states that Theresa de Flores, his wife, together with a Catalonian named Christoval Badia, escaped from Havana, taking with them various valuables and a sum of money belonging to the petitioner; that petitioner knows that his wife and Christoval Badia live together as husband and wife and are at present established in business in New Orleans where they own several properties. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Governor of Havana to forward an official letter to a competent Court in Louisiana, requesting that the petitioner's said wife and her companion, Christoval Badia, be arrested and brought to Havana to stand trial and receive proper punishment for their grave offense; also that the properties of the defendants be confiscated.

The Court at New Orleans took knowledge of the case and decreed as petitioned by Felipe Luis.

The defendants were arrested and placed in prison, and their properties were confiscated, inventoried and sold at public auction. With the proceeds of this sale the debts of the defendants were paid.

The record ends with a petition filed by the defendant Christoval Badia, requesting the Court that in view of the fact that he has been released from

prison, and that all of his creditors have been paid, he be delivered the remainder of the proceeds obtained from the sale of his properties and the documents that were entrusted to the care of the Court Clerk when his properties were confiscated.

The Court granted the above petition.

The record is incomplete and does not show whether the defendants were returned to Havana to stand trial.

Translator #22

Copyist #11

Doc. #1355.

Box 46.

File #96. )

Aug. 8, 1786. )

Judge: Josef de Orue. )

CC: R. Perdomo. )

P. 1 to 13. )

Spanish and French. )

Case of

Mathias Fritrig

versus

Reynato Beluche.

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of one hundred twenty pesos for lumber that petitioner has supplied to the defendant; that on several occasions petitioner has demanded said sum, and that the defendant has refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge the signature affixed on said promissory note and to declare under oath if it is true that he owes the sum claimed and after this is done to deliver to petitioner a copy of the defendant's declaration in order that petitioner may promote whatever action is convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The defendant's declaration substantiated the plaintiff's allegations. The Court on plaintiff's petition and taking in consideration the declaration rendered by the defendant, issued a writ of execution against all of the defendant's property. The record shows that said writ of execution was not enforced as the defendant paid to the plaintiff the sum claimed.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 16 pesos and 2 reales.

Translator #24

Copyist #10

File # 2915  
Aug. 8, 1786  
Judge: Don  
Estevan Miro.  
CC: Don Fern-  
ando Rodriguez,  
P. I to I44  
Spanish and  
French

Doc. No. 1356  
Box 46

) This is a certified copy of the  
) proceedings instituted by Don Santiago  
) Monlon versus Don Luis Cornu, for the  
) purpose of compelling the defendant to  
) take back a certain negro slave named  
) Mauricio, aged 25, and to refund to  
) the plaintiff the sum of five hundred  
) pesos paid for said negro slave in a  
) sale performed on July 5, 1785. In

his petition the plaintiff alleged that the defendant had sold petitioner the slave in question with the understanding that said slave was in perfect health, was also honest and reliable and did not have any vices, but that as a matter of truth and fact, when petitioner took said slave into his service, petitioner found him to be a drunkard and a thief and, furthermore, petitioner had learned that said slave was born and raised in French Santo Domingo, which fact, in accordance with the laws of Louisiana, made it unlawful to sell said slave.

The defendant answered the plaintiff's petition denying all of the plaintiff's allegations, and pointing out the fact that when the slave in question was in his service he never was guilty of any of the offenses of which the plaintiff accused him, asserting that if he had committed said offenses it was because of the maltreatment received from the plaintiff; wherefore the defendant petitioned the Court to dismiss the plaintiff's suit.

Both parties presented evidence and submitted testimonies of witnesses in order to prove their contentions, after which the Court, having carefully studied the case and weighed the evidence, rendered judgment in favor of the defendant.

The plaintiff appealed this decision and the case was referred to the Court of Appeals of the city of Havana, which reversed the New Orleans Court's decision.

The record ends with a decree issued by the Court whereby the plaintiff is ordered to wait one year for the defendant to pay him the five hundred pesos claimed plus the costs of these proceedings, which term the Court had granted to all debtors who suffered losses in the fire which occurred in New Orleans on March 21, 1786.

(Cont'd)

(Doc. #1356 - cont'd)

Costs of these proceedings:

102 pesos and 1 1/2 reales.

# 22  
#179

The plaintiff, who is surgeon of the Royal Hospital of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the documents now duly presented, the defendant upon petitioning for the past due sum of 1000 pesos by a balance due of a greater amount that the defendant owed petitioner three last years, that petitioner has demanded said sum on several occasions, and that the defendant has refused to pay.

Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge his signature on said proceedings, and to declare under oath if he owes said sum.

On August 10, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

Then the plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that the defendant has failed to give his declaration as decreed by the Court, as he was not called due to the fact that the defendant is making his residence at the country. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order Don Joaquin Barrantin, Chief Scribe, to summon the defendant. The Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On August 13, 1786, in compliance with the preceding decree, the defendant appeared before the Court dressed and declared under oath that the plaintiff is not a petitioner and presented by the plaintiff is not, and that it is true as was stated by the one obliged.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the defendant's declaration he owes petitioner for the stated. Therefore, petitioner begs

File #132 )  
August 10, 1786 )  
pp. from 1 to 11 )  
All in Spanish )  
Judge: Don Josef de )  
Orue )  
Court Clerk: R. )  
Perdomo )

Doc. #1357  
Box 46

Case of  
Don Josef Montegut  
vs.  
Don Regnato Beluche

The plaintiff, Chief Surgeon of the Royal Hospital of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant owes petitioner the past due sum of 200 pesos as a balance due on a greater amount that the defendant owed petitioner since last year; that petitioner has demanded said sum on several occasions, and that the defendant has refused to pay.

Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge his signature on said promissory note, and to declare under oath if he owes said debt.

On August 10, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court, alleging that the defendant has failed to give his declaration as decreed by the Court, as he was not cited due to the fact that the defendant is making his residence in the country. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order Don Nicolas Fromantin, Chief Constable, to summon the defendant. The Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On August 19, 1786, in compliance with the preceding decree, the defendant appeared before the Court Clerk and declared under oath; that the signature on said promissory note presented by the plaintiff is his, and that it is true he owes plaintiff the sum claimed.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the defendant's declaration he owes petitioner the sum claimed. Wherefore, petitioner begs

the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the defendant, in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

On August 22, 1786, the Court after having examined the documents, granted the plaintiff's petition.

Then plaintiff, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the declaration of the Chief Constable, Don Nicolas Fromantin, wherein he states that he has seized a certain negress slave of the defendant's ownership. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to place said negress in the public jail, and to have her sold at public sale in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

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

Translator #23  
Copyist #11

File #161. )  
 Aug. 14, 1786. ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON JUAN  
 Judge: Martin ) DEL LAXE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF JUSTIFYING  
 Navarro. ) THE DAMAGES SUFFERED BY THE PAKET-BOAT  
 CC:R. Perdomo. ) NAMED "CONDE DEL GALVESTON", UNDER HIS  
 P. 1 to 26. ) COMMANDER.  
Spanish. )

Don Juan del Laxe, Captain of the paket-boat named "Conde del Galveston", petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the testimony of protest duly presented, that returning from a trip on the said paket-boat in this river said boat was damaged by a stump at the bottom of the river, causing great damage; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit several witnesses that petitioner will present to testify what they know on the matter, and after this is done to deliver a copy of these proceedings to petitioner, in order to promote whatever may be convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Don Juan del Laxe.

The record shows that several witnesses appeared before the Court Clerk and that their testimonies substantiated petitioner's allegations.

Don Juan del Laxe, then petitioned the Court to order the Court Clerk to give petitioner a certified copy of these proceedings in order to show said proceedings to the owner's of the damaged paket-boat.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Don Juan del Laxe.

The record also shows that Don Juan del Laxe received a certified copy of these proceedings and that he paid the costs.

File #66 )  
Aug. 14, 1786. )  
Judge: Don Jose de )  
Orue. )  
Court Clerk: Don )  
Rafael Perdomo. )  
Pages 1 to 8. )  
Spanish and French.)

Doc. #1359.  
Box 46  
Case of  
Don Bernardo Tremoulet  
VS  
Don Alexandre Dariusseau.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the past-due promissory note presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of five hundred five pesos, for food supplied to the defendant; that petitioner has on several occasions requested the defendant to pay said debt, and that the defendant has refused. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge under oath the signature affixed to the promissory note presented and to declare if it is true he owes the sum claimed, and once this is done, petitioner further begs the Court to give him a copy of the defendant's declaration, in order to promote whatever is convenient to petitioner.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff. The defendant, in compliance with the Court's order, declared under oath that <sup>the</sup> signature affixed to the promissory note presented by the plaintiff is his and that it is true he owes the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff then, in view of the defendant's declaration, petitioned the Court to issue a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant, in order to satisfy the sum claimed plus the costs of these proceedings.

The Court issued the writ of execution, as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record ends with a decree issued by the Court, stating that in view of the fact that the Easter holidays

were very close and that the plaintiff had abandoned this suit, the Court declared this case closed, and ordered Don Estevan Quinones to make an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings, to be paid by the defendant.

Costs of these proceedings amounted to:  
30 pesos and 4 reales.

Translator #22.  
Copyist #113.

File #174 )  
August 16, 1786 )  
Judge: Estevan Miro )  
Court Clerk: Fernando )  
Rodriguez )  
pp. 1 to 198 )  
Spanish )

Document #1360  
Box 46

Succession of Antonio Dejan

In the City of New Orleans, on August 16, 1786, the Court was informed that Antonio Dejan had died intestate, leaving properties and legitimate heirs. In order to protect the properties left by said deceased the Court ordered the Court Clerk to obtain the keys of the deceased's residence and to place said keys at the disposal of the Court in order to promote whatever may be convenient.

Angela Munget, widow of said deceased, was appointed by the Court as tutoress of the minor heirs of her deceased husband.

Angela Munget, widow of said deceased appointed Pedro Bertonier as her Attorney to represent her in these proceedings and Antonio Mendez was appointed by the Court as curator ad litem of the minor heirs of said deceased.

On Angela Munget's petition, an inventory and appraisal was made of the properties left by said deceased, said properties were then intrusted to said Angela Munget and at the disposal of the Court, until a settlement of the properties is made among the heirs.

On Antonio Mendez's petition Angela Munget presented before the Court a report of the estate left by said deceased, including in said report the accounts that she had paid and collected for the Succession. The Court after approving said report adjudicated to said Angela Munget the properties left by said deceased, and by order of the Court a partition was made of said properties among the widow and

Doc. 1360 concluded.

p.2

legitimate heirs of said deceased.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 318 pesos and 3 reales.

Translator #24

Copyist #11

File #2881	)	Doc. #1361
Aug. 16, 1786	)	Box 46
pp. from 1 to 10	)	
All in Spanish	)	Proceedings instituted by Don
Judge: Don Jose de	)	Simon Labarta, in regard to
Orue	)	the acknowledgment and sale
Court Clerk: E.	)	of a certain shipment of wine,
<u>Rodriguez</u>	)	owed by Don Juan Aguaino

Don Simon Labarta, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that he was commissioned by Don Juan Aguaino, to sell a shipment of wine; that said wine is in bad condition; that he did all he could to sell said wine without succeeding, and that noticing the daily loss that is caused by the leaking of the casks, besides the rent of the warehouse and other expenses. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order said shipment of wine to be examined, and after it is examined to order what is most convenient to dispose of said wine.

On August 16, 1786, the Court appointed Don Francisco Riaño and Don Juan Lustalet to inspect the wine in question.

On August 17, 1786, in compliance with the preceding decree, before the Court Clerk, appeared Don Francisco de Riaño and Don Juan Lustalet for the purpose of inspecting said shipment of wine, and being at the warehouse of the Lieutenant Colonel Don Francisco Bouligny, and after they examined said wine, cask by cask, and barrel by barrel they found said wine to be leaking from the casks and in bad condition.

Then on August 18, 1786, the Court ordered Don Simon Labarta that without any delay, to have said wine rack, and repair said casks, and after this is done to announce said wine at public sale, at the customary public place of this City.

Then the Court ordered the Court Clerk to have said shipment of wine announced at public sale by

the public crier, and after several offers were made said wine was sold to the highest bidder, one Don Bernardo Rui de Molina, for the sum of 139 pesos.

Then Don Luis Liotau, Judicial Appraiser, presented an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 25 pesos and 2 reales.

On August 11, 1784, the Court decreed that in consideration that the debts in charge of Don Antonio Jurio have been paid to satisfy the sum of 808 pesos, plus interest by the former proceedings instituted by Don Luis de los Rios against said Don Antonio of Don Juan Villanueva, and after paying said debt, there would not be enough money left to satisfy the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

Then the Court Clerk, Don Fernando Rodriguez petitioned the Court, alleging that as the plaintiff and the defendant have stopped further legal action; therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order Don Luis Liotau, Judicial Appraiser to estimate the costs of the proceedings.

Translator #23  
Copyist #11

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

Translator #23  
Copyist #11

File #29	)	Doc. #1362
Aug. 21, 1786	)	Box 46
pp. from 1 to 7	)	
All in Spanish	)	Don Luis Lagru, Testamentary Executor
Judge: Don Jose de	)	of Don Pedro Galaver
Orue	)	vs.
Court Clerk: F.	)	The Succession of Don Juan Villanueva
<u>Rodriguez</u>	)	

The plaintiff, Don Luis Legru, as Testamentary Executor of the deceased Don Pedro Galaver, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the documents presented, the Succession of the deceased Juan Villanueva, Sr. owes petitioner the sum of 700 pesos which sum is owed to Don Juan Villanueva, Jr. for his legitimate paternal share. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that from the funds that are in charge of Don Antonio Ramis to satisfy petitioner's said debt.

On August 21, 1786, the Court decreed that in consideration that the funds in charge of Don Antonio Ramis have been seized to satisfy the sum of 802 pesos, plus interest in the former proceedings instituted by Don Luis Dreux Gentille against said Succession of Don Juan Villanueva, and after paying said debt, there would not be enough money left to satisfy the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

Then the Court Clerk, Don Fernando Rodriguez petitioned the Court, alleging that as the plaintiff and the defendant have stopped further legal action; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order Don Luis Lioteau, the Judicial Appraiser to estimate the expenses of these proceedings.

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

Translator #23  
 Copyist #11

Doc. #1363.

Box 46.

File #2882. )  
Aug. 23, 1786. )  
Judge: Josef )  
Orue. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 7. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Don Dominico Langoran  
versus  
Don Felipe Ravina.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the two promissory notes duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of one hundred seventy one peses and one half real, that said debt is past due and was made without interest. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath if the signatures affixed at the foot of said promissory notes are his, and if he owes the sum claimed, and after this is done to deliver a copy of the defendant's declaration to petitioner for whatever may be convenient.

On Aug. 23, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

In compliance with the preceding decree, the defendant declared before the Court Clerk, under oath, that the signatures on the promissory notes presented by the plaintiff are his, and that he owes the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging that in view of the declaration made by the defendant, petitioner begs the Court, to issue a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant, in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus the costs of these proceedings.

The Court Clerk petitioned the Court, alleging that the plaintiff and the defendant have come to a mutual

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1363)

Box 46  
cont'd.

agreement; wherefore, he begs the Court to order the judicial appraiser to submit an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 4 pesos 1 real.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #2889	)	Doc. No.1364
August 23, 1786	)	Box 46
Judge: Don Jose de	)	
Orue	)	Don Geronimo La Chapella
Court Clerk: Don Fernando	)	vs.
Rodriguez	)	Don Philippe Ravina
Eight pages	)	
<u>Spanish and French</u>	)	

The plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the three past-due promissory notes presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of six hundred ten pesos, which petitioner loaned to the defendant without interest. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge under oath the signature affixed to the three promissory notes presented and to declare if it is true that he owes the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The defendant, in compliance with the Court's order, appeared before the Court Clerk and under oath acknowledged the signature affixed to the three promissory notes presented by the plaintiff, and declared that it is true he owes the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The record shows that this suit was settled by mutual agreement, in view of which the Court Clerk petitioned the Court to order that an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings be made, and that the responsible party pay for said costs.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the Court Clerk.

Costs of these proceedings: 4 pesos and 1 real.

Translator #22  
 Copyist #11

Doc. #1365.

Box 46.

File #80. )  
Aug. 29, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 4. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Don Enrique Gallard  
versus  
Don Josef Hughes.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented the defendant, a resident of Baton Rouge, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of two hundred thirty-two pesos as last payment of a certain sum that petitioner paid in this City to Don Jaime Borrel, and by orders of Don Josef Orue, Justice of the Peace, as also evidenced by the document duly presented; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Commandant of the port of Baton Rouge, to summon the defendant to declare if the signature affixed on said promissory note is his, and if he owes the sum claimed, and to seize his properties if any, or one half interest of a house that the defendant is constructing in the said port of Baton Rouge, in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus the cost of these proceedings.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging that on his first petition the Court ordered the Commandant of the port of Baton Rouge, to summon the defendant, and to seize his properties in order to satisfy the sum claimed by the plaintiff, that the defendant has now moved to the post of Iverville, that the Commandant of the port of Baton Rouge has sent the warrant to the Commandant of the post of Iverville; that to the present time said Commandant has not answered; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order a second warrant to the Commandant of the post of Iverville in order that without lost of time the defendant be brought under custody to this City, with all the proceedings in this case:

(Doc. #1365)  
cont'd.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #125.  
 Aug. 29, 1786.  
 Judge: Gov. Estevan  
 Miro.  
 CC: R. Perdomo.  
 P. 1 to 4.  
 Spanish.

Case of  
 Don Santiago Coustan  
 versus  
 one named Daun.

Plaintiff, a resident and merchant of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that one named Daun, of English nationality, residing in Tinsas, under the jurisdiction of the Commander of Post of Mobile, Don Joseph de Favrot, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 272 pesos, as evidenced by the obligation and note presented. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to forward a warrant to the Commander of said post instructing said commander to order the defendant to pay the sum claimed.

On August 31, 1786, Governor Estevan Miro, ordered the Court Clerk to forward a warrant to the Commander of the Post of Mobile, Don Joseph Favrot, instructing said commander to order the defendant to appear before him, to acknowledge his signature at the foot of the promissory note presented by the plaintiff, and to order him to pay and that in default thereof, to seize the defendant's properties in order to satisfy the sum claimed by the plaintiff plus the costs of these proceedings.

There is a note on the records signed by the Court Clerk Don Rafael Perdomo, certifying that he has complied with the preceding decree and has forwarded the warrant and instructions attached to the promissory note presented by the plaintiff, to the Commander of the Post of Mobile.

Translator #20  
 Copyist #10

File #1024 )  
Sept. 2, 1786 )  
Judge: Don Estevan )  
Miro )  
Court Clerk: Don Rafael )  
Perdomo )  
Pages 1 to 185 )  
Spanish )

Doc. No. 1367

Box 4847

Certified copy of the proceedings instituted by Don Luis Toutan Beauregard, permanent Alderman and Chief Provincial Mayor of New Orleans, against Don Arnaldo Magnon, for the purpose of securing payment for a certain slave owned by the plaintiff, and who was accidentally killed while in the service of the defendant, who had rented said slave from the plaintiff to do certain work.

The Court rendered judgment in favor of the defendant, declaring that the plaintiff did not prove his charges and the defendant did prove his exceptions.

The plaintiff appealed the Court's decision and the case was referred to the Superior Court of the City of Havana.

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

Transoator #22  
Copyist #11

Doc. No. 1368

Box. 46-47

File #2817 )  
Sept. 2, 1786 ) Proceedings instituted by the  
Judge: Estevan Miro ) creditors of Don Angelo Babini,  
CC: F. Rodriguez ) for the purpose of granting him  
p 1 to 16 ) an extension of time to pay his  
Spanish ) debts.

The creditors of Don Angelo Babini, petitioned the Court, alleging that on the requests made by Don Angelo Babini, and considering his inability to pay petitioners due to losses to his plantation; for this reason petitioners desired to grant to said Don Angelo Babini an extension of six years time to pay the debts owed to petitioners, and that as some of said creditors refused to grant said extension; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that said creditors do so, inasmuch that the majority of said creditors have done so.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the creditors.

The record shows that the Court granted as petitioned by the creditors in view that the majority of said creditors, agreed to give Don Angelo Babini an extension of time, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to deliver to said Babini a copy of these proceedings in order that he may use it to his convenience.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 18 pesos 7 reales.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File 2862 )  
Sept 2, 1786 )  
Judge: Gov. Estevan )  
Miro )  
Court Clerk: Fernando )  
Rodriguez )  
pp. 1 to 13 )  
All in Spanish )

Doc. #1369  
13047  
Case of  
Don Andres Fernandez,  
Josef Garcia and Don  
Ventura Vilaro  
vs.  
Don Francisco Lallo.

Plaintiffs petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the documents presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioners in the sum of 393 pesos 2 reales; that the petitioners have requested the payment of said debt; that the defendant has refused and that the defendant is now absent from this city and is in Velenzuela, as evidenced by the certificate of the Commander of said post. Wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to order the Court Clerk to compare the defendant's signature at the foot of the documents presented, with those of the defendant's in his files, and to certify if the signature at the foot of said documents presented is authentic, and after this is done to forward petitioners a copy of said certificate.

Moreover: Petitioners beg the Court to order Don Antonio Dotrina and Antonio Balet, who are indebted to the defendant, to declare under oath, how much they owe the defendant, and to order said debtors to hold the money due the defendant at the disposal of the Court.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiffs.

The record shows that on September 2, 1786, the Court Clerk certified that the signatures at the foot of the promissory notes presented by the plaintiff is that of the defendant's.

On September 3, 1786, Don Antonio Dotrina and Don Antonio Balet, in compliance with the preceding decree appeared before Don Juan del Postigo, Military Councillor, and declared under oath that they are indebted to the defendant, and that they deposited 100 pesos with Don

Joseph Orue, Treasury of the Army, for safe keeping for the defendant, and that they are still indebted to the defendant the sum of 351 pesos.

The plaintiffs then petitioned the Court, to order the Treasurer of the Army to surrender to petitioners the 100 pesos that he is holding for safe keeping for the defendant, and to further order Don Antonio Balet and Don Antonio Dotrina to pay petitioners the sum of 351 pesos that they owe the defendant, as evidenced by their declaration.

On September 5, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiffs.

