

Proceedings instituted by Daniel Clark & Ebenerser Rees,  
for the purpose of registering their title of ownership  
on 2 brigantines 6-3

DON  
R  
REGIS  
ER-  
AMED

Case of Estevan Ebert, vs Arnaldo Magnon 6-3

Patrick Morgan agent & attorney in fact of Robert Coning-  
ham & John Tathan, of St. Vincent Island, vs succession of  
Henrique Alexander 6-3

Petition of Antonio Mendez to obtain a permit to post  
auction sale signs for Gaspar de Aranda, whom he repres-  
ents 6-12

Proceedings instituted in the succession of the late  
Dofia Maria Letourneur widow by first marriage to Jean  
Guedon, and in second marriage to Pierre De Santilly.  
6-15

eg-  
his  
his  
of  
our-  
ay  
of

Petition of Pedro LeBlanc for the approval of an inven-  
tory & to prevent the sale of his property 6-18

Depositions in the criminal proceedings instituted against  
Pedro Armand Rioult for the murder of Quierry at the  
Post of St. Genevieve, Ill. 6-21

aid

Case of Jayme Jorda, vs succession of Felipe Chesne 6-23

Succession of Theresa Benoit, widow by first marriage  
of Pedro Hardy, & 2d marriage of Santiago Moquien 6-25

Case of Marie, called Marion, a free negress vs Salomon  
Prevost 6-25

Elena Fucan, vs Maria Juana Choutan, for assault 6-27

Case of Pablo Legon & son, vs Estevan Watts, to collect  
a debt 7-1

Case of Claudio Francisco Girod, vs succession of LUIS  
BOIADORE 7-7

Claudio Giran, vs Daunoy de la Jonchere 7-8

- Case of Doña Rosalia Andry, widow of Jos. de Villebazo  
vs succession of Pedro Bidou Herbert 7-9
- Case of Juan Meath vs Steer & Proffit 7-14
- Case of Alexandro Baure vs Enrique Crutcher 7-17
- Joseph Xavier de Pontalba as agent of Mauricio Conway  
vs Pedro Villamil 7-17
- Copy of the proceedings instituted by Josef Verloin De  
Gruise, in order to prove that the deceased Gaspar Pictet  
was protestant 7-28
- Case of Juan Massey vs Mr. Wilkinson 7-30
- Copy of the proceedings instituted by Francisco Bouigny  
in behalf of his son-in-law so he might be permitted  
to go to Europe for his health. Doctors examination also  
given 8-3
- Certified copy of the records of the proceedings institute  
for the settlement of the estate of Gaspar Pictet, the  
original records having been sent to the Court of Appeals  
at Havana, Cuba for the hearing filed by one of the inter-  
ested parties 8-4
- Don Phelipe Ravina, Deputy-sheriff against Rafael Perdomo  
Notary Public to restore the "Don" at the beginning of  
the name 8-12
- Last will & testament of Geronimo LeBlanc 9-4
- No interesting cases, suits to collect debts.

File #160 ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON  
June 3, 1789. ) DANIEL CLARK AND EBENESER  
Judge: E. Miro. ) REES, FOR THE PURPOSE OF REGIS-  
CC: R. Perdomo. ) TERING THEIR TITLE OF OWNER-  
Spanish and English. ) SHIP ON TWO BRIGANTINES NAMED  
P. 1 to 8. ) "LADY MIRO" AND "JOANNA".

---

The petitioners, residents and merchants of the City of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that immediately after the fire occurred in this City on March 21st of 1788, they offered to help this Province by bringing two brigantines with a cargo of flour. The petitioners further stated that they purchased the brigantine "Lady Miro" from John Barclay and the "Joanna" from John Thompson and John Nunn of the City of Philadelphia as evidenced by the two bills of sale duly presented.

The petitioners requested the Court to have said two bills of sale recorded and translated, so they may be recognized as legal owners of the aforesaid ships.

The petition was granted.

#24 (a)  
#10

File #2138 )  
 June 3, 1789. )  
 Judge: Estevan )  
 Miro. )  
 CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
 P. 1 to 11. )  
 Spanish and French. )

CASE OF  
 DON ESTEVAN EBERT  
 VERSUS  
 ARNALDO MAGNON.

The plaintiff, a resident of Iberville, filed suit against Arnaldo Magnon, a resident of New Orleans, alleging that the defendant having neglected to build a levee in front of his land let the water flow over the defendant's property and inundate his, causing him a total loss of his crop as he proved by the report of two appraisers.

The defendant answered these charges declaring that the inundation of said land had not been caused by his neglect, inasmuch as he could not stop the water even if he had to build a levee 20 feet high; the flooding had been caused by an unprotected portion of land of about two leagues situated nearby over which water had flooded not only the plaintiff's land but also his own; the defendant further begged the Court not to hold him liable for any damages, and summon Don Lorenzo Sigus and Juan Cere to declare whether said inundation had been caused by a portion of unprotected land near defendant's property, also whether the plaintiff's land had always been inundated in other occasions.

As the plaintiff was not in New Orleans to answer the allegations made by the defendant, the Court appointed Don Antonio Mendez to represent him, who in turn petitioned to be exonerated from any responsibility toward the plaintiff, since the plain-

(cont'd)

(Doc. #2177)  
cont'd.

tiff had failed to give him any particulars or any instructions on this case. The Court, in view of the above facts decreed that the plaintiff be non suited and ordered him to pay for the cost of the proceedings which amounted to 15 pesos and 9 reales.

#24(a)  
#10

File #2208 )  
 June 3, 1789. )  
 Judge: Estevan )  
 Miro. )  
 CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