The record ends with a receipt signed by the plaintiffs acknowledging that they have received from the Treasurer of the Army, the sum of 100 pesos, that said treasurer was holding for safe keeping for the defendant.

Translator #20

Copyist #11.

Doc. #1370.

Box 48.47

File #2867. )  
Sept. 2, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 43. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Maria Gaudin  
versus  
The succession of Guillermo  
Biembenu.

Plaintiff, widow of the deceased Antonio Dupre, tutress and curator Ad-bona of the minor children of said deceased, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the instrument duly presented, said deceased donated four arpans of land to the deceased Guillermo Biembenu and his wife Maria Gaudin, mother of the petitioner; that said Guillermo Biembenu and his wife were to make use of said arpans of land while living; that once Biembenu and his wife had died said arpans of land would be returned to petitioner's deceased husband; that said donation cannot take place as it is against the law; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that the widow of said Biembenu return said arpans of land to petitioner and her children.

The Court ordered to forward a copy of plaintiff's petition to Maria Gaudin, mother of the petitioner and wife of the deceased Guillermo Biembenu.

Maria Gaudin in answer to the plaintiff's petition declared that she refused to return said arpans of land to the petitioner and her children as she does not desire to break the conditions specified in said instrument.

The case was in litigation for sometime and the Court after closely examining the records of these proceedings decided in favor of the defendant and sentenced the petitioner to pay the costs of these proceedings.

File #2791	)	Doc. No. 1371
Sept. 3, 1786	)	Box 47
Judge: Don Jose de Orue	)	Proceedings instituted by a slave named Agustin, owned by Doña Agata Lacroix, widow of Don Francisco Arnaud, for the purpose of obtaining his freedom.
Court Clerk: Don Fernando Rodriguez	)	
pp. 1 to 16	)	
Spanish and French	)	
	)	

Agustin, a slave owned by the deceased Doña Agata Lacroix, widow of Don Francisco Arnaud, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented certified copy of the testament and codicils made by said deceased Doña Agata Lacroix, the latter granted the petitioner his freedom, but that when it was discovered that said deceased was indebted to several persons in various sums, the petitioner was ordered held in default of the sum of two hundred ninety-eight pesos needed to complete payment of one of the sums owed by said deceased; that as evidenced by the receipt presented, the aforementioned sum of two hundred ninety-eight pesos has been paid. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a judicial decree declaring him a free person, and to order the Court Clerk to give him a certified copy of these proceedings.

The Court, in view of the documents presented, ordered the Attorney of the heirs of Doña Agata Lacroix to issue the petitioner his letter of freedom.

Translator #22  
 Copyist #11

File #2965 )  
Sept. 4, 1786 )  
Judge Estevan Miro )  
C. Clerk. F. )  
Rodrigues )  
pp. 1 to 21 )  
All in Spanish )

Document 1372

Box 48 47

Case of  
Don Francisco Berret  
vs.  
The Succession of  
Don Augustin Grevenberg

Plaintiff, a resident of this City petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented, the Succession of the deceased Don Augustin Grevenberg is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 520 pesos, that on several occasions petitioner has requested the payment of said debt, but that the widow of said Don Augustin Grevenberg has refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order a Writ of Execution against the properties of the defendants, especially the two negro slaves, and the house mortgaged to petitioner, in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

On September 4th, 1786 the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

In compliance with the preceding decree Don Nicolas Fromentin, Chief Constable went to the residence of the widow of the deceased, Don Augustin Grevenberg, who informed him that Don Andres Wackerny, testamentary executor of said deceased was in charge of the properties left by said deceased.

The record shows that the testamentary executor, Don Andres Wackerny, paid the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 16 pesos 5 real es.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #2914. )  
Sept. 5, 1786 )  
Judges; Don Jose de )  
Orue, Don Guido )  
Dufossat and Don )  
Pedro Chabert. )  
Court Clerk; Don Fer- )  
nando Rodriguez. )  
Pages 1 to 70. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1373  
Box 47.  
Case of  
Don Santiago Mather  
VS  
Don Pedro Aragon y Villegas.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the documents duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of two hundred nineteen pesos and four reales for certain merchandise purchased on credit by the defendant in an auction made of the cargo of the brigantine "Nuestra Senora del Carmen;" that the defendant has been owing said sum for four years, and has refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath if the above allegations are true, and once this is done to deliver a copy of the defendant's declaration to petitioner to promote whatever is convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The defendant, in compliance with the Court's order, declared under oath that it is true the auction to which the plaintiff refers in his petition took place, but that he does not owe the sum claimed, inasmuch as he purchased the merchandise involved in said auction for Don Rafael Perdomo, and not for himself.

The record shows that various allegations were made and evidence was produced by both parties, after which the Court rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff, and ordered that the properties which were judicially seized from the defendant, be sold at public auction, in order to satisfy the plaintiff's claim.

The defendant then appealed this decision and the case was referred to the Most Illustrious Council of New Orleans, which reversed the Court's decision and released the properties of the defendant, exonerating him of all liability on the ground that the plaintiff should have instituted his claim to collect the sum in question within three days from the date of the auction.

Costs of these proceedings; 116 pesos and 3 reales.

Translator #22.

Copyist #113.

File #113. )  
Sept. 6, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
Page 1 to 2. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1374  
Box 47.

Case of  
Don Antonio Aguiar  
versus

The succession of Don Juan Hernandez  
Delgado.

Don Antonio Aguiar, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the document duly presented, petitioner loaned to the deceased Don Juan Hernandez Delgado, a former resident of the post of Opelousas, the sum of 400 pesos; that said Don Juan Hernandez Delgado had died interstate, and that all his properties were left in charge of the Commandant of said post; wherefore; petitioner begs the Court to order a warrant to the Commander of said post of Opelousas, instructing said Commander to deliver to petitioner's agent the sum claimed, ut supra.

The record shows that on Sept. 6th, 1786, the Court issued the warrant to the Commander of the post of Opelousas, ordering said Commander to pay to Don Antonio Aguiar, or his agent the sum of 400 pesos, from the funds in his possession belonging to the succession of Don Juan Hernandez Delgado.

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

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File # I47	)	Doc. # 1375
Sept. 7, 1786	)	Box 47
pp. from I to 15	)	Case of
All in Spanish	)	Don Luis Antonio Blanc
Judge: Don E.	)	vs.
Miro	)	Don Antonio Blanc
<u>CC: R. Perdomo</u>	)	

The plaintiff, representing his wife and his two brothers-in-law, who are absent in the Kingdom of France, petitioned the Court alleging, that in the proceedings they have instituted against the defendant, husband of their deceased sister Madam Enriqueta Gauvain, the defendant owes petitioner's wife and said absentees the past sum of 1600 pesos. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the personal properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

On Sept. 7, 1786, the Court ordered the plaintiff to present the power of attorney that he has been granted by the absent heirs of the deceased Madam Enriqueta Gauvain, in order to prove his authority to bring this auction.

Then plaintiff, presented his power of attorney, issued by the absent heirs, and petitioned the Court to have said documents presented translated into Spanish, and to deliver to petitioner said translation so that he may use them for whatever he may deem convenient.

On December, 13, 1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to bring the documents presented by the plaintiff, in order to issue a writ of execution against all the personal properties of the defendant, in order to satisfy the sum claimed plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

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

File #2967. )

Sept. 7, 1786. )

Judge: J. Dufossat. )

CC: Rodriguez. )

P. 1 to 36. )

Spanish. )

Case of

Don Juan Nicolas Weber

versus

Doña Pelagia Dubernary.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the documents duly presented, the defendant, a legitimate wife of Don Juan Bautista Bagneri, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 2,100 pesos, the balance due on a certain house that petitioner sold to the defendant, as evidenced by the documents presented. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court, to issue a writ of execution against all, and any of the defendant's properties, specially against the mortgaged house, in petitioner's favor, in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus the cost of these proceedings.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

Then Don Juan Bautista Bagneri, husband of the defendant, petitioned the Court, alleging that the Court has ordered a writ of execution against a house mortgaged in favor of the plaintiff; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court, to grant him a permit to sell petitioner's mortgaged house and pay from the proceeds of said sale the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The Court granted the defendant's petition.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendant, and the defendant's husband, have taken advantage of the grace given them by the Court to to sell <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ house; that the defendant has delayed in the sale of said house, causing great inconveniences to petitioner. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that the writ of execution previously decided be placed into effect.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the defendant's house, was seized, and that the public orier announced the house for sale but that there was no bidder.

(#1376)

cont'd.

The record further shows that the plaintiff granted the defendant five months by which to pay the sum claimed.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging that in the month of August of last year petitioner sold to the defendant, a resident of this City, three negro slaves as evidenced by the promissory note for the sum of seven hundred dollars presented to the balance due to said slaves. That the defendant paid the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars leaving a balance of two hundred and fifty dollars which the defendant should have paid on January of the present year. That petitioner has received of the payment of said note that the defendant has refused to pay that it has gone to petitioner's knowledge that the defendant is at present in jail of this City and that defendant's property was seized in order to pay his creditors. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to be considered as a just creditor and that he be paid the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On Sept. 14, 1780, the Court Clerk went to the jail of this City, and obtained from the defendant a confession under oath, wherein he declared that the signature promissory note presented by the plaintiff was never the defendant's.

That the plaintiff, petitioned the Court, alleging that as it is witnessed by the defendant's confession, wherein said defendant has admitted to the plaintiff the sum claimed, therefore petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the defendant, and that the defendant, in order to satisfy the sum claimed should pay the cost of these proceedings.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

Doc. #1377.

Box 47.

File #2886. )  
Sept. 7, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 5. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Don Geronimo Lachapella  
versus  
Francisco Simon.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that in the month of August of last year, petitioner, sold to the defendant, a resident of Mobile, three negro slaves; as evidenced by the promissory note for the sum of seven hundred pesos presented as the balance due on said slaves; that the defendant has paid the sum of four hundred sixty-five pesos leaving still a balance of two hundred thirty-five pesos which the defendant should have paid on January of the present year; that petitioner has requested the payment of said debt; that the defendant has refused to pay; that it has come to petitioner's knowledge that the defendant is at present in jail of this City; and that defendant's properties were seized in order to pay his creditors; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to be considered as a privileged creditor and that he be paid the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On Sept. 14, 1786, the Court Clerk went to the jail of this City, and obtained from the defendant a declaration under oath, wherein he declared that the signature affixed on the promissory note presented by the plaintiff is his, and that he owes the sum claimed.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court, alleging that as it is evidenced by the defendant's declaration wherein said defendant has admitted to owe petitioner the sum claimed. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the properties of the defendant, in order to satisfy the sum claimed plus the cost of these proceedings.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the defendant promised to satisfy the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

Doc. #1373.

Box 47.

File #63.  
Sept. 13, 1786.  
Judge: Estevan Miro.  
CC: R. Perdomo.  
P. 1 to 3.  
Spanish.

Case of  
Don Antiago Mather, and Co.,  
versus  
Boret Lafite.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City petitioned the Court, alleging that the defendant, a resident of Natchitoches, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 1,923 pesos and 7 reales, silver coin, as evidenced by the note duly presented, that said debt should have been paid in the month of January of last year; and that nine months have passed without a payment from the defendant; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a warrant to the Commandant of said post of Natchitoches, so that he may summon the defendant to declare, if the signature affixed at the foot of said promissory note is his, and if he owes the sum claimed; and if the defendant is found to owe the sum claimed, to seize his properties in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus the costs of these proceedings.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

There is a note on the record, showing that a warrant, was issued but it does not show the outcome of these proceedings.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #57. )  
Sept. 14, 1786. )  
Judge: Joseph de Orue. )  
CC: Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 2. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Don Francisco Luis Morin  
versus  
Don Miguel Guillerme.

Plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 43 pesos for goods bought at petitioner's store; that petitioner has requested the payment of said debt, and that the defendant has refused to pay; wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath if he owes the sum claimed, and if the goods listed on the note duly presented were bought by him, and after this is done to deliver to petitioner, a copy of the defendant's declaration.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

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

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File 163  
Sept. 14, 1786  
Judge Joseph Orue  
CC; Rafael Perdomo  
30 Pages  
Spanish

Doc. # 1380  
Box 47

Case of Augustina Concho  
vs.  
Juan Riguero

Plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging, that she is the divorced wife of the defendant, and that the community property acquired during marriage has not been divided. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to make an inventory of the community properties in his possession to divide them equally between defendant and petitioner.

On Sept. the 13, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On Oct, the 15th, the plaintiff and defendant appeared before the judge Don Joseph Orue in the presence of the Notary Clerk Don Rafael Perdomo, and mutually agreed to divide equally the moveable and immoveable properties of the community of acquets and gains; appointing as arbitrary judges to this separation of properties, Don Juan Riguero, Enrique Roche, Augustino Concho and Andres Bento.

The record shows the decree of absolute divorce issued by Friar Antonia de Sedella, Vicar and Judge of the Ecclesiastic Court of this province, dated Sept. 11, 1786, on petition of Dona Augustino Concho.

The record further shows a petition from the plaintiff begging the Court to give her a copy of these proceedings. The Court granted the plaintiff's petition on June the 1st, 1786.

Then the plaintiff on May the 14, 1789 petitioned the Court alleging that the defendant is in possession of five negro slaves that belong to petitioner, and that the defendant failed to turn over said slaves in the separation of the community property. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to give petitioner said slaves.

On May the 16th, 1789 the Court ordered, as petitioned by the plaintiff. The record shows that the defendant answered the plaintiff's petition; admitting the allegations therein and giving as a reason for failure to deliver said slaves, that he had overlooked this matter.

This case ends with the itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings, carefully specified by the official appraiser, Don Luis Liotau, dated on May 27, 1789

# 27  
# 179

File #159 )  
Sept. 16, 1786. )  
Notary Clerk. )  
R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 12. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1381.  
Box 47.

DECLARATION MADE BY DON JUAN BAUTISTA ALBELIA, CAPTAIN OF THE BRIGANTINE NAMED "SAN ANTONIO", FOR THE PURPOSE TO JUSTIFY HIS ARRIVAL TO THIS PORT.

The record begins with the declaration of Don Juan Bautista Albella, Captain of the brigantine named "SAN ANTONIO" dated on Sept. 16, 1786, wherein said Captain declared under oath before the Notary Clerk Don Rafael Perdomo: That when they left San Fernando de Omoa Port, on July 19, 1786, for San Fernando de Cadiz, they were enjoying a cool breeze from the Southeast, but when passing at certain distance of "Serro Chamaleon", the wind increased violently causing said brigantine to drift a period of six days, having gone out of course for about 24 miles towards the northeast by the Roatan Island, in latitude 16° 46 minutes, and longitude 289° 8 minutes of Tenerife Meridian; that after they had travelled nearly 120 miles they noticed a considerable deviation to the North. In the meantime the Quarter-master, and other members of the crew became sick, with fever and chills; that standing on the deck were only a man a boy and the declarer who in spite of their feverish condition navigated said brigantine; that they sailed until they thought they were at the mouth of a bay between the capes of "San Antonio" and "Catoche", believing to be near "La Tortuga" the declarer then made soundings, but the depths did not correspond to the depths of said **place** of La Tortuga; that on August 1st, they found their food and water were running short and believing to be near Havana, they inspected carefully, but the efforts were unsuccessful. Later they thought they were sailing for "San Augustin de Florida" on the coast of Pensacola, but were surprised to see certain birds which were from the coast of New Orleans, and after many hardships, they arrived at a bay which they learned was "Barataria", where they obtained help to bring said

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1381)

cont'd.

brigantine to New Orleans, having arrived on Aug. 28th.

The declarer, further stated that he strongly protests to pay any of the expenses caused by his forced arrival to this Port, stating that said arrival was caused not by his negligence nor his <sup>in</sup>efficiency, as captain of said brigantine but by the uncontrolled elements; therefore, the declarer does not desire to pay the expenses at this port, but at his place of destination, and that a copy of his testimony be given to declarer to present to the owners of said brigantine.

This declaration was signed by Captain Don Juan Bautista Albella, and the witnesses, Manuel Monroy, etc., Antonio Rodriguez and Francisco Carcasses.

Translator #27

Copyist #10

File #158.

Sept. 18, 1786.

Judge: Martín

Navarro.

CC: .R. Perdomo.

P. 1 to 40.

Spanish.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON JUAN  
BAUTISTA ALBELLA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
JUSTIFYING HIS FORCED ARRIVAL TO THIS  
PORT, DUE TO BAD WEATHER THAT HE ENCOUN-  
TERED ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Don Juan Bautista Albella, a resi-  
dent of this City, Captain and master  
pilot of the Brigantine named "San Anton-  
io" alias "La Rosalia, petitioned the Court alleging that  
as evidenced by the written declaration duly presented,  
the petitioner sailed from the Port of San Fernando de  
Omea for the Port of Cadiz; that due to bad weather en-  
countered on the high seas and certain epidemic that  
impeded the crew of said Brigantine to work it was neces-  
sary for petitioner to approach into this Port to repair  
said brigantine. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court  
to admit information to substantiate the above allegation  
and that the witnesses that petitioner will present for  
this occasion be questioned in accordance with said writ-  
ten declaration and to deliver petitioner a copy of the  
witnesses' testimonies in order to promote whatever ac-  
tion may be convenient to him.

The Court ordered as petitioned  
by Don Juan Bautista Albella.

The record shows that several wit-  
nesses presented by the petitioner testified before the  
Court and their testimonies substantiated the allegations  
in his petition.

The Court after examining the in-  
formation submitted by the petitioner, exonerated him of  
all liability of the damages suffered by the brigantine  
San Antonio and decided that in no time the owner of said  
brigantine would bring action against the petitioner for  
the losses occasioned by the related incident.

The costs of these proceedings  
amounted to 77 pesos and were paid by the petitioner.

File # 2890 ) Case of  
 Sept. 18, 1786 ) Don Louis Delagroue  
 Judge: Don ) Vs.  
 Estevan Miro ) Don Luis Lamathe.  
 CC; Don Fern- )  
 ando Rodriguez )  
 Two pages. )  
 Spanish )

The plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented invoice and acceptance thereof, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of one thousand eight hundred fifty-four pesos on account of which the defendant has transferred in petitioner's favor various accounts due said defendant by several residents of Punta Cortoda, all of which accounts reach the sum of four hundred forty pesos. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to direct the Commander of Punta Cortoda to order the persons owing the sums represented in the aforementioned accounts to pay said sums to no other person than the duly authorized agent of the petitioner, who will appear before said Commander to receive said sums.

The Court decreed as petitioned by the plaintiff.

# 22

# 179

File # 2970  
Sept. 18, 1786  
pp. From 1 to 5  
All in Spanish  
Judge Don E.  
Miro.  
CC: F. Rodriguez

Doc. # 1384  
Box 47  
Case of  
Don Nicolas Veber  
vs.  
Don Bernardo Tremolet

The plaintiff, a resident of this City petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant, also a resident of this City, is indebted to petitioner the past due debt of 350 pesos; that petitioner has demanded the defendant to pay said sum; and that the defendant has refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge under oath his signature on said promissory note presented, and to declare if he owes the sum claimed.

On Sept. 18-1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On the same day the defendant declared under oath, before the Court Clerk; that the signature on the promissory note presented by the plaintiff is his, and that it is true he owes the plaintiff the sum claimed of 350 pesos.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the defendant's declaration, wherein he confessed to owe petitioner, the sum claimed; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the defendant, in order to satisfy said debt, plus interest and the cost of these proceedings.

On Sept. 30, 1786, the Court after having examined the documents, ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff, by ordering the Chief Constable, to notify the defendant to pay the plaintiff, the sum claimed plus the costs of these proceedings.

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

# 23  
# 179

File #128.

Sept. 19, 1786.

Judge: Josef de Orue.

CC: R. Perdomo.

1 to 20.

Spanish.

Doc. #1385.

Box 47.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON JASON LAURENCE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A PERMIT TO SELL CERTAIN MERCHANDISE OF HIS OWNERSHIP.

Don Jason Laurence, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that he desires to sell at public auction, certain merchandise of his ownership; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant him the necessary permit to sell said merchandise and to commission the Court Clerk, to assist petitioner in making said sale.

The Court granted petitioner's petition.

On Sept. 19, 1786, the Court Clerk in compliance with the preceding decree, ordered the public crier to announce the sale of said merchandise.

The record shows that the public crier announced the sale of said merchandise three times as prescribed by law, and that no bidder appeared.

Don Jason Laurence, then petitioned the Court, alleging that the three announcements have been made, as prescribed by law; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to assign petitioner a date to sell at public auction said merchandise as requested in first petition.

The record shows that Sept. 30th was assigned to petitioner.

The record shows that on Sept. 30th, the Court Clerk went to the resident of Don Jason Laurence, and that all of the merchandise were sold to various persons, and that the proceeds thereof amounted to 421 pesos.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 30 pesos 3 reales.

Translator #25

copyist #10

File # 121  
Sept. 20, 1786  
Judge Don  
Josef de Orue  
CC; Don Rafael  
Perdomo  
P. I to 4  
Spanish and  
French

) Proceedings instituted by Dona  
) Maria Rosa Girodon, widow of Lemelle,  
) for the purpose of obtaining authoriz-  
) ation to sell her bilander named " Los  
) dos Hermanos".

) Dona Maria Rosa Girodon, widow of  
) Lemelle, petitioned the Court alleging  
) that as evidenced by the duly presented  
) certified copy of a deed of sale, the  
petitioner is the owner of a bilander named "Los dos Herm-  
anos", and that petitioner finds it convenient to sell said  
bilander to Don Jose Bermudez for the sum of four hundred  
pesos. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant her  
the necessary authorization to perform the intended sale  
and to order the Court Clerk to draw the proper deed of  
sale, previous payment of the Government tax, and to give  
petitioner a certified copy of said deed of sale for which  
petitioner is ready to pay.-

The Court granted the authorization  
solicited and ordered as petitioned by Dona Maria Rosa  
Girodon, widow of Lemelle.

# 22  
# 179

File # 2860 )  
Sept. 20, 1786 )  
Judge Don Josef )  
Orue. )  
CC: Don Fernando )  
Rodriguez )  
pp. 2 to 20 )  
Spanish )

Doc. # 1387  
Box 47

Information submitted by Francisca, a negress slave of Don Pedro Pousardyeu, for the purpose of proving that she and her son Pedro had been promised their freedom by their master.

Francisca, a negress slave of Don Pedro Pousardyeu, and a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that her master, a boatswain on a vessel of Don Luis Beltremieaux, previous to sailing on his last voyage and in the presence of several persons, promised the petitioner that at his death petitioner and her son Pedro would become free persons; that the deceased had thus promised and with that intention had bought petitioner, and that said deceased at the same time also declared that petitioner's son was a free person because he was his own son and had been baptized as such, as evidenced by the duly presented baptismal certificate. Wherefore petitioner, using of the rights granted by the laws, formally appears before the Court demanding her and her son's freedom based upon the fact, that, as it is publicly known, her master met death when the vessel on which he sailed sank during its last voyage to French Cape; petitioner, therefore, begs the Court to admit as evidence of her allegations the testimonies of several witnesses whom she will present, and once this is done, to deliver said witnesses' declaration to her so that she may promote whatever action is convenient.

The Court authorized the petitioner to institute this action, and ordered as petitioned.

The Court Clerk, in compliance with the Court's order, received the declarations of the witnesses presented by Francisca. Their testimonies entirely substantiated the allegations of said slave. The Court then, after examining the records and previous consent from Don Pedro Bertoniere, Attorney appointed by the Court to represent the interests of the deceased Don Pedro Pousardyeu, judicially granted the petitioner and her son their freedom, as solicited.

File #2789. )  
Sept. 22, 1786. )  
CC: F. Rodriguez.)  
P. 1 to 13. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1388.  
Box 47.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED FOR  
THE PURPOSE OF GRANTING A CONCESSION  
TO ANY QUALIFIED RESIDENT TO SELL  
MEAT IN THIS CITY.

In the City of New Orleans, on Sept. 22, 1786  
Fernando Rodriguez, Secretary of the Cabildo and of the  
Government, announced in all public places, that a con-  
cession to sell meat will be granted to any qualified  
resident of this City.

Said Rodriguez, in his announcement stated that said  
concession will be granted to the person who bids higher  
for the rights to sell the meat and for the use of the  
butcher shop of the City. He also exposed all the regu-  
lations that must be complied by the person to whom the  
concession will be granted.

The record shows that several bidders appeared, but  
finally the concession was granted to Hilario Boutett  
and brothers, who were highest bidders and who offered to  
sell the meat at the rate of three pounds for two reales  
and who also accepted all the regulations which they  
have to comply with.

Said concession was approved by Francisco Maria de  
Reggio and Nicolas Forstall, commissaries of this City  
for a period of three years.

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

File #2818 )  
Sept. 23, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 34. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1389.  
Box 47.

OFFICIAL CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS INSTI-  
TUTED AGAINST JUAN BORE, FOR HAVING  
FRAUDULENTLY SOLD COPPER WATCH CHAINS,  
AS MADE OF GOLD.

The record begins with an authorization issued on Sept. 22, 1786, by Governor Don Estevan Miro, wherein he states that he has been informed, that one Juan Boré had fraudulently sold copper watch chains, as made of gold; and for the purpose of punishing the said Boré. His Excellency ordered the arrest of said Bore and that all witnesses to this crime be examined, and that he and his counsellor will preside over this case.

Don Antonio Corin, appeared as witness before the Court Clerk, and declared under oath, that the defendant had given him various pieces of clothes and two copper chains to be peddled as such, fixing the price of fifteen pesos on each chain. Said Corin further declared that he has heard that the defendant has sold to Captain Vilemont a copper watch chain, in consideration of his old gold watch chain and fifteen pesos, and that he has also heard say, that the defendant sold another copper watch chain to an Officer of the Custom House for 25 pesos.

Don Sanglo Tiver, silversmith of this City, declared under oath, that he had examined and tested the watch chains sold by the defendant and had found them to be of copper, and that on two occasions the defendant and he, had argued over this matter in the presence of Sirilo Duman and Alexandro Latille, and that the defendant has threatened him on both occasions.

Don Sirilo Duman and Don Alexandro Latille verified Don Sanglo Tiver's statements.

Then Captain Carlos Vilemont, appeared before the  
(cont'd)

Court Clerk and declared under oath, that the defendant had fraudulently sold him a copper watch chain, as made of gold for his old gold chain and 15 pesos; that later he had the chain bought tested and found to be of copper; but that the defendant later came to him and returned his old gold watch chain and the 15 pesos, and that said defendant told him he did not know that the chain he sold him was made of copper.

On Sept. 25, 1786, Governor Miro after having examined the testimonies of the witnesses, ordered the Court Clerk to receive the defendant's declaration.

The Defendant declared under oath that he had given three watch chains made of German gold to Don Corin to be sold at 25 pesos each; and admitted the transaction between Captain Vilemont and himself, as declared by said Captain, and that he had also exchanged a chain to an officer of the Custom House, for his old gold watch chain and four trinkets; and that the only argument he had with Don Tiver, was when he tried to sell the gold chain he had obtained from said officer of the Custom House, to Don Duman and Don Latille.

On Sept. 30, 1786, Governor Miro, after having examined the defendant's declaration, found that the defendant was guilty of the crime, and ordered that he be cross-examined.

On Oct. 5, 1786, Governor Miro, in view, that the defendant had denied the testimony of the witnesses, ordered that said witnesses be re-examined and confronted with the defendant in order to prove the guilt of the defendant.

The record shows that the witnesses and the defendant were confronted. The witnesses remained firm on their preceding testimonies and the defendant stated that the witnesses were not saying the truth.

(Doc. #1389)

cont'd.

On Oct. 13, 1786, Governor Miro, after having examined the testimonies of the witnesses and defendant's declaration, found the defendant guilty of the crime and granted said defendant nine days to prepare his defense.

On Oct. 16, 1786, Governor Miro, examined the witnesses, whom under oath declared, that their preceding testimonies were true.

On Nov. 25, 1786, Gov. Miro, appointed Don Antonio Mendez, as attorney for the Province, to prosecute the accused Bore.

Then Don Antonio Mendez, petitioned the Court alleging that as it is patent on the face of the record the accused Bore is guilty of having defrauded the honest citizens of this City, by selling them copper watch chains as gold chains. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to punish said accused of the alleged crime.

The Court ordered a copy of Don Antonio Mendez's petition to be forwarded to the accused Bore.

The accused Don Juan Bore, appointed Don Pedro Bertoniere, as his attorney.

Don Pedro Bertoniere, as attorney for the accused Bore, answered Don Antonio Mendez's petition, denying his allegations and stating that there is no cause of action. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to release the accused from the public jail and to dismiss all charges.

On Dec. 19, 1786, Gov. Miro, with the advice of his counsellor Don Juan del Postigo, after having examined the records in this case, found the defendant guilty of the  
(cont'd)

(Doc. #1389)

cont'd.

crime of having fraudulently sold copper watch chains as made of gold, and sentence him to suffer one and one-half years in the public prison of this City.

On the same day the Court Clerk Don Fernando Rodriguez, notified Don Juan Bore, of the decision of the Court.

Translator #20

Copyist #10

File #62 )  
Sept. 25, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 67. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Vizente Fortuniche  
versus  
Lorenzo Vosen.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that while acting as Captain of the schooner, named "Santa Catalina", owned by the defendant, the petitioner entrusted to the defendant the sum of eighty-four pesos for the purpose of establishing a partnership in the trade of negro slaves; that the defendant has sold several of the negro slaves, that the petitioner brought in said schooner in order to start the partnership without dividing the profits; that the defendant has kept the rest of the negro slaves in his residence, telling the petitioner that they are dead; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to return to petitioner the money that he invested in the partnership, plus the profits that may have resulted in the sale of said negro slaves.

The Court ordered to forward a copy of the plaintiff's petition to the defendant.

The defendant in answer to the plaintiff's petition, alleged that he has already paid to the plaintiff the sum claimed of eighty four pesos, which sum the plaintiff invested to establish a partnership in the trade of negro slaves; that several of said negro slaves had died; that petitioner has spent a considerable sum of money for food and medicines for the rest of the negro slaves, causing great losses to the partnership; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the plaintiff to grant petitioner a security to pay half of the losses of the partnership, after verifying said losses with accounts that petitioner will duly present to the Court.

(cont'd)

The Defendant duly presented before the Court all the accounts regarding the operation of the partnership.

The Court taking into consideration said accounts and that petitioner could not rightfully prove his allegations decided in favor of the defendant and ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs of these proceedings. The Court also notified the defendant that he may if he desires institute action against the plaintiff to pay half of the losses of said partnership.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

In Sept. 21, 1900, the Court started on the plaintiff's petition.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that the Court Clerk was acquainted with the defendant, was out of town, and that it is a well known fact the defendant is in the City, at present. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order any officer of the law to bring the defendant to the office of the Court Clerk, to answer the petitioner's claim.

On Oct. 5, 1900 the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the defendant answered the plaintiff's petition denying the allegations and alleging that the plaintiff is attempting to perpetrate a fraud. The defendant in his answer introduced his accounts and the accounts presented by the plaintiff.

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

After a long deliberation, the Court examined the accounts presented by the plaintiff and found that said accounts were correct and true.

File # 86	)	Doc. # 1391
Sept. 26, 1786	)	Box 47
pp from 1 to 100	)	Case of
All in Spanish	)	Don Graciano Devaux
Judge Don Josef	)	vs.
de Orue	)	Don Regne Faux
<u>CC: R. Perdomo</u>	)	

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that the defendant, also a resident of this City, is indebted to petitioner the sum of 2663 pesos and 3 reales, as evidenced by the account presented, and that said sum arised from the failure of the defendant to turn over a cargo of merchandise, belonging to petitioner that the defendant brought from the Port of Guarico. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to give the defendant a copy of the accounts presented, and to order the defendant to surrender his accounts in this transaction.

On Sept. 26, 1786, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

Then plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging that the Court Clerk, has solicited in two occasions the defendant, and was informed that the defendant, was not at home, and that it is a well known fact the defendant is in the City, at present. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order any officer of the law to bring the defendant to the office of the Court Clerk, to answer the petitioner's claim.

On Oct. 2, 1786 the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the defendant answered the plaintiff's petition denying the allegations therein; and alleging that the plaintiff's accounts are not correct and that he is proceeding with malice, and is attempting to perpetrate a fraud. The defendant in his answer introduced his accounts which contradicted the accounts presented by plaintiff.

After a long litigation between both parties, on Feb. 22, 1786, the Court after having examined the documents presented by the plaintiff, found that said documents were false and that the

plaintiff, in this suit was attempting to perpetrate a fraud, and condemned the plaintiff to pay the costs of these proceedings.

The record further shows that the plaintiff, objected in paying the costs of these proceedings and petitioned the Court to arrest the judgment. The Court however on April 18, 1786, confirmed their judgment, on defendant's petition, and order the plaintiff to pay the costs of these proceedings.

# 23

# 179

The plaintiff, a resident of this city, petitioned the Court alleging, that she is ready to depart to the port of St. Domingo, in order to seek her freedom, that finding herself without funds to pay said taxes, she therefore, petitioned the Court to grant her a writ of habeas corpus, to deliver to her a small negro slave named [unclear] or the Court then to deliver to petitioner a copy of the proceedings.

The Court entered an order by the plaintiff.

The record is complete and does not show the date of this case.

Register #23  
Docket #179

Doc. #1392.

Box 46. 47

File #2892 )  
Sept. 26, 1786. )  
Judge: Dufossat )  
CC: . F. Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 2. )  
Spanish. )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DOÑA  
MARIANA CONAND, FOR THE PURPOSE  
OF OBTAINING A LICENSE TO SELL A  
NEGRESS SLAVE.

Doña Mariana Conand, a resident of this City petitioned the Court alleging, that she is ready to depart to the port of St. Domingo, in order to meet her husband, that finding herself without funds to make said trip; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant her a permit to sell a small hegress slave named Maria, and to order the Court Clerk to deliver to petitioner a copy of the proceedings.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

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

Translator #25

Copyist #10

File #129. )  
Sept. 27, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 68. )  
Spanish and )  
French. )

Doc. #1393.  
Box 48. 47

Case of  
Simon Gonzales  
versus  
Luis Judis, Commandant of the  
Post of La Furche.

Plaintiff, as husband of Ana Hernández, petitioned the Court, alleging that petitioner's wife sold at public auction a certain house and several negro slaves of his ownership, before she contracted matrimony with petitioner; that petitioner's wife obtained the necessary permit to execute said sale; that defendant was granted by petitioner's wife all the rights to execute said sale; that defendant did not comply with the necessary formalities to execute the sale; that only members of the defendant's family attended the auction; and that said house and negro slaves were not auctioned for the proper price; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order one of the Commandants residing near the Post of La Furche to investigate the case, and after this is done to order the defendant to return said house and negro slaves to petitioner's wife.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff. Nicolas Berbois, Commandant of the Post of Iberville, was appointed by the Court to investigate the case. Said Commandant in order to conduct the investigation, ordered several persons who attended the public auction to testify in this case.

The testimonies of the witnesses to the public auction of the house and slaves of plaintiff's wife, substantiated the allegations made in plaintiff's petition.

The defendant in answer to plaintiff's petition denied all the allegations in said petition. The Court after closely examining the records of this proceedings decided that the action sale of said house was properly conducted by the defendant and rendered judgment in favor of said

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1393)

cont'd.

defendant.

The Court ordered the plaintiff that in the future not to bring legal action against the defendant without having sufficient grounds warning the plaintiff that if he fails to comply with this order he will be severely punished.

The Court sentenced the plaintiff to pay the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 47 pesos and 2 reales.

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

Doc. #1394

Box 47

File #2801	)	Proceedings instituted by Don
Sept. 27, 1786	)	Antonio Boudousquier for the
pp. from 1 to 4	)	purpose of obtaining a permit
All in Spanish	)	to sell a negress slave named
Judge: Don E. Miro	)	Magdalena, owned by Don Santiago
Court Clerk. F.	)	Guinard.
<u>Rodriguez</u>	)	

Don Antonio Boudousquier, a merchant of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the Power of Attorney duly presented, Don Tantiene Gaffard, Commandant of the Post of Avoyelles, has given him power to sell his a negress slave named Magdalena. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to accept said Power of Attorney, and to order the Court Clerk of this City to deliver to petitioner the corresponding deed of sale.

On October 2, 1786, the Court after having examined the documents granted Don Antonio Boudousquier's petition.

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

Translator #23  
Copyist #11.

File #2891. )  
 Sept. 28, 1786. )  
 Judge: J. Orue. )  
 CC: F. Rodriguez. )  
 P. 1 to 5. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
 Don Estevan Larrie  
 versus  
 The succession of Don Juan Vincent.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that by a decree of the Court the defendant was ordered to pay to petitioner the sum of 600 pesos, the balance of 2,600 pesos that the deceased Don Juan Vincent owed petitioner before his death, as evidenced by the document duly presented; that the defendant has only paid 350 pesos; and has refused to pay, 250 pesos, which is the balance due on the \$600 owed; as evidenced by the Court's decree. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that from the properties of the deceased Don Juan Vincent, petitioner be paid the sum claimed.

On Sept. 28, 1786, the Court ordered that the Executor of the Succession of Don Juan Vincent, be notified to pay to the plaintiff the balance, of the sum claimed.

The record shows that the Court Clerk notified Don Josef Montegut, Executor of the properties left by the deceased Don Juan Vincent, who in turn declared, that he was unable to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff, on account of not having any funds left of said succession.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging that Don Josef Montegut, executor of the Succession of Don Juan Vincent has refused to pay the sum claimed, on the grounds that said succession is without funds, to meet the petitioner's claim, and that petitioner is of the opinion that there are certain outstanding debts that said succession has not collected. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order Don Josef Montegut, to set a date, in which he will pay petitioner the sum claimed, from the money collected by said successions.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

(cont'd)

#1395  
cont'd.

The Court in view of the evidence presented, ordered Don Josef Montegut, executor of the succession of the deceased Don Estevan Larrie, to present sworn accounts of the funds left in his trust, and those paid to the creditors of said succession.

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

On October 17, 1868, the defendant, being a full-blooded and infirmed petitioner, several months before the fact, which remains are still visible; that the defendant also provided the petitioner with many defamatory statements, all this having occurred in the presence of six white persons and of many negroes. Therefore, petitioner formally filed civil and criminal proceedings against the defendant and begs the Court to admit this suit and to receive information from witnesses whom petitioner will present.

The Court admitted this suit and ordered the Court Clerk to receive the information offered by the plaintiff.

The Court Clerk, in compliance with the Court's order, received the information offered that the witnesses presented by the plaintiff. The testimonies given by most witnesses were found to substantiate the allegations in plaintiff's petition, in view of which the Court ordered the arrest and incarceration of the defendant in the public jail.

In compliance with the Court's order, Don Mateo Treviño, Lieutenant Chief Constable, went to the town of San Antonio for the purpose of arresting her, and Copyist #25 #10 returned that she was what is said.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court, alleging that he suspected the alleged statements of the defendant to be fictitious and devised for the purpose of securing arrest; therefore, petitioner begged the Court to order

File #2973	)	Doc. No. 1396
Sept. 28, 1786	)	Box 47
Judge: Don Jose de Orue	)	Case of
Court Clerk: Don Fernando Rodriguez	)	Don Santiago Vibelmont
Pages 1 to 11	)	versus
Spanish	)	A slave named Chalinet, owned
	)	by Cecilia, a free mulatress.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that on the night of September 27, 1786, the defendant, using a bull's horn, attacked and inflicted on petitioner several wounds about the face, which wounds are still visible; that the defendant also insulted the petitioner with many defamatory statements, all this having occurred in the presence of six white persons and of many negroes. Wherefore, petitioner formally files civil and criminal proceedings against the defendant and begs the Court to admit this suit and to receive information from witnesses whom petitioner will present.

The Court admitted this suit and ordered the Court Clerk to receive the information offered by the plaintiff.

The Court Clerk, in compliance with the Court's order received the information offered from the witnesses presented by the plaintiff. The testimonies given by said witnesses were found to substantiate the allegations in plaintiff's petition, in view of which the Court ordered the arrest and incarceration of the defendant in the public jail.

In compliance with the Court's order, Don Nicolas Fromentin, Lieutenant Chief Constable, went to the home of the defendant for the purpose of arresting her, but there he was informed that she was sick in bed.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court, alleging that he suspected the alleged sickness of the defendant to be fictitious and devised for the purpose of evading arrest; wherefore, petitioner begged the Court to order

physician Don Esteban de Pelegrue to examine the defendant and to report on the veracity of said defendant's sickness, and if it is found that said defendant is not sick, to direct the Court Clerk to again order her arrest such as it has been previously ordered, and once all this has been done, to deliver these proceedings to the petitioner so that he may promote whatever is convenient.

The Court granted the above petition in all its parts.

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

Translator #22  
Copyist #11

File #69. )  
Oct. 2, 1786. )  
Judge: Gov. )  
General. Don )  
Estevan Miro. )  
CC. R. Perdomo. )  
54 pages. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Don Bryan Bruin  
versus  
Don Lucas Collins.

Don Pedro Bertoniere, as Attorney for the plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that in order to bring action against the defendant, petitioner must have certain promissory notes as translated into Spanish. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to have said promissory notes translations and to return said notes to petitioner, for further proceedings.

On Oct. 2, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by Don Pedro Bertoniere. On the same day, the Court Clerk notified the Public translator, Don Juan Josef Duforest, of the preceding decree, who accepted and stated under oath, that he will make said translations to the best of his knowledge.

The translation of said promissory notes, shows that on July 14, 1772 Don Thomas Collins, Don Luke Collins Sr. and Luke Collins Jr. all from the county of Bedford, became indebted to said Bruin, from the Colony of Virginia, in the sum of \$50 pounds in Virginian Currency, to be paid to said Bruin, or to any of his agents with its respective interest on the same day in the year 1776. As the account had to be settled on the agreed date, and not having done so, said account increased to the sum of 622. 8 shillings, at the rate of 5% per year, for 13 years 5 months.

Don Pedro Bertoniere, then petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the tenor of said translations, Don Lucas Collins, is indebted to his client, Don Bryan Bruin, who was guarantor for said Collins et al, on a certain loan; that said Collins,

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1397)  
cont'd.

Then on the same day, Don Luke Collins acknowledged receipt of the documents, which were released by the Court Clerk, Don R. Perdomo.

Translator #27

Copyist #10

(Doc. #1397)

el al failed to pay said loan, causing said Bruin to pay as guarantor, the sum of 622 and 8 shillings (or 2077 pesos 4 reales) the sum paid plus interest; that as said Collins is now at the post of Opelousas. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the properties of said Collins in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court on Oct. 20, 1786, ordered as petitioned by Don Pedro Bertoniere.

The Court after having examined the records, ordered a warrant to be issued to the Commandant of the post of Opelousas, instructing said Commandant to order the defendant to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff and in default thereof, to seize the properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The record shows that the Court Clerk then presented the costs of these proceedings on Oct. 27, 1786, which amounted to 22 pesos 2 reales.

The record further shows that the plaintiff and defendant after having agreed mutually to settle matters, jointly petitioned the Court, declaring that for reason of friendship said defendant had promised to pay to plaintiff the sum of 2500 pesos in currency of this colony in installments of 1000 pesos as down payment and the balance on March of the next year; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to stop the writ of execution against the properties of the defendant and to return to defendant the documents presented.

Then the Court on Jan. 31, 1787 ordered as petitioned by both parties and dismissed the case ordering that the documents presented by plaintiff be returned to defendant.

(cont'd)

File # 108  
Oct. 2, 1786  
pp. from I to 9  
All in Spanish  
Judge Don E. Miro  
CC; R. Perdomo

Doc. #. 1398  
Box 47

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON  
ANDRES EHRENSTRON, FOR THE PURPOSE  
OF PROVING HIS RESIDENCE IN THIS  
CITY.

Don Andres Ehrenstron, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court for the purpose of proving that he has been a resident and merchant of this City, for the last two years. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit his information and that the witnesses that he will present will substantiate his allegations.

On Oct. 2, 1786 the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

On Oct. 3, 1786, the petitioner presented as his witnesses before the Court Clerk, Don Hilario Butet, Don Martin Rowin, and Don Andres Duclat, all residents of this City, and after they were duly sworn according to law, declared; that they knew the petitioner, to be a resident and a merchant of this City, for the period of two years, and that he is an honest person, and that they have no objection in testifying so.

On Oct. 9, 1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to bring the records in order to be examined, and after examining the records the Court approved the petitioner's information, and granted the petitioner all the privileges and immunities that the other residents of this City enjoy.

Then Don Ehrenstron petitioned the Court alleging, that on account of having proved his residence in this City, and having the Court approved his information, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to estimate the costs of these proceedings, that he is willing to pay for, and to further order said Court Clerk, to deliver petitioner all the records of these proceedings for his own protection.

On Jan. 19, 1786, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer.

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

# 23

# 179

On Feb. 2nd, 1786, the Court granted the petitioner's prayer, the necessary permit to sell at public auction his schooner and three slaves.

The Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree announced for public sale the petitioner's schooner and the three slaves for three days as prescribed by law.

The records show that no bidder appeared.

The Court then set the 11th day of January 1786 for the sale at public auction of the petitioner's schooner and three slaves.

The record also shows that on the day of the sale, the highest bidder on the schooner, offering 350 pesos for it, and that Don Domingo Lopez was the highest bidder on one of the negroes, offering 1000 pesos; and that Don Claudio Chaves was the highest bidder on the other two slaves, offering 1200 pesos.

The record ends with the approval of the above sale by the Judge Canga Argente.

File # 2897 )  
Oct. 2, 1786 )  
Judge Guydo )  
Dufossat )  
CC; Fernando )  
Rodriguez )  
12 pages )

Doc. # 1399  
Box 47

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON LUIS LALANDE DAPREMONT, IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A PERMIT TO SELL A CERTAIN SCHOONER AND THREE NEGRO SLAVES OF HIS OWNERSHIP.

Don Luis Dapremont, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court for a permit to sell at public auction a certain schooner named "Santo Tomas" and three negro slaves of his ownership.

On Oct. 2nd, 1786, the Court granted Don Dapremont, the necessary permit to sell at public auction his schooner and three slaves.

The Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree announced for public sale Don Dapremont's schooner and the three slaves for three days as prescribed by law.

The record shows that no bidder appeared.

The Court then set the 11th day of October 1786 for the sale at public auction of Don Dapremont's schooner and three slaves.

The record also shows that on the set day one Salino, was the highest bidder on the schooner, offering 960 pesos for it, and that Don Nicolas Labe was the highest bidder on one of the negroes, offering 660 pesos; and that Don Claudio Chabot was the highest bidder on the other two slaves, offering 1265 pesos.

The record ends with the approval of the above auction sale by the Judge Guydo Dufossat.

# 27  
# 179

File # 107  
Oct. 3, 1786  
Judge Don  
Guido Dufossat  
CC: Don Rafael  
Perdomo  
Two pages  
Spanish and  
French

Doc. # 1400  
Box 47

CASE OF DON ANTONIO DE PLANCHARD  
VERSUS  
THE SUCCESSION OF DON PEDRO CATIN.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the past due bill presented, the estate of the deceased Don Pedro Catin, who died in the house of the petitioner, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of fifty-five pesos for rentals of a room and two slaves who took care of said Don Pedro Catin until his death.

Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order Don Juan Loustalet de Rioseco, testamentary executor and trustee of the estate of said deceased, to pay the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

# 22  
# 179

File # I37  
Oct.3,1786  
Judge Governor  
Don Estevan Miro  
CC:Rafael Perdomo  
2 pages  
Spanish

Doc.#.1401  
Box 47

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON JOSE ANTONIO BERMUDES, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A COPY OF A NOTARIAL ACT, COVERING THE SALE OF THE BILANDER NAMED "LOS DOS HERMANOS" SOLD BY MARIA LEMELL.

Don Jose Antonio Bermudes a resident of this City, petitioned the Court to order the Court Clerk to give petitioner, a certified copy of the deed of sale for the bilander named "Los Dos Hermanos" sold by Dona Rosa Giraldon, widow of Monsieur Lemell. Said deed was drawn before the Notary Clerk Don Rafael Perdomo, in which petitioner paid 400 pesos for said bilander and also its respective duties to the Treasury of the Royal Navy.

On Oct.3rd,1786,the Court ordered as petitioned by said Bermudes. The record ends with a notification of the preceding decree to Bermudes.

#27  
#179

File #2961. )  
Oct. 5, 1786. )  
Judge: de Orue )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 23. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1402.  
Box 47.

Case of  
Don Constanzo Teradif  
versus  
Don Francisco Calla.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the bill of sale duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 240 pesos; that the defendant is absent from this City; that petitioner has been unable to collect said debt from the defendant; and that Antonio Doctrina and Antonio Beler, owes the defendant certain sum of money. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order said Antonio Doctrina, and Antonio Beler, to satisfy from said money owed the defendant, the sum claimed.

On Oct. 6, 1786 the Court refused to grant the plaintiff's petition on the grounds that Antonio Beler, and Antonio Doctrina, debtors of the defendant are not obligated to pay more than 50 pesos a month to the defendant.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging, that as the Court refused to grant his first petition; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that a certain negress slave, and her daughter, who are owed by the defendant to be sold at public auction, in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court, alleging that the defendant has returned to this city; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus the costs of these proceedings.

The Court ordered as petitioned.

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1402)

cont'd.

The record shows that Don Nicolas Fromentin, Chief Constable, seized the defendant's negress slave, and her daughter in order to satisfy the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court to order the sale of said negress slave and her daughter in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The record shows that the negress, and her daughter were sold to the highest bidder Don Miguel Gomez for 250 pesos.

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

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #72. )

Oct. 6, 1786. )

Judge: Josef de Orue. )

CC: R. Perdomo. )

P. 1 to 18. )

Spanish. )

Case of

Baptista Corce

versus

The mulatress named Francisca.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented, petitioner is the owner of a mulatress named Francisca, who petitioner purchased from Favien Hazurco de Thorme; that petitioner desires to sell said mulatress for the purpose of paying his creditors; that the mulatress in question refuses to be sold claiming that she is a free negress slave, as evidenced by the document she holds in her possession, wherein petitioner granted her freedom due to her good services; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to obtain the mentioned document from said negress slave and to add said document to the records of these proceedings and after this is done to deliver said proceedings to petitioner in order that he may promote whatever action may be convenient and to authorize said slave to appear before the Court to contest the above allegation and to present this document she holds in her possession, for which purpose petitioner is willing to grant said slave the permit, which is necessary, so that slaves may institute action against their masters.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

Later the plaintiff petitioned the Court to annul the letter of freedom that he had granted to the defendant, making many unfounded allegations against the defendant.

The record shows that the defendant petitioned the Court, to dismiss the petition made by the plaintiff, to officially approve her letter of freedom, and to sentence the plaintiff to pay the costs of these proceedings.

(cont'd)

The Court after closely examining the records of these proceedings, officially approved the letter of freedom granted by plaintiff to the defendant and decided that the plaintiff in no time will have the right to sell the defendant. The Court also decided that the defendant will remain under the services of the plaintiff with a salary of ten pesos per month until the plaintiff refuses the defendant's services.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

the maternal share that corresponds to the deceased wife, is in charge of the defendant Don Juan Bautista Marazo. Therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to give account of his administration or stewardship of the succession of the deceased Madam Francisca Fawot Fawot, so that petitioner may give to each of his sons their maternal share that corresponds to them.

On Oct. 6, 1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to forward a copy of the plaintiff's petition to the defendant.

Then the defendant, answered the plaintiff's petition, alleging he has no objection to deliver to plaintiff the funds that he is holding that belongs to plaintiff's minor sons, provided that plaintiff, gives him a receipt.

On November, 23, 1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to bring the records in order to be examined and after they were examined the Court Translator #24 defendant to deliver to plaintiff, the Copyist #10 is holding that belongs to the minor sons of the plaintiff.

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

File # 2861 )  
Oct. 6, 1786 )  
pp. 1 to 4 )  
All in Spanish )  
Judge: Don Guido )  
Dufossat )  
CC: F. Rodriguez )

Doc. 1404  
Box. 47

CASE OF :  
DON JUAN BAUTISTA MARTIN  
VS.  
DON JUAN BAUTISTA MERCIER.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as curator of his minor sons, left by petitioner's deceased wife Madam Maria Mayeux; that Madam Francisca Plasant Prevot, mother of petitioner's deceased wife, having died and having made the partition of all her estate, and that the maternal share that corresponds to petitioner's deceased wife, is in charge of the defendant Don Juan Bautista Mercier. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to give account of his administration as executor of the succession of the deceased Madam Francisca Plasant Prevot, so that petitioner may give to each of his sons their maternal share that corresponds to them.

On Oct. 6, 1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to forward a copy of the plaintiff's petition to the defendant.

Then the defendant, answered the plaintiff's petition, alleging he has no objection to deliver to plaintiff the funds that he is holding that belongs to plaintiff's minor sons, provided that plaintiff, gives him a receipt.

On November, 23, 1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to bring the records in order to be examined and after they were examined the Court ordered the defendant to deliver to plaintiff, the funds that he is holding that belongs to the minor sons of the plaintiff.

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

# 23  
# 179

File # 2837 )  
Oct. 7, 1786 )  
Judge: Don Estevan )  
Miro )  
CC: Don Fernando )  
Rodriguez )  
2 Sheets )  
Spanish and )  
French )

Doc. #. 1405  
Box 47

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DONA  
MARIA FRANCISCA CARRIERE, WIFE OF  
DON ROBERTO MONTREUIL, FOR THE  
PURPOSE OF OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION  
TO SELL A CERTAIN PORTION OF LAND  
BELONGING TO HER HUSBAND.

Dona Maria Francisca Carriere, petitioned the Court, alleging that she is the legitimate wife of Don Roberto Montreuil, who is absent in the Kingdom of France; that as evidenced by the duly presented copy of a power-of-attorney-, petitioner has been authorized by her husband to represent him judicially and to sell any of the latter's properties, at petitioner's own judgment; that her said husband, before leaving the city agreed to sell to Don Joseph Coupelly a certain portion of land which he purchased from Don Francisco Caminada, now deceased, and that inasmuch as her husband's title to said land has been lost, petitioner begs the Court to grant her the necessary judicial authorization to perform the intended sale.

The Court granted the authorization as solicited, and ordered the Court Clerk, to return to the petitioner the copy of the power-of-attorney presented by said petitioner.

# 22  
# 179

File #2974.  
Oct. 9, 1786.  
Judge: Estevan  
Miro.  
CC: F. Rodriguez.)  
P. 1 to 2.  
Spanish.

Doc. #1406.  
Box 47.

Case of  
Don Nicolas Veber  
versus  
Honorato Devin(a free mulatto)

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant, a free mulatto, residing in the post of Mobile, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 90 pesos; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to forward a warrant to the Commandant of said post of Mobile, Don Josef de Favorite, in order that said Commander may summon the defendant to declare if the signature affixed on said promissory note is his and if he owes the sum claimed. And after having admitted said debt, to compel the defendant to pay the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the Court issued the warrant to the Commander of the post of Mobile.

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

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File #112. )  
Oct. 10, 1786. )  
Judge: Josef )  
de Orue. )  
P. 1 to 15. )  
Spanish. )  
CC: R. Perdano. )

Doc. #1407.  
Box 47.

Case of  
Antonio Mendez  
versus  
Francisco Simon.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, representing Delesco Lave, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant is indebted to said Delesco Lave in the sum of four hundred fifty pesos. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath if the signature affixed on said promissory note is his, and if it is true that he owes the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the defendant admitted under oath, before the Court Clerk all the allegations in the plaintiff's petition.

The defendant in answer to the plaintiff's petition alleged; that he purchased a negro slave from said Delesco Lave, for the sum of four hundred fifty pesos, which is the sum claimed by the plaintiff, that said Delesco Lave promised to give him the title of said negro slave; that said Delesco Lave has not complied with his promise; that he is willing to satisfy the sum claimed as soon as Delesco Lave gives him said title; and that Delesco Lave owes him the sum of thirty pesos for transporting said negro slave to Mobile. Wherefore, the defendant begs the Court to deduct said sum of thirty pesos from the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The Court after closely examining the records of these proceedings, ordered the defendant to pay to the plaintiff the sum claimed of four hundred fifty pesos, reserving the defendant the right to institute proceedings against said Delesco Lave for the claimed sum of 30 pesos.

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1407  
cont'd)

The Court sentenced the defendant to pay the costs of these proceedings, which amounted to 77 pesos and 2 reales.

The plaintiff, a resident and inhabitant of this City, petitioned the Court claiming that in the month of July 1785, petitioner made a contract with the defendant, a resident of the same City of the same town, wherein the defendant agreed to sell to petitioner of the date of six reales per arroba, and the plaintiff said he would deliver them until the month of September next when he was to deliver them to petitioner and receive the price; that the aforementioned contract was verbally made in the presence of witnesses who will testify as to the truthfulness of petitioner's allegations, and petitioner has learned that the defendant has illegally sold the said goods to other persons in the City of Mexico, thereby causing serious damage to the interests of petitioner who has already made arrangements for the transportation of said goods to the City of Mexico, and that petitioner had previously contracted with a certain person to deliver said goods, and that petitioner, as a result of the above mentioned contract, opposes the sale made by the defendant in favor of said person, and that the Court is to order it null and void and to order said defendant to perform the sale of said goods in favor of petitioner, and to comply with all the obligations contained in their verbal contract, pertaining thereto, if necessary, from having put off his obligation all or part of said goods. Petitioner further begs the Court to whom the information which he will submit in this is given his allegations, that it will order the defendant to comply with his obligations as petitioner.

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

The Court ordered the defendant to notify the defendant of the present Court's decision, and to return above that the Court is to order it null and void, and to order said defendant to perform the sale of said goods in favor of petitioner, and to comply with all the obligations contained in their verbal contract, pertaining thereto, if necessary, from having put off his obligation all or part of said goods. Petitioner further begs the Court to whom the information which he will submit in this is given his allegations, that it will order the defendant to comply with his obligations as petitioner.

File #91 )  
Oct. 12, 1786 )  
Judge: Don Josef de Orue )  
CC: Don Rafael Perdomo )  
3 sheets )  
Spanish )

Doc. # 1408  
Box 47

CASE OF  
DON CHRISTOVAL DE ARMAS  
VERSUS  
DON RENATO BELUCHE.

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of this City, petitioned the Court alleging that in the month of July 1786, petitioner made a contract with the defendant, a resident of the eastern shore of the river, wherein the defendant agreed to sell to petitioner at the rate of six reales per shock, all the shocks that the defendant had in his plantation, and to keep said shocks there until the month of November next when he was to deliver them to petitioner and receive their value; that the aforementioned contract was verbally made in the presence of witnesses who will testify as to the truthfulness of petitioner's allegations; that petitioner has learned that the defendant has illegally sold the shocks aforementioned to one Cadet Monlon, of this City, thereby causing serious detriment to the interests of petitioner who had already made arrangements for the transportation of said shocks to the City of Havana, Cuba, where petitioner had previously contracted with a certain person to forward said shocks. Wherefore, petitioner, as virtual owner of the shocks in question, formally opposes the sale made by the defendant in favor of Cadet Monlon, and begs the Court to declare it null and void and to order said defendant to perform the sale of said shocks in favor of petitioner, and to comply with all the stipulations contained in their verbal contract, restraining him, if necessary, from moving out of his plantation all or part of said shocks. Petitioner further begs the Court to admit the information which he will submit in order to prove his allegations, and if said information is found to substantiate said allegations, to decree as petitioned.

The Court ordered the Court Clerk to notify the defendant of the plaintiff's suit. The record shows that the Court Clerk was unable to comply with this order because the defendant made his home in his plantation, at a certain distance from the City.

(cont'd)

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court to entrust the commission of notifying the defendant Don Nicolas Fromentin, Lieutenant Chief Constable.

The Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

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

- # 22
- # 179

Then the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding orders sent to the heirs of the deceased and assigned the heirs and their representatives of the heirs of the deceased's estate, which were held at the disposal of the Court, and the search of said records as was required by the Notary Clerk Don Fernando Rodriguez, in the public archive, under his care. Then the Court appointed Don Antonio Sanchez, who is the public attorney of this city, as an attorney to represent the said heirs. Then Don Francisco Cardenas, lawyer for Don Antonio Sanchez, who was duly sworn in as attorney for the said heirs. Then said Don Antonio Sanchez, presented the Court claiming that as attorney for the said heirs, and in compliance with the orders of the Court and as required of the properties left by the deceased, representing Don Antonio Sanchez as attorney and in this order the proceeds of said properties, Don Juan Martinez Alameda, as under an account of said properties.

The Court on Oct. 24, 1785, ordered as petitioned by Don Juan's heirs, according to the appointment of Don Juan's executor of his will, and after giving Don Juan's executor Alameda, of those proceedings, and assigning the attorney of record to verify the account of the properties left by the deceased.

File# 175

Oct.15,1786

Judge: Don Joseph  
de Orue  
CC: Don Rafael Perdomo  
54 Pages  
Spanish

Doc.#.1409  
Box 47

SUCCESSION OF DON COSME  
CRISTOVAL.

The record shows that in the City of New Orleans, on Sept.15,1786, Don Joseph Vicente de Orue Y Gorvea, Sr.Judge, declared; that on said date he was informed of the death of Don Cosme Christoval, second pilot of the brigantine named "San Antonio", said deceased died intestate, leaving absent heirs, and for the safety of the properties left by the deceased, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to take charge of the keys of the house of said deceased and to attest the death of said deceased.

Then the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree went to the house of the deceased and attested the death and took possession of the keys of the deceased's house, which were held at the disposal of the Court; and the death of said deceased was registered by the Notary Clerk Don Fernando Rodriguez, in the public archive, under his care. Then the Court appointed Don Antonio Mendes, who is the public attorney of this city, as an attorney to represent the absent heirs. Then Don Francisco Carcasser, vouched for Don Antonio Mendes, who was duly sworn in as attorney for the absent heirs. Then said Don Antonio Mendez, petitioned the Court alleging that as attorney for the absent heirs and in their behalf, to order an inventory and an appraisal of the properties left by the deceased; presenting Don Andres Wackernie as appraiser; and to also order the guardian of said properties, Don Juan Bautista Albella, to render an account of said properties.

The Court on Oct.19,1786, ordered as petitioned by Don Antonio Mendez, approving the appointment of Don Andres Wackernie appraiser, and notifying Don Juan Bautista Albella, of these proceedings, and assigning the 20th.day of October to verify the appraisal of the properties left by the deceased.

On the set day, before the judge, and the Court Clerk the inventory and appraisal of the properties of the deceased were made; said appraisal brought the grand total of 115 pesos and 2 reales. The inventoried properties were placed under the care of <sup>sa</sup> Albella until Nov. 3, 1786. On that day said properties were turned over to Mendez, the attorney for the absent heirs. The inventory and appraisal were duly homologated by the judge.

Don Antonio Mendez, further petitioned the Court alleging that, as no heirs have appeared to claim their share, to set a day for the public auction of the properties of the deceased.

Then the Court on Nov. 11, 1786, set the 22nd. day <sup>of</sup> November, for the public auction of said properties, ordering the Court Clerk to announce the said sale for three days. The record shows that no bidders appeared.

On the set day, before the judge and the Court Clerk, in the house of Don Juan Bautista Albella, the public sale of the said properties left by said deceased was executed, awarding to Don Manuel Monroy, as the highest bidder, said properties for 52 pesos.

Then on Nov. 23, 1786, on petition of Don Antonio Mendez, the Court ordered Don Juan Albella to present a sworn account of the said properties. Don Juan Albella then presented his accounts on Nov. 26, 1786, showing a debit ~~of~~ 115 pesos and 2 reales and a credit of 199 pesos 4 reales.

Said account was found correct by Don Antonio Mendez, attorney for the absent heirs who subsequently approve it. These accounts were also homologated by the Court; and ordering the Court Clerk to present the costs of these proceedings.

(Cont'd)

Doc.# 1409  
Box.47

File # 189  
Oct. 17, 1786  
Judge: Don Estevan  
Miro  
CC: Don Miro

This record ends with the Costs of these proceedings presented by the Court Clerk on Dec. 9, 1786, amounting to 58 pesos and 4½ reales.

Spanish

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE  
THE THEFT OF CERTAIN  
EFFECTS.

# 27  
# 179

In the city of New Orleans, on October 17, 1786, Don Estevan Miro, Colonel of the Royal Armies and Governor General of Louisiana, stated: That on said date he was informed of a theft committed the night before in a place known as "El Rayo", and that in order to disclose the truth about this case and to punish the thieves, he had made the statement which will be used as head of the extraordinary proceedings that are to be instituted, and ordered the Court Clerk to examine in his presence the witnesses to said theft.

The Court Clerk, in compliance with the Governor's order, examined several witnesses and from their testimonies it was disclosed that the theft was committed by an ex-convict named Josef de Silva, a native of Los Angeles, in the Kingdom of Mexico, and that the effects stolen consisted of two pairs of short breeches and a woolen cloak.

The Court, in view of the witnesses' testimonies, ordered the arrest of Josef de Silva, who was then arrested and placed in the Royal Jail by the jail-warden.

The Court Clerk then received the defendant's declaration wherein he confessed to have committed the theft of the two pairs of breeches and a woolen cloak.

(Cont'd)

File # 169 )  
Oct.17,1786 )  
Judge: Don Estevan )  
Miro )  
CC: Don Rafael Perd- )  
omo )  
pp. 1 to 15 )  
Spanish )

Doc.# 1410  
Box 47

OFFICIAL CRIMINAL PROCEED-  
INGS INSTITUTED AGAINST  
JOSEF DE SILVA, CHARGED  
WITH THE THEFT OF CERTAIN  
EFFECTS.

In the city of New Orleans, on October 17,1786, Don Estevan Miro, Colonel of the Royal Armies and Governor General of Louisiana, stated: That on said date he was informed of a theft committed the night before in a place known as " El Bayu", and that in order to disclose the truth about this case and to punish the thieves, he had made this statement which will be used as head of the criminal proceedings that are to be instituted, and ordered the Court Clerk to examine in his presence the witnesses to said theft.

The Court Clerk, in compliance with the Governor's order, examined several witnesses and from their testimonies it was disclosed that the theft was committed by an ex-convict named Josef de Silva, a native of Los Angeles, in the Kingdom of Mexico, and that the effects stolen consisted of two pairs of short breeches and a woolen cloak.

The Court, in view of the witnesses' testimonies, ordered the arrest of Josef de Silva, who was then arrested and placed in the Royal Jail by the jail-warden.

The Court Clerk then received the defendant's declaration wherein he confessed to have committed the theft of the two pairs of breeches and a woolen cloak.

(Cont'd)

The Court then, after having carefully studied the case, and disregarding a petition filed by the defendant begging the Court to exonerate him of the crime with which he is charged on the grounds that he was under the influence of liquor when he committed it, rendered judgment against the defendant condemning him to suffer two hundred lashes to be given to him in the public streets of this city plus six years imprisonment, warning him not to violate this sentence under penalty of an additional six years to be served in a galley.

The record ends with a statement signed by the Court Clerk declaring that the executioner of this city had complied with the order contained in the sentence pronounced by the Court.

# 22  
# 179

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On Oct. 18, 1860, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree received the declaration from the defendant, wherein he acknowledged owing the plaintiff the sum claimed, but denied having made a promissory note in favor of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging that in view of the defendant's declaration, wherein he declared to owe the sum claimed, therefore, petitioner begs the Court to order a writ of execution against all and any of the defendant's properties in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned.

The record shows that the defendant paid the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The costs of these proceedings is not known.

File #2854. )  
Oct. 19, 1786. )  
Judge: G. Dufosat )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 15. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1411.  
Box 47.

Case of  
Don Enrique Despres  
versus  
Francisco Pechon (a free  
mulatto)

Plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note, and the document duly presented, the defendant a free mulatto, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 68 pesos, that petitioner has on several occasions requested the defendant to pay said debt; and that the defendant has refused to pay; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to appear and declare under oath, if he owes the said sum, and after this is done to deliver a copy of the defendant's declaration to petitioner for whatever may be convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On Oct. 18, 1786, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree received the declaration from the defendant, wherein he acknowledged owing the plaintiff the sum claimed, but denied having made a promissory note in favor of the plaintiff.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging, that in view of the defendant's declaration, wherein he declared to owe the sum claimed. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order a writ of execution against all and any of the defendant's properties in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned.

The record shows that the defendant paid the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The costs of these proceedings is not known.

Translator #25

copyist #10

File # 174  
Oct.20,1786  
pp.from 1 to 10  
All in Spanish  
Judge: Don E.  
Miro  
CC: R.Perdomo

Doc. # 1412  
Box 47

CASE OF :  
DON SANTIAGO GALLWEY  
VS.  
ONE NAMED "WIKOF" AND CLARK.

The plaintiff, petitioned the Court, alleging that as agent for Don Santiago Wilkinson, as evidenced by the power-of-attorney duly presented; the defendant who intends departing from this city, is indebted to his principal the past due sum of 2693 pesos and 2 reales, as evidenced by the promissory note presented. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court, not to issue passport to said defendants until they pay the sum claimed.

On Dec.10,1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to have said documents translated into Spanish, by the public translator, Don Juan Josef Duforest, the Court further ordered as petitioned by plaintiff

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court for the purpose of having the Court Clerk, to deliver him the documents that he presented, and also to order to estimate the costs of these proceedings that petitioner is willing to pay.

On Nov.6,1786, the Court after having examined the records, ordered as petitioned by plaintiff.

On the same day the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree presented an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 14 pesos and 6 reales.

# 23  
# 179

File #89.

Doc. #1412. A.

Oct. 21, 1786.

Box 47.

Judge: M. Navarro.)

CC: Rodriguez.)

P. 1 to 4.)

Spanish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON JUAN  
BAUTISTA ALBELLA, FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
SECURING AN INVESTIGATION OF A CARGO OF  
MOTH-EATEN LEATHER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY  
ON A BRIGANTINE UNDER HIS COMMAND.

Don Juan Bautista Albella, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that petitioner brought to this city, a cargo of leather on a certain brigantine under his command; and that said cargo is infected with an epidemic of moths; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court that in order to prevent further damages on the cargo to appoint two merchants whom the Court may deem fit in order that they may examine the damages caused by said moths, in order to proceed with whatever is convenient.

The Court granted Don Juan Bautista Albella's petition and appointed Don Narciso de Alva, and Don Geronimo Lachapella, whom the Court Clerk notified on Oct. 21, 1786.

The record shows that on Oct. 23rd, 1786 Don Narcisco de Alba, and Don Geronimo Lachapella, accompanied by the Court Clerk, went to the residence of Don Miguel Roche, where the cargo of leather was located and after a close examination by both parties they suggested to take said leather to the air and to beat it in order to save them from so great a pest and with this they concluded the commission entrusted them.

Don Juan Bautista Albella, then petitioned the Court alleging, that in virtue of the acknowledgement solicited by petitioner; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to deliver to petitioner a copy of the proceedings officially approved, and to order an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings.

The Court ordered as petitioned.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 10 pesos 2 reales.

Translator #25

Copyist #10

File #85, )  
Oct. 24, 1786. )  
Judges: Dufosat )  
and Forstall. )  
CC. R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 3. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1413.  
Box 47.

Case of  
Gaboriela Beler (free mulatress)  
versus  
Jose Boyaval.

Plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that notwithstanding the fact that the Court has verbally ordered the defendant to vacate the house he now occupies, of petitioner's ownership, the defendant has not complied with this order. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to vacate his house within limited time, and in default thereof, to determine whatever is prescribed by law.

On Oct. 24, 1786, the Court ordered the defendant to vacate the house belonging to the plaintiff within a day.

The defendant answered the plaintiff's petition alleging that the plaintiff, and the petitioner in the presence of Don Guido Dufosat, agreed that the petitioner would remain in the plaintiff's house for a period of three years with the understanding that the petitioner was to build a kitchen on a certain land furnished by the plaintiff, that said plaintiff has not executed his promise, that petitioner has made several repairs of carpentry and masonry and has invested certain sums of money, confident that petitioner would remain in said house, as previously agreed between both parties. Wherefore, the petitioner begs the Court to order the plaintiff to return to petitioner all of the money invested on said house, or to allow the petitioner to remain in said house for the time as previously agreed by the plaintiff.

On Feb. 8, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to notify the plaintiff of the defendant's petition.

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1413)  
cont'd.

Jan 2, 1854  
Page 45

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

PROCEEDINGS INITIATED BY  
MAURITIA BROWN, a FREE WIL-  
LE MILITIA OF LOUISIANA, FOR  
THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING AUTE-  
ORISATION TO SELL A CERTAIN  
PORTION OF LAND SITUATED IN  
NEW ORLEANS AND BELONGING TO  
HIS SISTER ANA MARIE, WIDOW  
OF SIMON.

Mauritia Brown, a Free Militia and Captain  
of the Colored Militia of Louisiana, petitioned the  
Court alleging that, he authorized by the duly proceed-  
ed process, petitioner has been authorized by his  
sister Ana Marie, widow of Simon, to sell in her  
name a certain portion of land of his ownership, sit-  
uated in New Orleans; that petitioner has not been  
able to perform the sale of said land because the  
Notary Public of this City refused to sign that the  
authorization given him by his sister was not authentic  
in that it was not the latter's signature; that  
between the plantation of petitioner's said sister and  
this city and her land of means of crossing the bayou  
of such a long way, are the only obstacles which  
prevent her from coming to this city to personally  
perform the intended sale, petitioner begs the Court  
to declare as sufficient the authorization granted  
by his sister to sell the portion of land in question,  
and to judicially authorize him to perform said sale.

The Court granted the authorization as solicited,  
with the express condition that petitioner's sign-  
ature first arrival to this city must affirm the  
power-of-attorney she granted to her brother.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

1 25  
1 10

File # 2871 )  
Oct. 24, 1786 )  
Judge: Don Estev- )  
an Miro )  
CC: Don Fernando )  
Rodriguez )  
4 sheets )  
Spanish and )  
French )

Doc.#.1414  
Box 47

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
BAUPTISTA HUGON, A FREE MUL-  
ATTO AND CAPTAIN OF THE COLOR-  
ED MILITIA OF LOUISIANA, FOR  
THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING AUTH-  
ORIZATION-TO SELL A CERTAIN  
PORTION OF LAND SITUATED IN  
NEW ORLEANS AND BELONGING TO  
HIS SISTER ANA MARTHA, WIDOW  
OF SIMON.

Bauptista Hugon, a free mulatto and Captain of the Colored Militia of Louisiana, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented document, petitioner has been authorized by his sister Ana Martha, widow of Simon, to sell in her name a certain portion of land of her ownership, situated in New Orleans; that petitioner has not been able to perform the sale of said land because the Notary Public of this City manifested to him that the authorization given him by his sister was not authentic; that inasmuch as the long distance existing between the plantation of petitioner's said sister and this city and her lack of means to defray the expense of such a long trip, are the only obstacles which prevent her from coming to this city to personally perform the intended sale, petitioner begs the Court to declare as sufficient the authorization granted by his sister to sell the portion of land in question, and to judicially authorize him to perform said sale.

The Court granted the authorization as solicited, with the express condition that petitioner's sister on her first arrival to this city must affirm the private power-of-attorney she granted to her brother.

# 22

# 179

File # 2875 )  
Oct. 24, 1786 )  
pp. from 1 to 18 )  
All in Spanish )  
Judge: Don Guido )  
Dufossat )  
CC: F. Rodriguez )

Doc. # 1415  
Box 47

CASE OF:  
ROBERTO JONS  
VS.  
ONE NAMED BOYABAL.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant, owes petitioner the past due sum of 480 pesos; that said sum arises from the building of a certain house situated on Royal Street that petitioner has demanded said sum several times, and that defendant has refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge his signature on said promissory note presented and to declare if he owes the sum claimed.

On Oct. 24, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On the same day, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree received the defendant's declaration under oath, the defendant stated; that the signature affixed on said promissory note is his, and that he owes the sum claimed by plaintiff.

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

On Jan. 25, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to bring the records in order to be examined, and after they were examined the Court ordered as petitioned by plaintiff.

(Cont'd)

On Feb. 23, 1786, before the Court Clerk, appeared Don Nicolas Fromentin, Chief of Constable, and stated; that in compliance with the preceding decree, he went to the house of the defendant for the purpose of demanding the defendant, to pay the sum claimed to plaintiff, but that the defendant did not comply with the payment.

The record shows that the plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging that the Chief Constable, seized a certain house of the defendant's ownership. Wherefore, the plaintiff, begs the Court to announce said house for sale at the customary public places.

On Feb. 26, 1784, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On March 16, 1786, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, ordered the public crier to announce said house for sale, but no bidder appeared.

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

# 23  
# 179

File # 2793  
Oct. 25, 1786  
Judge: Don Guido  
Dufossat  
CC: Don Fernando  
Rodriguez  
3 Sheets  
Spanish

Doc. #. 1416  
Box 47

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON JOSEPH BOYAVAL, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION TO SELL HIS PROPERTIES IN ORDER TO PAY HIS CREDITORS.

Don Joseph Boyaval, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented statement, petitioner is indebted to several persons for various sums, totaling five hundred fifty-eight pesos and four reales, and that petitioner is unable to pay said creditors. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant him authorization to sell his properties existing in his house so that he may be able to pay his creditors, with the understanding that petitioner is ready to post a bond to guarantee payment of the remainder of his debts which may be left unpaid, notifying said creditors of this petition.

The Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of Don Joseph Boyaval's petition to his creditors.

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

# 22-  
# 179

File #2841.	)	
Oct. 25, 1786.	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
Judge: Guido Dufosat.	)	ESTEVAN CANOL, FOR THE PURPOSE OF
CC: Rodriguez.	)	OBTAINING A PERMIT TO SELL A NEG-
P. 1 to 2.	)	RESS SLAVE, AND HER SON, BELONGING
Spanish.	)	TO DON ANDRES REAU.

Don Estevan Canol, a resident of this City petitioned the Court alleging, that Don Andres Reau, now absent from this City, before his departure authorized petitioner to sell a negress slave named Milite and her son, as evidenced by the document duly presented; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant petitioner a permit, to sell said negress and her son.

On Oct. 25th, 1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to compare the signature affixed on the power of attorney presented by Don Estevan Canol and after this is done to return said instrument to the Court for whatever may be convenient.

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

... of the future husband's ... a value of six thousand piastres ... and other effects, two thousand piastres of which belongs to the children of the first bed, and from the balance of four thousand piastres he gives to Miss Sarah ... fifteen hundred piastres, for her to enjoy during her lifetime and to be returned to the heirs of her death.

... of the future wife consisting in two ... a horse, a carriage and furniture ... and other furniture valued at ... piastres.

Translator #25

Copyist #10

... case of divorce, each one of the spouses will have the right to possess their original properties and the surplus to be divided in equal shares.

YEAR 1786

OCTOBER 26

SUBJECT

OPELOUSAS POST

CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE

Before Alexander Ch<sup>es</sup>. De Clouet, Lieutenant Colonel, Commandant of the posts of Opelousas and Attakapas appeared personally, Mr, Julien Le Sassier, Infantry Officer, son of Mr. Charles Le Sassier and Mrs. Genevieve Galard, and Miss Sarah Collins daughter of Mr. Luc Collins, Major of the Great Britain, Provincial Troops, in the Province of Virginia, and Mrs. Sarah Wight, in presence of witnesses and by consent of the parents of the minor young lady, twenty years old, agree to have the ceremony of sacrament of marriage celebrated by the Catholic Church as soon as possible.

Each one of the future spouse will own in their own right, their own properties, present or future. Those of the future husband's consists of a value of six thousand piastres of negro slaves and other effects, two thousand piastres of which belongs to the children of the first bed, and from the balance of four thousand piastres he gives to Miss Sarah Collins fifteen hundred piastres, for her to enjoy during her lifetime and to be returned to his heirs at her death.

Those of the future wife consists of two negroes, a horse, a carriage and harness, a bed and other Burniture valued at twelve hundred piastres.

In case of divorce, each one of the spouses will have the right to repossess their original properties and the surplus to be divided in equal shares.

(cont'd)

-2-

YEAR 1786

OCTOBER 26

SUBJECT

OPELOUSAS POST

CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE

NO. 55

(Signed) Julien Le Sassier, Sarah Collins  
Luke Collins, Sarah Collins Whight  
Luke Collins, Sr., Theo. Collins  
C<sup>e</sup>. Collins, Will<sup>m</sup> Collins  
Gradenigo, Ch<sup>s</sup> Percy  
St. Marc Darby, D. Lejeune  
Le Ch<sup>er</sup>. de Clouet

---

By forgetfulness, a piece of land valued at six hundred piastres, and owned by the future wife was not declared in the contract and should be added to it.

(Signed) J. Le Sassier, Sarah Collins  
David Lejeune, Le Ch<sup>er</sup>. de Clouet

---

FEBRUARY 17, 1803

The contract of marriage of Julien Le Sassier and Sarah Collins, being found among the papers of the late Julien Le Sassier, Mrs. Sarah Collins, his widow, brought the said contract

No. 55

N.P.

(cont'd)



File #2859. )  
 Oct. 27, 1786. ) SALE OF THE VARIOUS PARTS  
 Judge: Gov. Gen. ) OF THE BRIGANTINE NAMED "LA  
 Don Estevan Miro. ) ESTRELLA" (THE STAR) THAT WAS  
 CC: Fernando Rodriguez. ) WRECKED OFF THE COAST OF CAR-  
 16 pages. ) TAGENA DE INDIAS.  
 Spanish. )

Don Pedro Datcheverry, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court for a permit to sell at public auction various parts of the brigantine "La Estrella" that was shipwrecked off the coast of Cartagena de Indias, under the command of Don Blas Fuertes.

On Oct. 27, 1786, the Court granted to Don Pedro Datcheverry the necessary permit to sell at public auction the various parts of said wrecked brigantine.

The Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, announced for three days, as prescribed by law, the public sale of the various parts of the wrecked brigantine "La Estrella".

The record shows that no bidders appeared.

The Court, then set the 7th day of Nov. 1786, for the sale at public auction of the various parts of said wrecked brigantine.

The record shows also that on the set day the various parts of said wrecked brigantine "La Estrella" were sold as follows:

On Nov. 7th, 1786, to Don Antonio Argote

For various pieces of canvas	15 pesos;
For one main mast	21 pesos
For one coal pit	<u>30 pesos</u>
total	66 pesos

(cont'd)

File # 2772  
Oct. 27, 1795

Judge & Governor Gen.  
Don Estevan Miro  
CC: Fernando Rod-

SUCCESSION OF DON JOSEPH  
VIMACANTY.

On Nov. 8, 1786 to Don Juan Campos, for  
miscellaneous.....55 pesos

On Nov. 9, 1786 to Monisieur Cheina,  
for one pump.....30 pesos

On Nov. 9, 1786 to Don Augustine Fav-  
re, for one sail and one main mast.....36 pesos

On Nov. 9, 1786, to Don Francisco  
Riano, for one mast.....20 pesos  
For one sail.....15 pesos  
For one anchor cable.....112 pesos

On Nov. 10, 1786, for a life boat with  
oars.....75 pesos  
222 pesos

The record ends with a petition from Don  
Fernando Rodriguez, requesting the Court to order an  
itemized statement of the costs for these proceedings be  
made and to order said costs to be paid by Don Francisco  
Riano.  
On Oct. 30, 1786, was duly sworn in as attorney  
for the absent heirs.

The record shows a Decree, appoint-  
ing Don Adrian de la Plaza and Don Andres Weckernick as  
apprisers to appraise the properties left by the de-  
ceased.

Translator #27  
Copyist #10

The Court set the 3rd day of Nov.  
appraisal of the properties left by the  
deceased.

On the set day before Don Estevan  
Miro, Colonel of the Royal Army and Governor General of  
this Province of Louisiana, the inventory and appraisal  
of the properties of the deceased were made: said apprai-  
al brought the grand total of 180 pesos.

File # 2972  
Oct. 27, 1786

Judge : Governor Gen.  
Don Estevan Miro  
CC: Fernando Rod-  
riguez  
22 pages  
Spanish

Doc. # 1419  
Box 47

SUCCESSION OF DON JOSEF  
VIMACARTY.

The record shows that in the City of New Orleans on Oct. 27, 1786, Don Estevan Miro, Colonel of the Royal Army and Governor and Captain General of this Province of Louisiana declared: that on said date he was informed of the death of Don Josef Vimacarty, who died intestate leaving absent heirs. The Governor, in order to protect the properties left by the deceased, ordered the Court Clerk to take charge of the keys of the house of said deceased and to attest the death.

Then the Court Clerk in compliance with the preceding decree, went to the house of the deceased and attested the death. One Don Blas Puche who was present, released only a key for a trunk of the deceased.

Then the Court appointed Don Antonio Mendes, who is the public attorney of this City, as attorney to represent the absent heirs. Don Antonio Mendes on Oct. 30, 1786, was duly sworn in as attorney for the absent heirs.

The record shows a decree, appointing Don Adrian de la Plaza and Don Andres Wackernie as appraisers to appraise the properties left by the deceased.

The Court set the 3rd. day of Nov. 1786 for the appraisal of the properties left by the deceased.

On the set day before Don Estevan Miro, Colonel of the Royal Army and Governor General of this Province of Louisiana, the inventory and appraisal of the properties of the deceased were made: said appraisal brought the grand total of 180 pesos.

(cont'd)

The Court then ordered the public sale of said properties left by the deceased; and set the sixth day of November for the announcements of the public auction of said properties.

The Court Clerk then announced the public sale for three days as prescribed by law.

Then the Court sets the twentieth day of November 1786, for the public auction of said properties.

On the set day before the judge and ~~of~~ the Court Clerk, in the house of the deceased the public sale of the properties left by said deceased were executed, awarding to the highest bidder said properties.

The record ends with the termination of the public auction of the properties left by said deceased, which product amounted to 201 pesos 3 reales.

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

# 27

# 179

Doc. #1420.  
Box 47.

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE MORTGAGEE AND THE DEBTOR  
IN THE CASE OF THE SALE AND THE PROCEEDS  
PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON  
JUAN BAUTISTA BAGNERIS AND DOÑA  
PELAGIA DUVERNET, HIS WIFE, FOR  
THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A PERMIT  
TO SELL THREE NEGRO SLAVES, OF  
THEIR OWNERSHIP.

Don Juan Bautista Bagneris and Doña Pelagia Du-  
vernet, his wife, jointly petitioned the Court alleging  
that petitioners had offered to secure the inheritance  
share of their minor children with a plantation that  
petitioner had recently bought instead of the mortgage  
previously given on six negro slaves; that petitioner  
had notified the minors' curator ad-litem of said  
change; that so far this transaction has not been deter-  
mined by said curator ad-litem and in consequence there-  
of petitioner have lost the opportunity to sell some of  
the negro slaves; and that at the present time there is  
a party interested in buying some of the negro slaves;  
wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to grant a permit  
to sell three of the negro slaves named Bastien Mare,  
Luis and a small mulatto named Juan Bautista, not in-  
cluded in the said mortgage, so that with the proceeds  
of said sale petitioners be able to make the necessary  
repairs to said plantation.

The Court granted petitioner's request, with the  
understanding that the proceeds of the sale of said  
negro slaves would go to the repairs of the plantation  
bought.

The record ends not showing if the slaves were  
sold.

Translator #25  
Cypist #10

(cont'd)

File #2832.

Oct. 31, 1786.

Judges: Guydo

Dufossat and

Josef Vicente

Orue y Gorvea.

CC: F. Rodriguez.

12 pages.

Spanish.

) DISPUTE BETWEEN THE SENIOR JUS-  
 ) TICE OF THE PEACE AND THE JUNIOR  
 ) JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, IN REGARD  
 ) AS TO WHO HAD JURISDICTION OVER  
 ) CERTAIN CASE.

) The record begins with a notifi-  
 ) cation sent by Don Josef Vicente  
 ) de Orue y Gorvea, Senior Justice  
 ) of the Peace to Don Guydo Dufos-  
 ) sat, Junior Justice of the Peace,

showing a copy of a petition filed in his court, by Don Josef Montegut, Chief Surgeon of the Royal Hospital of this City, wherein, he begged the Court that in answer to the petition made by Dona Luisa Ardy, wife of Don Francisco Birot, who is absent at present from this City, for the purpose of obtaining a moratorium of two years to pay the creditors of her said husband, that said absentee is indebted to him the sum of 1,000 pesos in Mexican Coin, as evidenced by the documents presented, and as a privileged creditor he begs the Court that his claim be satisfied from the proceeds of the sale of the properties of said absentee. Montegut further petitioned the Court to notify Don Guydo Dufossat, Junior Justice of the Peace, to stop the sale of a certain house belonging to said absentee, that said Judge ordered on petition of Don Luis Delande Dapremont, to satisfy a claim of 300 pesos, and to request said Judge to forward the proceedings instituted by other creditors in his tribunal, to this tribunal in order that said claims be satisfied according to law.

On Oct. 30, 1786, Don Joseph Orue, Senior Justice of the Peace, granted Montegut's petition and on Nov. 14, 1786 sent an official letter to Don Guydo Dufossat, Junior Justice of the Peace, wherein, he stated that it is his opinion according to the interpretation of the law, that he has juris-

(cont'd)

diction over the case and that if there is any misunderstanding as to the interpretation of the law to submit this dispute to the two learned professors of law, who are now in this city.

The record further shows that Don Guydo Dufossat, Junior Justice of the Peace on November 14, 1786, ordered a copy of this official letter to be sent to the creditors that have filed their claim in his tribunal.

On Nov. 24, 1786, the creditors of Francisco Birot, who have filed their claims in the tribunal of Don Guydo Dufossat, answered the official letter sent by Don Josef Orue, alleging first, that said Birot or his wife, have no legal right whatever to petition for a moratorium as said Birot had absented himself from this City to evade the claims of his creditors; second, that in order that said Birot may enjoy the privileges of a moratorium, he is to be held in jail until his petition is heard in order that he will be held responsible for any fraud; third, that the creditors of said Birot should file their claims in the same tribunal as the creditor who first filed his claim; and fourth, that said Birot, or the Senior Justice of the Peace, or the wife of said Birot, or Montegut have no legal right whatever to request that the claims of the other creditors filed in this tribunal be forwarded to the tribunal of the Senior Justice of the Peace. Wherefore the creditors beg the Court that since Montegut filed his claim in the tribunal of the Senior Justice of the Peace, long after Dapremont filed his claim in this tribunal, to forward an official letter to the Senior Justice of the Peace, requesting said Justice to forward the claim filed in his tribunal by Don Joseph Montegut to this tribunal in order that all the claims of all the creditors of said Birot be settled according to law.

On Nov. 25, 1786 Don Guydo Dufosat, Junior Justice of the Peace, granted the petition of the creditors and

(Doc. #1421)

cont'd.

ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of the creditor's petition to the Senior Justice of the Peace, Don Josef Orue.

The record appears to be incomplete. The outcome of this case is not known.

Translator #27

Copyist #10

File # 2898  
Oct. 31, 1786  
Judge: Don Josef  
de Orue  
CC: Don Fernando  
Rodriguez  
PP: 1 to 4  
Spanish

Doc. # 1422  
Box 47

INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY  
DON SIMON LABARTA FOR THE  
PURPOSE OF PROVING THAT THE  
LOSSES SUFFERED BY A SHIP-  
MENT OF WINE ENTRUSTED TO  
HIS CARE BY ITS OWNER, DON  
JUAN AGUAIRO, DID NOT OCCUR  
THROUGH HIS NEGLIGENCE OR  
IGNORANCE.

Don Simon Labarta, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that it is convenient to petitioner to prove that the losses suffered by a shipment of wine entrusted to his care by its owner, Don Juan Aguairo, did not occur through petitioner's negligence or ignorance, but from the accidental breaking of the hoops of some of the barrels containing said wine. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to receive information from the witnesses whom petitioner will present in order to prove his allegations, and if said information is found to substantiate said allegations, to exonerate petitioner of all responsibility.

The Court ordered the Court Clerk to receive the proposed information, and once this was fulfilled, to deliver a copy of the testimony of the witnesses to petitioner.

The Court Clerk then, in compliance with the Court's order, received the information of the witnesses presented by the petitioner, which information entirely substantiated the petitioner's allegations.

The record does not show whether the Court, in view of the testimony given by the witnesses, exonerated the petitioner of all responsibility.

(Cont'd)

The record ends with a petition filed by Don Fernando Rodriguez, Court Clerk, alleging that since these proceedings have terminated, the Court please order that an itemized statement of these proceedings be made, and also to order the petitioner to pay for said costs.

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

# 22  
# 179

No File Number )  
 Nov. 6, 1786. )  
 Judge: J. de Orue. )  
 CC: Perdomo. )  
 P. 1 to 14. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
 Don Josef Wiltz  
 versus  
 A free mulatto named Josef.

The plaintiff, through his attorney Don Antonio Mendez, instituted proceedings against the defendant, a free mulatto, who is an overseer of the plantation of Mr. Bollo, alleging that the defendant assaulted and battered petitioner's negro slave named Martin, inflicting great wounds and causing other bodily injuries with a stick, as evidenced by the medical examination, because one of the oxen driven by said slave went out of his control and broke a part of the fence of defendant's employer; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order a warrant of arrest against said free mulatto, in order that after the necessary formalities of the law, the defendant be held responsible to petitioner on whatever may occur.

The Court ordered as petitioned.

On Dec. 5, 1786, the defendant appeared before the Court and under oath admitted the plaintiff's allegations stating that he struck the negro slave twice, but that it was not hard enough to cause a bad injury.

The Court ordered that the free mulatto be held in the Royal Jail of this City and to seize his properties if any in order that it may serve as a security to plaintiff.

The record shows that the defendant was ordered to pay to the plaintiff the expenses during the illness of said injured slave and for the loss of time during said illness.

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

Translator #25

Copyist #10

File # 2800 )  
Nov. 7, 1786 )  
pp. from 1 to 4 )  
All in Spanish )  
Judge: Don E. Miro )  
CC: F. Rodriguez )

Doc. # 1424  
Box 47

CASE OF:  
DON ANGELO BABINY  
VS.  
MADAM ESTEPHANIE GEYON.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant, owes petitioner the past due sum of 67 pesos  $6\frac{1}{2}$  reales; that petitioner has demanded said sum several times and that the defendant has refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to compel the defendant, to acknowledge under oath his signature on said promissory note, presented and to declare if she owes petitioner the sum claimed.

On Nov. 7, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On the same day the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, received the declaration of the defendant, and after the defendant was duly sworn according to law, declared; that the signature affixed on said promissory note is hers, and that it is true that she owes the sum claimed to plaintiff.

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

# 23  
#179

On Nov. 15, 1786 the Court ordered the defendant to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff, and in default thereof that his properties would be seized in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

Then Don Nicolas Rodriguez, Chief Constable, who was commissioned to seize the properties of the defendant declared that as the defendant refused to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff, he thereupon seized the

(cont'd)

File #2842. )  
Nov. 7, 1786. )  
Judge: Guydo-Dufossat. )  
CC: Don F. Rodriguez. )  
46 pages. )  
Sp. and Fr. )

Doc. #1425.  
Box 47.

Case of  
Don Benoit Chicou St. Bris  
versus  
Don Beltran Gravier Sr.

Don Delalande Dapremont, as agent for the plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging, that as evidenced by the documents duly presented written in French, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 892 livres; 14 sueldos (or 170 pesos 4 reales). Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

On Nov. 7, 1786 the Court ordered that the documents presented by Don Delalande Dapremont, be translated into Spanish by Don Estevan Quiñones, the official translator.

The translation of said documents show that Doña Maria Chaufert, widow of Carriere, a resident from New Orleans on March 14, 1786 was given a power of attorney by Don Benito Chicou St. Bris, (Principal in this case) a merchant from Bordeaux, and that she later assigned said power of attorney to Don Delalande Dapremont, (as agent in this case) a resident of New Orleans, for the purpose of compelling the defendant, now in New Orleans, to pay the past due debt for 178 pesos, 4 reales, contracted in Bordeaux.

On Nov. 15, 1786 the Court ordered the defendant to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff, and in default thereof that his properties would be seized in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

Then Don Nicolas Fromentin, Chief Constable, who was commissioned to seize the properties of the defendant declared that as the defendant refused to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff, he therefore seized the

(cont'd)

84  
(Doc. #1425)  
cont'd.

File #3345.  
Nov. 7, 1786.  
Judge Estevan Mira,  
C.D. Rodriguez.  
P. 1 to 18.  
Case of  
Don Nicolas Daunoy  
Don Maria Elizabeth Destrehan  
defendant's house located on Conti Street.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging that as the defendant refused to pay the sum claimed wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant's house to be sold at public auction, in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

Then the Court on Nov. 18, 1786 ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, announced for three days the public sale of the defendant's house, as prescribed by law.

The record shows that no bidder appeared.

The record further shows that one Don Pedro Bertoniere, representing the plaintiff petitioned the Court to have the defendant's house appraised before it is sold at public auction.

The Court then on Dec. 13, 1786, ordered as petitioned by, Don Pedro Bertoniere.

The case ends with a petition made by Don Delalande Dapremont, begging the Court to suspend the execution of the defendant's house as he has come to a mutual agreement with the defendant in regard to this matter.

The court on Jan. 18, 1787, ordered as petitioned by Don Dapremont.

Translator #27  
Copyist #10

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendant has declared not to have funds to cover the amount (cont'd).

File #2846. )  
Nov. 7, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan Miro. )  
CC: Rodríguez. )  
P. 1 to 10. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #2426.  
Box 47.

Case of  
Don Nicolas Daunoy  
versus  
Doña Maria Elisabet Destrehan.

The plaintiff, a captain and commandant of the detachment of the Royal Corps of Artillery of this Province of Louisiana, petitioned the Court, alleging that petitioner, and the defendant are the owners of a certain land located six leagues from this City, on the other side of the river, said land is bounded on one side to the plantation of Mr. Fazende, and in the other to that of Mr. Latour, measuring about twenty two arpans front by forty arpans depth; that said land has been up to the present time undivided, notwithstanding the fact that petitioner has on several occasions requested the defendant to divide it in half; that the defendant has refused to comply with this request; that the land is in need of levees, roads and bridges essential to a plantation; and that on several occasions petitioner has been requested by the neighbors of said land to build the levees, bridges and roads in order to prevent a total destruction from the lack of levees to the river; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that said land be divided and to appoint the surveyor of this Province, Don Carlos Laveau Trudeau, to make the boundary corresponding to petitioner and that of the defendant.

On Nov. 17, 1786, the Court ordered to forward a copy of the plaintiff's petition to the defendant.

On the same day the Court Clerk notified the defendant a widow of Don Carlos Favre Daunoy, who stated: that she has nothing to say regarding this matter on account that she would have to pay it out of her funds and that she has no funds belonging to the minor heirs.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendant has declared not to have funds to cover the ex

(cont'd)

Doc. 1426

cont'd.

penses for the division of petitioner's share of the land; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant him his corresponding share of said land and to order whatever is convenient regarding the other half of said land.

On Dec. 19, 1786, the Court granted petitioner half of the land located on the other side of the river, and ordered that the other half be sold at public auction in order to pay the costs of surveying, and the creditors of the succession of the defendant's deceased husband.

The record shows that the Court Clerk in compliance with the Court's decree announced the eleven arpans of land, and that after three announcements by the public crier there was no bidder.

On Oct. 27, 1787 the Court ordered to forward a copy of the proceedings to Don Pedro Bertoniere, attorney of the minors Daunoy.

Don Pedro Bertoniere, attorney of the minors Daunoy, after having examined the plaintiff's petition declared that the plaintiff's petition was just. Wherefore, he begs the Court to appoint two intelligent persons in order that they may approve the surveying of the land.

On Nov. 7, 1787 the Court appointed the surveyor Don Carlos Laveau Trudeau, to survey the land and selected Mr. Bachamin and Mr. Baumon, to approve the work after it is done.

The record further shows that the plaintiff received his share of the land and that on petition of the Curator ad-litem of the minors heirs, the other half was again announced for sale.

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

#25 #10

File # 56  
Nov. 9, 1786  
Judge: Don Martin  
Navarro  
CC; Don Rafael  
Perdomo  
pp; 1 to 15  
Spanish and  
French

Doc. # 1427  
Box 47

CASE OF  
DON SEBASTIAN GAMEAU  
VS.  
DON DOMINGO VIEAUD, MASTER  
OF THE SCHOONER NAMED " LOS  
DOS AMIGOS".

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented statement, petitioner shipped aboard the schooner named " Los Dos Amigos", commanded by the defendant and bound from Cayos to New Orleans, the merchandise listed in said statement, under the agreement that petitioner was to pay to Monsieurs Bazasse and Labadie, owners of said vessel, the freightage of said merchandise at the rate of 100 pounds per ton, in currency of French Santo Domingo, plus 48 pesos for petitioner's and petitioner's ten-year-old son's passages to this port on said vessel; that under said agreement petitioner was told by the defendant that the total weight of the aforementioned merchandise was 5 tons; that petitioner was asked to sign an obligation for the sum of 896 pounds in currency of French Santo Domingo, which sum included the freightage of said merchandise and petitioner's and petitioner's son's passages; that petitioner, in signing said obligation, reserved the right to verify the alleged weight of said merchandise on his arrival to this city, inasmuch as he did not know whether or not said merchandise actually weighed 5 tons; and that, as agreed, petitioner, on his arrival to this city, engaged the services of competent persons who, having examined the merchandise in question, decided that it did not weigh the alleged 5 tons. Wherefore, petitioner, having been thus maliciously led to believe by the defendant that said merchandise weighed 5 tons, and to sign the aforementioned obligation for 896 pounds, begs the Court to appoint two competent persons to determine the exact weight of said merchandise, for which petitioner is willing and ready to pay at the agreed rate and in currency of

(contd)

French Santo Domingo. Petitioner further begs the Court to order Monsieur Bazasse, one of the owners of the aforementioned schooner, to pay petitioner the value of a box of 30 bottles of wine belonging to petitioner which said Bazasse sold to Don Bernardo Tremoulet at the rate of 4 reales per bottle, plus the value of a box of 12 bottles of liquor from Martinique which said Bazasse took from petitioner at Pensacola, at the rate of 12 reales per bottle in Mexican silver currency, all of which, with a 70 % increase, makes a total of 45 pesos and 4 reales to be deducted from whatever amount petitioner must pay for dues on the aforementioned merchandise, once its exact weight has been determined.

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

The defendant then answered the plaintiff's petition denying all of the plaintiff's allegations, and alleging that he and the ship owners had duly complied with the agreement they had made with the plaintiff, and that they had not, as the plaintiff untruthfully stated, misrepresented the weight of the merchandise in question; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to dismiss the plaintiff's suit on the grounds that it is unfounded and out of order. The defendant presented as evidence of his allegations the invoice of said merchandise and the obligation signed by the plaintiff.

The Court ordered that the documents presented by the defendant, which were written in French, be translated into Spanish by Don Estevan de Quinones, and then to forward a copy of the defendant's answer to the plaintiff.

File #90. Don Estevan de Quinones and the Court Clerk complied with the preceding order.

Judge: Estevan Miro. The record then shows that this case was settled by mutual agreement, as follows: The plaintiff agreed to pay to the defendant the sum of 697 pounds, in currency of French Santo Domingo, plus 14 pesos and 2 reales in money current in this city and the costs of these proceedings. The defendant, on his part, agreed to return to the plaintiff the obligation which said plaintiff had signed.

The Court approved the settlement of this case as stated above, and ordered the Court Clerk to make an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings, to be paid by the plaintiff; the record however does not show the amount of said costs.

Husband of the defendant, is indebted to petitioner's husband in the sum of thirty nine pesos; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to pay the sum claimed.

# 22

# 179

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

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

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

Doc. #1428.

Box 47.

File #90. )  
Nov. 9, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 3. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Catharina de Sila Magnemara  
versus  
Estefania de Gollon, widow of  
Garic.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, and representing Bartolome Magnemara, her absent husband, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented the deceased Juan Bautista Garic, husband of the defendant, is indebted to petitioner's husband in the sum of thirty nine pesos; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to pay the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

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

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

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

File # 118 )  
Nov. 9, 1786 )  
pp; from 1 to 3 )  
All in Spanish )  
Judge; Don M. Nav- )  
arro )  
CC: R. Perdomo )

Doc. # 1429  
Box 47

CASE OF:  
MAGUELON  
VS.  
DON ANDRES ESCO.

The plaintiff, a seaman employed on a certain brigantine under the command of the defendant, petitioned the Court alleging that at present he is very ill and unable to sail on said brigantine, and that petitioner went to see the defendant for the purpose of explaining him, the reason he could not sail; the defendant granted petitioner the permission requested, and gave the petitioner a note addressed to Don Tomas Poree, owner of said brigantine to pay petitioner the wages he has earned; and that said Don Tomas Poree, refused to pay petitioner his wages. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant, to pay petitioner the wages claimed, and to order the Chief Surgeon of the Royal Hospital of this City, to examine petitioner of the sickness complained of.

On Nov. 9, 1786, the Court ordered to Don Juan Josef Duforest, public translator to translate the documents presented by the plaintiff into Spanish, and to forward a copy of this petition to Don Tomas Poree.

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

# 23  
# 179

File # 2900 )  
Nov. 10, 1786 )  
Judge: Don Estevan )  
Miro )  
CC: Don Fernando )  
Rodriguez )  
PP; 1 to 4 )  
Spanish and French )

Doc.# 1430  
Box # 47

CASE OF  
DON JUAN LECSTALET RIOSECO  
VS.  
DONA ESTEPHANIA GOYON, WIDOW OF  
GARIC.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented invoice and promissory note, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of seventy-seven pesos and seven reales for certain merchandise consigned to the defendant and brought on board petitioner's vessel "El Principe de Asturias", plus the sum of ninety-six pesos and four reales which petitioner, as a favor to the defendant, paid to Don Juan Dupuy to satisfy a debt of said defendant, and that in spite of the fact that petitioner has requested the defendant to pay said sums, the defendant has refused. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit as evidence the documents presented and to order the defendant to acknowledge under oath their authenticity, and, since said defendant cannot truthfully deny it, to order her to pay the sums claimed.

The Court admitted the documents presented by the plaintiff and ordered the defendant to acknowledge and declare under oath in regard to the authenticity of said documents, and once this is done and their authenticity is established, to add the defendant's declaration to these proceedings so that the Court in due time may decree in accordance with the law.

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

# 22  
# 179

(cont'd)

File # 2902 )  
Nov.10,1786 )  
pp; from 1 to 8 )  
All in Spanish )  
Don Josef de Urue )  
CC: F.Rodriguez )

Doc.# 1431  
Box 47

CASE OF  
DON SOLOMON MALINES  
VS.  
RENATO BERLUCHE.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant, also a resident of this City, owes petitioner the past due sum of 360 pesos, and although petitioner has demanded said sum several times, the defendant has refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to compel the defendant to acknowledge under oath his signature, and declare whether he owes the sum claimed.

On Nov.10,1786, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On the same day the Court Clerk, solicited the defendant to inform him of the preceding decree. The Court Clerk was informed that the defendant, was residing in the country.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the declaration of the Court Clerk, the defendant, is residing in the country. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order any capable person to summon the defendant.

On Nov.20,1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On Nov.22,1786, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, received the declaration of the defendant, who declared under oath, that the signature affixed on said promissory note, presented by the plaintiff, is his, and that he owes the sum claimed of 360 pesos, to plaintiff, but that due to poor economical conditions he is not able to satisfy said debt.

(cont'd)

1432

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the defendant's declaration wherein he acknowledged his signature and admitted that he owes the sum claimed. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution in order to satisfy the sum received.

January 11, 1786, the Court ordered to bring the documents in order to be examined, and after they were examined the Court ordered as petitioned by plaintiff.

Then Don Luis Lietau, Judicial Appraiser, presented an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 12 pesos and 3 reales.

# 23  
# 179

He then proceeded to the residence of decedent, where he found the body, and in the presence of the witnesses who had accompanied him and of the witnesses, viz. Don Casimiro, Parian, and Mr. Nicolas Boyer, affixed the seals on such effects of decedent as were subject thereto and gave a list (without appraisal) of all the property of decedent which was shown to him, the said Brother Casimiro and Sr. Boyer declaring under oath that nothing had been taken therefrom. The property consisted principally of household utensils and furnishings and personal belongings.

(Original signed) Chas. J. Jr.  
Pedro  
Francisco Fontanilla  
Pedro de Navar  
Santiago de la Cruz  
Notary.

Rev. 18. Copy of process verbal of raising of seals and inventory of property, (with appraisal) including the sum of 200 pesos, 1 piangun, religious books and papers.

(Original signed) Chas. J. Jr.  
Francisco Fontanilla  
Pedro de Navar  
Santiago de la Cruz  
Notary.

YEAR 1786NOVEMBER 12

SUCCESSION OF REVEREND FATHER  
 PIERRE JEAN EON,  
 Rector of the Parish of Mobile,  
 who died at that place.

Copy of Proces verbal of affixing of seals.

Sr. Pierre de Favrot, Captain in the Louisiana Regiment, and Civil and Military Commandant of Mobile, proceeded to the residence of decedent, where he found the body, and in the presence of the witnesses who had accompanied him and of Brother Casiano, Sexton, and Mr. Etienne Boyer, he affixed the seals on such effects of decedent as were subject thereto and made a list (without appraisal) of all the property of decedent which was shown to him, the said Brother Casiano and Sr. Boyer declaring under oath that nothing had been diverted therefrom. The property consisted principally of household utensils and furnishings and personal belongings.

(Original signed) Chastang, Jr.  
 Dubroca  
 François Fontanillas  
 Pedro de Favrot  
 Santiago de La Saussey,  
 Notary.

Nov. 19, Copy of proces verbal of raising  
 of seals and inventory of property,  
 (with appraisal) including the sum of 359 piastres,  
 1 picayune, religious books and papers.

(Original signed) Chastang, Jr.  
 Franco. Fontanillas  
 Dubroca  
 Pedro Favrot  
 Santiago de La Saussey  
 Notary

(cont'd)

No. 2

Document on page 19 is in Spanish.

Dec. 23, Judicial advertisement of sale at public auction of property of said succession. By order of the Commandant,

(Signed) Santiago de La Saussaye,  
Notary

Certificate as to true copy.

(Signed) Pedro Favrot.

Dec. 30, Proces verbal of sale at public auction and adjudication of property of said succession, the proceeds of which amounted to 153 piastres, 6 escalins.

(Signed) Chastang, Jr.  
P. Trouillet  
Pedro Favrot  
Santiago de La Saussaye,  
Notary Public

Final Account

	Pstrs.	Esc.	Pstrs.	Esc.
Gross Proceeds of Sale -	153	6		
Less expenses of sale -	<u>17</u>	<u>2</u>		
Net proceeds of sale -			136	4
Three bonds on Royal Treasury -	128			
Less amount of debts paid, funeral expenses and Court Costs -	<u>74</u>			

53 6

(cont'd)

No. 3

Nov. 24, 1796.

Judge: Josef

de Arce.

Cu. Rodriguez.

Doc. 1433.

Box 47.

Pstrs. Esc. Pstrs. Esc.

	Pstrs.	Esc.	Pstrs.	Esc.
Piastres gourdes	-		82	4
Salary certificate on Treasury	-		90	
Salary certificate on Treasury	-		90	
Balance on salary certificate	-		17	
Salary from October 1st to Nov. 12th, the date of Father Eon's death	-		42	
Amount due decedent at the time of his death on the 50 piastres allowed annually by the King to all of his curates for bread, wine and lights for church.	-		37	4
<b>Total</b>	-		<b>549</b>	<b>2</b>

(Original signed)

Pedro Favrot  
Santiago de La Saussaye  
Notary Public

Certificate as to true copy.

(Signed)

Pedro Favrot

Last document is in Spanish.

53/29

File #2786. )  
Nov. 14, 1786. )  
Judge: Josef )  
de Orue. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 11. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1433.  
Box 47.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON PEDRO  
ARAGON y VILLEGAS, AND DON VICENTE  
FANGUI, FOR THE PURPOSE OF REACHING A  
MUTUAL AGREEMENT IN REGARDS TO THE  
SALE OF A SCHOONER NAMED "LA FELICIDAD".

Don Pedro Aragon y Villegas and Don Vicente Fangui, merchants and residents of this City, jointly petitioned the Court alleging, that in the proceedings instituted by said Pedro Aragon y Villegas, as co-owner, against the said Vicente Fangui, over the sale of a certain schooner named "La Felicidad", brought to this port by said Vicente Fangui, with a cargo of 351 barrels of flour etc; that they have mutually agreed for their own benefit to sell said schooner with the expressed condition that at no time they shall bring any judicial or extra judicial action against each other in regard to this transaction; that in view of the fact that the succession of Don Antonio Chouriac, who was also co-owner of said schooner is involved in this transaction; wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to order that the widow of said Chouriac and the attorney of the minor heirs, be notified in order to carry out the intended sale of said schooner.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Don Pedro Aragon y Villegas, and Don Vicente Fangui.

Doña Genoveva de Callogne, widow of Chouriac, and legitimate wife of Don Pedro Bauche St Martin, with the consent of her husband, petitioned the Court alleging, that in answer to Aragon y Villegas and Fangui's petition, over the sale of the schooner named "La Felicidad", with its cargo of 351 barrels of flour etc; that in order to avoid a long and expensive litigation, that would be prejudicy to her minor children, she therefore consents to the sale of said schooner. Wherefore, she begs the Court to order that it be done before the Court Clerk and that after this is done to

(cont'd)

deliver a copy of the proceedings to the attorney of her minor children. She further petitions, that in view of the fact that Don Francisco Broutin, attorney for the minor heirs had renounced his services in favor of Don Antonio Mendez and that said Francisco Broutin, was the Curator ad-litem of said heir. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to appoint another Curator ad-litem, for said minor heirs.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Doña Genoveva, widow of Chourica, and Don Antonio Mendez, was appointed as Curator ad-litem of the minor heirs.

The record shows that Don Antonio Mendez, as Curator ad-litem of the minor heirs, after having examined the proceedings, declared that in view of the fact that Don Pedro Aragon y Villegas, Don Vincente Fangui and the minor heirs had agreed to sale of said schooner. Wherefore, he begs the Court to proceed with the sale of said schooner.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Don Antonio Mendez.

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

The record does not show the debts of these proceedings.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

Doc. #1434.  
Box 47.

File #2774. )  
Nov. 15, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan ) Case of  
Miro. ) Juan Bautista Seozen  
CC: F. Rodriguez. ) versus  
P. 1 to 5. ) The succession of Don Juan Dav-  
French and Spanish.) is.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the instrument duly presented, the succession of Don Juan Davis is indebted to petitioner in the sum of two thousand three hundred pesos, for a house that petitioner sold to the deceased Don Juan Davis; that said deceased died while absent from this city without paying the sum claimed. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that from the funds belonging to said succession; petitioner be paid the sum claimed.

The Court ordered to forward a copy of the plaintiff's petition to the testamentary executors of said deceased.

The record shows that Davidge Hod and Santiago Forass, Testamentary Executors, of the deceased Juan Davis admitted all the allegations in the plaintiff's petition and decided to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The record does not show the costs of these proceedings.

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

File # 124 )  
Nov. 18, 1786 )  
Judge: Don Estevan )  
Miro )  
CC: Don Rafael )  
1 page )  
Spanish )

Doc. # 1435  
Box 47

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON SIMON DUCORNAU DUPLACIAT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CANCELLING A MORTGAGE HELD BY LIEUTENANT DON VICENTE FOLCH, OF THE PERMANENT REGIMENT OF LOUISIANA, ON ONE OF HIS NEGRO SLAVES AND PLACE IT ON ANOTHER.

Don Simon Ducornau DuPlaciat, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that he desires to sell a certain negro slave named Juan, who petitioner purchased from Lieutenant Don Vicente Folch, of the permanent regiment of Louisiana; but that inasmuch as petitioner has mortgaged said slave in favor of the same Lieutenant Don Vicente Folch, and in order to be able to sell freely said slave, petitioner wishes to cancel said mortgage and place it on another of petitioner's slaves named Mauricio, of about twenty-five years of age. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant him the necessary judicial authorization to sell the slave in question, with the understanding that he will mortgage the second named slave in place of the first.

The Court granted Don Simon Ducornau DuPlaciat's petition in all its parts.

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# 179

On the same day the plaintiff, in compliance with the preceding decree, presented before Court Clerk, as his witnesses, Don Matias Siguente and Don Carlos Lantier, and after they were duly sworn according to law, they declared; that they went to the plaintiff's house for the purpose of examining said two barrels in question, containing 80 jars of quintessence oil, and after they examined said oil, they found it to be stale and unfit to be mixed with tobacco.

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

# 23  
# 178

File # 2895 )  
Nov. 20, 1786 )  
pp; from 1 to 7 )  
All in Spanish )  
Judge: Don Guido )  
Dufossat )  
CC: F. Rodriguez )

Doc.#.1436  
Box 47

CASE OF  
DON ALEJO LARDIN  
VS.  
MESSRS. PONTIGNON AND COM-  
PANY.

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendants who are merchants in the French Cape, sent to petitioner on the brigantine named "Eligeron", a box containing 30 jars of quintessence oil with the marks A.C.P.W.C. consigned to petitioner and after having opened said box in the presence of Don Geromo Lachipella, they found said oil to be stale and unfit for use in tobacco, and that petitioner also received a box from said defendants, containing 50 jars of oil with the mark P.C., which was also found to be unfit for use. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to appoint two druggists to examine said two boxes.

On Nov. 20, 1786, the Court appointed to examine said oil, Don Carlos Lambier and Don Matias Alpuente, both residents of this City.

On the same day the plaintiff, in compliance with the preceding decree, presented before the Court Clerk, as his witnesses, Don Matias Alpuente and Don Carlos Lambier, and after they were duly sworn according to law, they declared; that they went to the plaintiff's house for the purpose of examining said two boxes in question, containing 80 jars of quintessence oil, and after they examined said oil, they found it to be stale and unfit to be mixed with tobacco.

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

# 23

# 179

File #89. )

Nov. 21, 1786. )

Judge: Estevan )

Miro. )

CC: Rodriguez. )

P. 1 to 3. )

Spanish. )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DOÑA CATHALINA LARONDE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUBMITTING TO THE COURT CERTAIN INFORMATION.

Doña Cathalina Laronde, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that it is to petitioner's

interest to submit before the Court, certain information, that for the purpose petitioner will present several witnesses who under oath will declare that they know that from the marriage contracted by petitioner, in this City to the late Captain of the Regiment of Havana, Don Fernando Zespedes, petitioner did not receive any estate. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court that after the testimonies of said witnesses are examined, to grant petitioner triplicate a copy of the proceedings for whatever may be convenient.

On Nov. 24, 1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to receive the testimonies of the witnesses presented by Doña Cathalina Laronde, and after it is done to deliver to petitioner triplicate copies of these proceedings.

The record shows that the Court Clerk in compliance with the Court's decree, examined Don Francisco Riaño, Don Josef Navarro, and Don Estevan Barre, witnesses for Doña Cathalina Laronde, who unambiguously declared that they know the petitioner and that from the marriage of petitioner to Don Fernando Zespedes, she did not inherit any estate.

The record further shows that a triplicate copy of these proceedings were delivered to petitioner.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

File # 73  
Nov. 27, 1786  
Judge: Don Mateo  
Maro  
CC: Don Rafael Porcena  
Pages 1 to 10

Doc. #1438.  
Box 47.

Case of  
Don Josef Valliere Dauterive  
versus  
Don Juan Gravier.

File #2813.  
Nov. 24, 1786.  
Judge: G. Dufosat.  
CC: Rodriguez.  
P. 1 to 6.  
Spanish.

The plaintiff, captain of the regiment of this Province of Louisiana, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the two receipts and the letter presented, petitioner has

satisfied to the defendant the sum of 1,203 pesos, which amount the defendant had previously loaned to petitioner; that the defendant is absent from this City, and that petitioner fears that he may lose said receipts; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to make a note at the foot of the mortgage recorded in his files, to show that said mortgage has been paid, so as to make it void.

The Court ordered the Court Clerk to compare the signatures at the foot of receipts presented by the plaintiff and after it is done to return said receipts for whatever may be convenient.

On Nov. 24, 1786, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, compared the signatures affixed at the foot of said receipts, presented by the plaintiff and found that the signature on said receipt presented to be that of the defendant.

The record shows that the Court declared the mortgage cancelled and the case closed.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

The record shows that no bidder appeared, in the District where said plantations were situated, was ordered to announce them for sale in his District and after this was done and there being no opposition by any of the parties to the sale of said plantations, to execute said sale and to forward the proceeds to the Court.

File # 79 )  
Nov. 27, 1786 )  
Judge: Don Estevan )  
Miro )  
CC; Don Rafael Perdomo )  
Pages 1 to 12 )  
Spanish and )  
French )

Doc.# 1439  
Box 47

CASE OF  
DON ESTEVAN BARRE  
VS.  
DON GUILLERMO SMITH.

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented copy of an obligation drawn before Notary Public, Don Rafael Perdomo, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of six hundred sixty pesos, and that although petitioner has on several occasions requested the defendant to pay said sum, the defendant has refused. Wherefore, petitioner, exercising the rights granted him by the aforementioned obligation, begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all and any of the defendant's properties, and especially against the plantations mortgaged by said defendant in petitioner's favor, in order to satisfy the sum claimed plus the costs of these proceedings.

The Court, after having closely studied the case, issued a writ of execution against the properties of the defendant, as requested by the plaintiff.

The record shows that Don Nicolas Fromentin carried into effect the writ of execution issued by the Court.

Then, on plaintiff's petitions, the plantations mortgaged in his favor by the defendant and judicially seized by order of the Court were announced for sale by the Court Clerk for the term prescribed by law, but the record shows that no bidder appeared, in view of which Monsieur Debervois, Commandant of the District where said plantations were situated, was ordered to announce them for sale in his District and after this was done and there being no opposition by any of the parties to the sale of said plantations, to execute said sale and to forward its proceeds to the Court.

(cont'd)

File # 182  
Rev. 27, 1704  
Judge Don Martin  
Navarro  
Don Don Rafael  
Pardico

The costs of these proceedings  
amounted to 16 pesos and 4 reales.

# 22

# 179

Don Juan Pousson, a resident of  
Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that as  
shown by the duly presented documents, petitioner is  
the owner of a certain bilander named "San Guillermo",  
and that petitioner has now the opportunity to sell said  
bilander to Don Juan Loztalet, also a resident of New  
Orleans. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant  
him the necessary judicial authorization to perform the  
intended sale and to order the Court Clerk to draw the  
proper deed of sale, petitioner being ready to pay what-  
ever royal duties may belong to the King from said sale.

The Court admitted the documents  
offered by the petitioner as evidence of his ownership of  
the bilander in question, and, in view that they were  
written in french, ordered Don Juan Josef Baforest, the  
official translator, to translate them into spanish.

Don Juan Josef Baforest, in com-  
pliance with the Court's order, translated the aforemen-  
tioned documents.

The petitioner then filed another  
petition stating that while the Court Clerk was perform-  
ing certain proceedings preparatory to the drawing of the  
deed of sale for which petitioner applied, the prospective  
purchaser of the aforementioned bilander decided that it  
was not convenient for him to purchase said bilander.  
Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that the  
deed of sale which he presented as evidence before the  
Court Clerk Don Rafael Pardico, be returned to him.

File # 162 )  
Nov. 27, 1786 )  
Judge: Don Martin )  
Navarro )  
CC: Don Rafael )  
Perdomo )  
Pages 1 to 6 )  
Spanish )

Doc. # 1440  
Box 47

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON  
JUAN POUSSOU, FOR THE PURPOSE  
OF OBTAINING AUTHORIZATION TO  
SELL HIS BILANDER NAMED " SAN  
GUILLERMO."

Don Juan Poussou, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented documents, petitioner is the owner of a certain bilander named "San Guillermo", and that petitioner has now the opportunity to sell said bilander to Don Juan Loustalet, also a resident of New Orleans. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant him the necessary judicial authorization to perform the intended sale and to order the Court Clerk to draw the proper deed of sale, petitioner being ready to pay whatever royal duties may belong to the King from said sale.

The Court admitted the documents offered by the petitioner as evidence of his ownership of the bilander in question, and, in view that they were written in french, ordered Don Juan Josef Duforest, the official translator, to translate them into spanish.

Don Juan Josef Duforest, in compliance with the Court's order, translated the aforementioned documents.

The petitioner then filed another petition stating that while the Court Clerk, was performing certain proceedings preparatory to the drawing of the deed of sale for which petitioner applied, the prospective purchaser of the aforementioned bilander decided that it was not convenient for him to purchase said bilander. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that the deed of sale which he presented as evidence before the Court Clerk Don Rafael Perdomo, be returned to him.

(cont'd)

Doc.# 1440  
Box 47

The Court granted the preceding petition and ordered the Court Clerk to make an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings, and to charge said costs to petitioner.

Doc. # 1440.  
Judge Bateman  
4 reales.  
Dr. R. Ferreras.  
N. 1 to 4.  
Spanish.

The costs amounted to 10 pesos and  
Mr. Lascar.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the obligation duly presented the defendants, residents of the Post of Pointe Coupee are indebted to petitioner in the sum of four hundred twenty pesos; that petitioner has on several occasions demanded said sum, and the defendants have refused to pay; therefore, petitioner begs the Court to forward a warrant to the commandant of said Post of Pointe Coupee, instructing said Commander to summon the defendants to acknowledge said obligation and to compel them to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

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

Translator #24  
Coryist #10

Doc. #1441.  
Box 47.

File #70. )  
Nov. 28, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 4. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Benjamin Monsanto  
versus  
Juan Bautista Leonard and  
Mr. Lacur.

Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the obligation duly presented the defendants, residents of the Post of Pointe Coupee are indebted to petitioner in the sum of four hundred twenty five pesos; that petitioner has on several occasions demanded said sum, and the defendants have refused to pay; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to forward a warrant to the commandant of said Post of Pointe Coupee, instructing said Commander to summon the defendants to acknowledge said obligation and to compel them to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

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

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

Sign the plaintiff further petition  
(confid)

File #130.  
 Nov. 29, 1786.  
 Judge: Josef  
 Orue.  
 CC: R. Perdomo.  
 138 pages.  
 Spanish and  
 French.

Case of  
 Don Juan Possou  
 versus  
 Dona Angela Monget, widow of De-  
 Jean.

This case begins with a petition filed by the plaintiff alleging, that the defendant, as agent for Monsieur Bige, a resident of Bordeaux, France, has refused to accept as payment on a certain contract, the sum of 263 pesos, 2 reales, in currency of this Colony, as said payment is to be made with credit certificates, issued by the Royal Treasury of this Province. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to compel the defendant to accept the aforesaid credit certificates.

The plaintiff on Nov. 29, 1786, deposited said sum in the hands of the Court Clerk, to be paid to the order of defendant.

The defendant thru the Public Attorney, denied the plaintiff's allegation and petitioned the Court to notify the Governor General of this Province, not to issue the plaintiff a passport, as he intends to leave this city on board of his brigantine, without settling this matter.

The Court, on Dec. 7, 1786, ordered as petitioned by defendant.

Plaintiff, further petitioned the Court to order the defendant to pay the costs of these proceedings; also alleges, that the defendant has discredited the Royal Treasury by not accepting the certificates of this colony, and that petitioner will hold the defendant responsible for the damages and delays caused by petitioner's arrest.

Then the plaintiff further peti-  
 (cont'd)

(Doc. #1442)  
cont'd.

tioned the Court to compel the defendant to present his power of attorney.

On Dec. 12, 1786, the defendant presented only several promissory notes in favor of her principal, but no power of attorney from said principal.

Then on Dec. 20, 1786, the Court ordered the plaintiff to satisfy the sum claimed by the defendant, in Mexican coin, also to pay the costs of these proceedings, and in default thereof, that his properties will be seized to satisfy the sum claimed.

Plaintiff, then informed the Court that the said sum claimed is at the disposal of the Court, and is entrusted to the Court Clerk, payable to the order of the interested party.

The plaintiff then in view of the decree of Dec. 20, 1786, petitioned the Superior Court making the same allegations, as in his previous petition to the lower Court.

This Superior Court, on March 2, 1787, after having examined these proceedings ordered the plaintiff to pay the sum claimed by Mr. Bige, who is the principal of the defendant in this case, at Bordeaux, France, within a year, and to give proof of the sum deposited with the Court Clerk, and after said plaintiff has made the payment of the sum claimed in France, that the sum deposited with the Court Clerk will then be released, deducting the expenses for these proceedings.

This case ends with the appraisal of these proceedings presented by Don Luis Liotau, which amounted to 56 pesos 7 reales.

Translator #27  
Copyist #10

Doc. #1443.  
Box 47.

File #2840  
Dec. 1, 1786.  
P. from 1 to 15.  
Spanish.  
Judge: Don Jose  
de Orue.  
CC: F. Rodriguez.

Case of  
Carlos (free mulatto)  
versus  
Renato Beluche.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner the sum of 750 pesos, and although petitioner has demanded on several occasions said sum, the defendant refused to pay, and that the defendant has only given to petitioner on account of said debt several pieces of lumber that are worth the sum of 100 pesos and 6 reales. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge under oath his signature on said promissory note, presented and to declare whether he owes petitioner the sum claimed.

On December 1, 1786, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On the same day, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, solicited the defendant in several places of this City, and was informed that the defendant was residing in the country.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging that as the defendant is residing in the country, petitioner begs the Court to order a capable person to summon the defendant.

On December 16, 1786, the Court ordered as petitioned by the Plaintiff.

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1443)

cont'd.

On December 18, 1786, Don Nicolas Fromentin, Chief Constable, appeared before the Court Clerk, and stated that in compliance with the preceding decree, he went to the country to summon the defendant, and that the defendant promised to come to the City immediately.

On Dec. 19, 1786, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, received the defendant's declaration and after the defendant was duly sworn according to law, stated; that the signature affixed on said promissory note presented by the plaintiff is his, and that he paid 200 pesos on account of said debt, to plaintiff, and that what he has declared is the truth.

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

On May 19, 1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to bring the records in order to be examined, and after they were examined the Court ordered to announce the properties of the defendant at public sale, to satisfy the sum claimed, plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

Then the Court Clerk, petitioned the Court to order Don Liotau, the judicial appraiser to estimate the costs of these proceedings.

Then Don Liotau, Judicial appraiser, in compliance with the preceding decree, presented an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 12 pesos and 3 and 1/2 reales.

Translator #23

Copyist #10

File #2977. )  
Dec. 2, 1796. )  
Judge: Clerk )  
F. Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 37. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1444.  
Box 47.

Case of  
Domingo Ceresola  
versus  
Francisco Riano.

The Plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that Agustin de Trebilla, a resident of the City of Habana, is indebted to petitioner, in the sum of two hundred and fifty pesos, as evidenced by the obligation duly presented; and that the defendant is trustee in this city of the properties of said Trebilla; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to present a statement of the funds that said defendant has collected and paid for the account of said Trebilla, in order that petitioner may promote whatever action may be convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the defendant presented before the Court an itemized statement of the funds he collected and paid on account of said Trebilla, and that said statement shows that the defendant has not in his possession enough funds to satisfy the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff again petitioned the court alleging, that he has been presented with the statement presented by the defendant, of the funds that defendant had paid to the creditors of said Trebilla, in this city; that said statement shows that the defendant did not pay petitioner said sum of two hundred and fifty pesos; wherefore, petitioner begs the court, in order that he may institute proper proceedings against said Trebilla, in the City of Habana, to deliver him the original records of the proceedings instituted against said Trebilla in this City.

(cont'd)

2-12#2 Bot 84  
(Doc. #1444)  
cont'd.

File #157

Dec. 3, 1780

Judge

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The plaintiff again petitioned the Court alleging; that he did not institute proceedings against said Trebilla in the City of Habana due to the fact, that petitioner had been informed that said Trebilla is at the present time insolvent; that the defendant should have paid petitioner the sum claimed, as petitioner is a privileged creditor, as evidenced by the obligation that petitioner presented before the Court; wherefore, petitioner begs the court to order the defendant to pay petitioner the sum claimed of two hundred and fifty pesos.

On plaintiff's petition, the court ordered the defendant to present the documents to prove the payments specified in the statement that he presented before the court.

The Court after closely examining the documents presented by the defendant, to prove the money paid to the creditors of Trebilla, decided in favor of the defendant and approved said documents, reserving the rights to the plaintiff, to institute action against said Trebilla.

The Court ordered the plaintiff to pay the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 18 pesos and 1 real.

Translator #24

Copyist #10

The record shows that on Dec. 6, 1780, the plaintiff, appeared before Don Juan Josef Dufrest, and answered under oath the questions presented by the de-

(cont'd.)

File #167. )  
Dec. 3, 1786. )  
Judge: M. Navarro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 10. )  
Spanish. )

Case of  
Don Domingo Lougurand  
versus  
Don Pedro Jose Roze.

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the document presented, petitioner had made a contract with the defendant, wherein the defendant owner of the packet-boat named "El Conde de Galveston", was to transport on said boat, a cargo of lumber belonging to petitioner to the port of Havana, that at the time of placing the lumber on said boat, the defendant refused to load said lumber sending it back to land and making various excuses for not accepting it; that the defendant's failure to comply with said agreement caused petitioner to suffer considerable damages, as petitioner had contracted with his agent in the City of Havana, to deliver said lumber, to him. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to comply with his share of the contract, so that petitioner may do so with his agent in the City of Havana.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

On Dec. 6, 1786 the Court Clerk notified the defendant of the plaintiff's petition.

The defendant answered the plaintiff's petition, alleging that in order to answer the plaintiff's allegations; it is necessary for the plaintiff to answer under oath the questionere presented, in the presnece of the Notary Don Juan Josef Duforest.

The record shows that on Dec. 9, 1786, the plaintiff, appeared before Don Juan Josef Duforest, and answered under oath the questions presented by the de-

Doc. #1445)  
cont'd.

2-12#2 Box 84  
File #127.  
Dec. 2, 1936.  
Case of  
The plaintiff's answer brought out that he knew that the defendant's boat was not in a fit condition to make the contracted trip to Havana, and that the defendant was justified in not fulfilling his part of the contract, because his paquet-boat was damaged on its last trip to this city, and therefore it was not the defendant's fault.

The record further shows that the plaintiff in answer to the defendant's questions exonerated the defendant of all charges.

On Dec. 2, 1936, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On January 13, 1936, the defendant appeared before His Lordship, Don Juan del Pastigo y Balderama, Attorney General of this Province, and under oath declared that the signature on said promissory note presented is his and that it is true that he received said sum of 500 pesos from the plaintiff.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging that as reflected by the defendant's declaration, wherein the defendant acknowledged his signature and declared the sum received, he is entitled to receive from the funds of the City to satisfy the sum claimed, and to demand from the salary of the defendant the said sum.

Translator #25  
Copyist #10

On January 29, 1937, the Court denied the plaintiff's petition.

(cont'd)

File #157. )  
Dec. 5, 1786. )  
P. 1 to 14. )  
Spanish. )  
Judge: Don )  
Martin Navarro. )  
CC: R. Perdano. )

(Doc. #1446)  
cont'd.

Doc. #1446.  
Box 47.

Case of  
Don Juan Ventura Morales  
versus  
Don Pablo Luis Leblan.

The plaintiff, Royal Officer and Accountant of the Royal Treasury of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the petitioner delivered to the defendant, aid-de-camp of this city, the sum of 500 pesos from the funds of this city, that were in charge of petitioner, by virtue of the order that petitioner received from His Excellency the Count of Galvez. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge his signature affixed on said promissory note, and declare whether he received said sum from petitioner.

On Dec. 5, 1786, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On January 12, 1786, the defendant appeared before His Lordship, Don Juan del Postigo y Balderrama, Attorney General of this Province, and under oath declared; that the signature on said promissory note presented is his and that it is true that he received said sum of 500 pesos from the plaintiff.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the defendant's declaration, wherein the defendant acknowledged his signature and declared that he owes the sum claimed. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that from the funds of the City to satisfy the sum claimed, and to deduct from the salary of the defendant the said sum.

On January 24, 1787, the Court denied the plaintiff's petition.

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1446)

cont'd.

Then the Plaintiff, petitioned the Court, alleging that the Court denied his previous petition; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the personal properties of the defendant enough to satisfy the sum claimed.

On Feb. 7, 1787, the Court ordered the Treasury of this city to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff by virtue of the order of His Excellency the Count of Galvez.

On the same day, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree dismissed the case, and delivered said sum to plaintiff, for which the plaintiff, gave formal receipt.

Translator #23  
Copyist #10

File #64  
Dec. 7, 1786  
Judge: Don Josef de Orue  
Court Clerk: Don Rafael Perdomo  
Pages 1 to 11  
Spanish

Doc. #1447  
Box 47  
Case of  
Don Basilio Ximenez  
vs.  
Don Pedro Villemil

The plaintiff, comptroller of the Royal Hospital of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented certified copy of a public auction, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of eight hundred forty-two pesos; that said certified copy shows that petitioner, as testamentary executor and trustee of the properties of his deceased wife, and Don Pedro Bertoniere, as curator ad litem of the minor heirs of said deceased, sold to the defendant at public auction, for the aforementioned sum, a certain negro slave belonging to the deceased and for whom the defendant did not pay at the time of the auction, nor has he paid up to the date of petitioner's filing of this suit. Wherefore, petitioner, using of the executive action resulting in his favor by virtue of the document contained in the certified copy presented, begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus the costs of these proceedings.

The Court requested the records of this case in order to study them and then decree in accordance with the law.

The plaintiff then strengthened his plea by presenting to the Court a certified copy of a bond posted by the defendant and signed by him and by Dona Felicite Dubrevil, widow of Amelot, to guaranty the payment of the aforementioned sum of eight hundred forty-two pesos, value of the slave he bought from petitioner.

Cont'd.

File #83.  
Dec. 7, 1788.  
Judge: ...

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY CLAUDIO AND  
TODOS SANTOS CHAVOT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
... IN THE WAKE OF JACOB NICHOL PUSAT  
... AND THE RELATIONSHIP THEY HAD WITH  
... DECEASED.

Doc. #1447 Cont'd.

The Court, in view of this evidence, issued the writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record ends with a decree issued by the Court on July 23, 1789, ordering that in view of the fact that the plaintiff had abandoned this case since the year 1786, an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings be made, and ordered the defendant to pay for said costs which amounted to 10 pesos and 6 1/2 reales.

22:11

The Court ordered as petitioned by Claudio and Todos Santos Chavot.

The record shows that the declarations of the witnesses did not clearly prove the relationship among the petitioners and said Pusatel and that the Court ordered the commandant Santiago Mariot, to sell the live stock left by said deceased and to deposit the proceeds of the said sale in the hands of the petitioners and the commandant Mauricio Decuer, to deliver the amount of 10 pesos also left by said deceased to the petitioners with the condition that the petitioners must give security by ...

File #93. )  
Dec. 7, 1786. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 11. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1448.  
Box 47.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY CLAUDIO AND  
TODOS SANTOS CHAVOT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF  
PROVING THE DEATH OF JACOB MIGUEL PUSAT-  
EL AND THE RELATIONSHIP THEY HAD WITH  
SAID DECEASED.

Cladio and Todos Santos Chavot, residents of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that about twenty years ago, Jacob Miguel Pusatel, a native of Marsella and petitioners' second cousin, came to this country; that two months ago said Jacob Miguel Pusatel contracted matrimony in the Post of the Almands with the widow of Jacob Maternal; that said Pusatel came to this city for treatment of a certain sickness that he was suffering where he died without leaving any legitimate children nor legitimate heirs; that said Pusatel left some live stock in the district of the commandant Santiago Mafricot and two arpans of land in the district of the Commandant Mauricio

Oconor; wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to admit information to substantiate the above allegations, and that the witnesses that petitioners will present for this occasion will declare under oath, whether said Pusatel is a native of Marsella, whether he is petitioner's second cousins and whether he has in Marcella several legitimate nephews, and after this is done to deliver petitioners a copy of the testimony of the witnesses.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Claudio and Todos Santos Chavot.

The record shows that the declarations of the witnesses did not clearly prove the relationship among the petitioners and said Pusatel and that the Court ordered the commandant Santiago Masicot, to sell the live stock left by said deceased and to deposit the proceeds of the said sale in the hands of the petitioners and the commandant Mauricio Oconor, to deliver the arpans of land also left by said deceased to the petitioners with the condition that the petitioners must give security to pro-

protect said properties.

The Court later decided to grant petitioners the properties left by said deceased and the petitioners promised to give security to protect said properties after the properties were in their hands.

Case # 10.  
Spanish.

Francisco Davilla, Lieutenant of the company of Free Militias of this city, petitioned the court, alleging that petitioner desired to obtain the freedom of his relative the negro slave named "Antonio", owned by Josef Vallier, Captain of the Regiment of Infantry of this city; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order said Josef Vallier to grant to said negro slave the corresponding letter of freedom for which latter petitioner is willing to pay the price of said slave which price will be fixed by the appraiser Josef de la Plaza, appointed by petitioner, with the appraiser who will be appointed by said Josef Vallier.

The record shows that said negro slave was appraised for the sum of one thousand pesos, and the court ordered said Josef Vallier to grant to said negro slave his letter of freedom and for Don Francisco Davilla to give to Don Josef Vallier the appraised value of said slave and to pay the costs of these proceedings to wit: six pesos and four reales.

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

Translator #24  
Copyist #10

File #59. ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY FRANCISCO  
 Dec. 9, 1786. ) DORVILLE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING  
 Judge: Estevan ) THE FREEDOM OF HIS RELATIVE THE NEGRESS  
 Miro. ) SLAVE NAMED "TANTON" OWNED BY JOSEF  
 CC: R. Perdomo. ) VALLIER.  
 P. 1 to 19. )  
Spanish. )

Francisco Dorville, Lieutenant of the company of free mulattoes of this city, petitioned the Court, alleging that petitioner desires to obtain the freedom of his relative the negress slave named "Tonton", owned by Josef Vallier, Captain of the Regiment of Infantry of this city; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order said Josef Vallier to grant to said negress slave the corresponding letter of freedom for which letter petitioner is willing to pay the price of said slave which price will be fixed by the appraiser Josef de la Place, appointed by petitioner, with the appraiser who will be appointed by said Josef Vallier.

The record shows that said negress slave was appraised for the sum of one thousand pesos, and the court ordered said Josef Vallier to grant to said negress slave her letter of freedom and for Don Francisco Dorville to give to Don Josef Vallier the appraised value of said slave and to pay the costs of these proceedings which amounted to thirty-six pesos and four reales.

Translator #24

Copyist #10

File #2903. )  
Dec. 16, 1786. ) DON DOMINGO MOREAU, INSTITUTED PRO-  
P. 1 to 26. ) CEEDING, FOR THE PURPOSE OF HAVING  
Spanish. ) SOME DOCUMENTS TRANSLATED INTO SPAN-  
Judge: Don ) ISH AND TO COMPARE THE SIGNATURE ON  
Joseph de Orue. ) SAID DOCUMENTS PRESENTED, WITH THOSE  
CC: F. Rodriguez.) OF THE DECEASED PEDRO GALABER, IN  
THE FILES OF THE COURT CLERK.

Don Domingo Moreau, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court for the purpose of having the document duly presented, translated into Spanish, and once this is done, to order the Court Clerk, to compare the signature on said document presented, with the signature of the deceased Pedro Galaber, in his files.

On Dec. 16, 1786, the Court ordered Don Estevan Quinonez, Public Translator, to translate said document into Spanish, and also ordered the Court Clerk, to compare the signature, as petitioned by Don Domingo Moreau.

On Jan. 16, 1787, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree, examined the books in his office, wherein he found several signatures that read Pedro Galaber, which signatures he compared with the signature affixed on the promissory note presented by Don Domingo Moreau, and found that the signature on said note was that of the deceased Pedro Galaber.

Then Don Domingo Moreau, petitioned the Court, alleging that he has received the document that was translated by the official translator, and that the signature on said document was found to be of the deceased Don Pedro Galaber. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that from the estate of said deceased to satisfy the

sum claimed of 258 pesos 3 reales.

On March 2, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to bring the document in order to be examined, and after the document was examined, the Court ordered Don Luis de Lagroue, Testamentary Executor of the succession of Pedro Galaber to satisfy the sum claimed by Don Domingo Moreau.

Then Don Luis Delagrue, a resident of this City, as Testamentary Executor of the estate of the deceased Don Pedro Galaber, petitioned the Court alleging, that in the decree dated the 2nd of the current month, wherein he was ordered to satisfy to Don Domingo Moreau, the sum of 258 pesos; that not having any funds to satisfy said debt; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant him the term of twenty days to produce his report and sworn account of the funds that have been in his charge, pertaining to said succession, with the payments made and the corresponding receipt.

On Mar. 12, 1787, the Court granted the petitioner's request.

Then Don Domingo Moreau, petitioned the Court alleging, that by the decree of the Court dated March 2nd, wherein the Court ordered Don Luis Lagrue, Testamentary Executor of the deceased Galaber to pay the sum of 258 pesos to petitioner for food supplied when said deceased was living in St. Domingo, and that although petitioner has demanded said Lagrue on several occasion to pay said sum he has refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to arrest a certain negro slave of Lagrue's ownership so that this way said Lagrue will be compelled to pay the sum claimed.

On June 2nd, 1787, the Court ordered the Court

(cont'd)

Clerk to forward a copy of this petition to Don Luis Lagrue.

Then Don Luis Lagrue, Testamentary Executor of the estate of Don Pedro Galaber, petitioned the Court alleging, that the funds that he has in his trust of said succession are very small, and that he has to pay from said funds all the creditors residing in this city, before he pays the debts contracted outside of this Province.

On June 21, 1787, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to bring the records in order to be examined, and after they were examined the Court ordered Don Luis Lagrue, Testamentary executors of the succession of Don Pedro Galaber to pay the sum claimed to said Moreau.

Then the Court Clerk, petitioned the Court to order the judicial appraiser to estimate the costs of these proceedings.

The Court granted the Court Clerk's petition.

Then Don Luis Liotau, Judicial Appraiser, in compliance with the preceding decree presented an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 22 pesos and 2 reales.

Translator #23  
Copyist #10

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File #136.	)	Doc. #1451.
Dec. 19,	)	Box 42.47
1786.	)	
Judge: Joseph	)	
de Orue.	)	Case of
CC: R. Perdomo.	)	Baptista Core
82 pages	)	versus
Fr. and Sp.	)	Santiago Constan.

Plaintiff, through his attorney, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the testimony of their partnership, duly presented, the plaintiff and the defendant have come to an agreement to dissolve their partnership and that the defendant has failed to make the payment of 700 pesos to defendant as part of their agreement. Petitioner further alleges that he has to leave for Guarico; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to compel the defendant to make the said payment and to present the accounts of the administration of their partnership, in the last two years.

On Dec. 22, 1786, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of the plaintiff's petition to defendant.

The defendant, answered the plaintiff's petition denying the allegations therein, and petitioned the Court to dismiss the plaintiff's petition, as the allegations therein are unfounded and alleging that petitioner is in possession of a promissory note for 400 pesos signed by the plaintiff in favor of petitioner and to compel the plaintiff to present the documents to prove the dissolution of their partnership.

Then plaintiff, petitioned the Court, alleging that the defendant has not yet presented the accounts for the partnership and that he is taking advantage of his poor knowledge in the handling of the proceedings and that said defendant has cheated him in the sum of 400 pesos; instead of paying to the plaintiff the sum claimed of 700 pesos.

The Court, on Jan. 25, 1787, after having examined the proceedings of this case ordered the two parties  
(cont'd)

to present within the period of nine days the sufficient documents to prove their allegations.

The defendant, then petitioned the Court alleging, that in view that the plaintiff has failed to present the respective proofs within the time ordered by the court, petitioner begged the Court to dismiss the case.

Then on Apr. 30, 1787, the court ordered the two parties to present the proofs to their allegations, instructing the court clerk to report the failure of any of the litigants for not complying with the order.

The defendant, through the Public Attorney, presented a document, wherein is shown that their partnership has been dissolved before the Public Clerk on Apr. 3, 1785, and that the plaintiff did not have any objections to make.

The defendant further petitioned the Court to stop the plaintiff's departure, as he is ready to leave to Guarrico.

On Feb. 3, 1787, the Court ordered as petitioned by the defendant.

The Court Clerk Don R. Perdomo on May 2, 1787, in compliance with the decree of Apr. 30, 1787, informed the court that said plaintiff has failed to present the proofs as previously decreed.

Then, the defendant petitioned the Court alleging, that in view of the lack of evidence on the plaintiff's side, to dismiss the case.

The Court on June 14, 1787, ordered as petitioned by defendant, and on Aug. 16, 1787, the Court absolved the defendant as he proved his allegations and condemned the plaintiff to pay half of the costs of these proceedings.

File 2799  
Dec. 21, 1786  
Judge: Don Guido Dufossat  
Court Clerk: Don Fernando  
Rodriguez  
pp. 1 to 11  
Spanish and French

Doc. No. 1452  
Box 47

Case of  
Don Pedro Bidou Herbert  
vs.  
J. Haly

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the duly presented promissory note, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of one hundred ninety-eight pesos, value of certain merchandise purchased on credit by said defendant from petitioner's storehouse, and that petitioner knows that said defendant is about to leave this city without paying said sum. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order Don Nicolas Fromentin, Lieutenant Chief Constable, to go to the house of the defendant and seize all of his properties in order to satisfy the sum claimed.

The Court admitted the promissory note presented by the plaintiff and ordered the Lieutenant Chief Constable, to go to the house of the defendant to effect the seizure requested by the plaintiff.

The Lieutenant Chief Constable, in compliance with the Court's order, went to the house of the defendant and after having requested him to pay the one hundred ninety-eight pesos claimed by the plaintiff, and in view that said defendant did not comply, seized several of his properties consisting of the following: three barrels of brandy; six boxes of gin; three pairs of spectacles; four pounds of twine to make sails; one trunk, one silver watch and three violins.

The record shows that, on plaintiff's petitions, the properties seized from the defendant were then announced for sale for the term prescribed by law, subsequently appraised by Don Miguel Gomez and

Doc. No. 1452 concluded.

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Don Francisco Liotau, who were especially appointed for that purpose, and finally sold at public auction, which produced the total sum of 221 pesos and 7 reales.

22:11

File 182  
Dec. 22, 1786  
Judge: Don Estevan Miro  
Court Clerk: Don Rafael  
Perdomo  
pp. 1 to 9  
Spanish and French

DOC. NO. 1453  
BOX 47

CASE OF  
DON JOSEPH LABIE  
VS.  
THE SUCCESSION OF  
DON ESTEVAN LALO

The plaintiff, a surgeon of the permanent regiment of Louisiana, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by the past-due bill presented, the succession of Don Estevan Laló is indebted to petitioner in the sum of sixty pesos for professional services rendered and medicines furnished to the deceased Don Estevan Laló, previous to the latter's departure for French Santo Domingo; that said Don Estevan Laló did not pay petitioner the aforementioned sum because they made an arrangement whereby Don Estevan Laló agreed to bring, on his return from French Santo Domingo, several medicines for petitioner, the account of which was to be settled at that time; that this arrangement was left unfulfilled due to the death of said Don Estevan Laló in French Santo Domingo. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order Don Julian Vienne, in charge of the estate of said deceased, to pay petitioner the sum claimed before rendering an account of said estate to the representative of the widow of said deceased in this city.

The Court admitted the bill presented by the plaintiff, and ordered that a copy of said plaintiff's petition be forwarded to Don Julian Vienne so that he may declare whether he knows to be true the allegations contained in said petition.

The record shows that Don Julian Vienne, in compliance with the Court order, declared before the Court Clerk that he did not know anything in regard to the allegations contained in the plaintiff's petition, and that it is Don Juan Gravier Dusser, representative in this city of Dona Margarita Filladeau, widow of Don Estevan Laló, and a resident of Gurico, who should be notified of this suit.

File # 2 Oct 84

The Court then requested the records of this case and, after having studied them, ordered that they be delivered to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff again petitioned the Court alleging, that Don Josef Lartigue, who replaced Don Juan Gravier Dusser as representative of the widow of Don Estevan Laló, has agreed to pay to petitioner the sum claimed, but that he can not do so because he lacks the proper order from the Court. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue the aforesaid order so that the sum claimed may be satisfied to him and Don Josef Lartigue may have a voucher with which to cover his accounts.

Then Don Josef Lartigue, upon notification from the Court of the plaintiff's preceding petition, declared that he was in conformity with said petition and ready to pay the sum claimed by said plaintiff plus the costs of these proceedings which petitioner begs the Court to order be appraised.

The Court, in view of Don Josef Lartigue's declaration, ordered him to pay from the funds of Don Estevan Laló's succession the sum claimed by the plaintiff plus the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 10 pesos.

Then the plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging, that it has been a long time since the Court ordered the defendant to remove the part of the roof of her kitchen that projects on petitioner's property, and that the defendant has not complied with said decree; therefore, petitioner begs the Court to place at the door of the  
22:11 of said widow an officer of the law, until she complies with said decree.

File #2812. )  
Dec. 23, 1786. )  
Judge: Josef )  
Dufossat. )  
CC: Rodriguez. )  
P. 1 to 6. )  
Spanish. )

Doc. #1454.  
Box 47.

Case of  
Don Alejandro Baure  
versus  
The widow Dupare.

Don Alejandro Baure, a resident of this City petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the certified copy of the map made by the surveyor Don Carlos Laveau Trudeau, the defendant has built a kitchen that part of it occupies several inches of land on petitioner's property; that petitioner is unable to build on his land because of this impediment; that petitioner has on several occasion requested the defendant to move said kitchen; and that the defendant has refused to comply with petitioner's request. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to remove the part of the kitchen which is on petitioner's property.

On Dec. 23rd, 1786, the Court after having examined the records of these proceedings, ordered the Court Clerk to notify the defendant to immediately remove, the part of the roof of the kitchen that projects two and one half inches over plaintiff's property.

The record shows that the Court Clerk notified the defendant, who declared that in the past she has had no complaint, about her kitchen and that she did not think that the plaintiff had any motives to act against her.

Then the plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging, that it has been a long time since the Court ordered the defendant to remove the part of the roof of her kitchen that projects on petitioner's property, and that the defendant has not complied with said decree; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to place at the door of the house of said widow an officer of the law, until she complies with said decree.

(cont'd)

File # 2 Bot 84  
Doc. #1454  
cont'd.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the Plaintiff.

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

Translator #25  
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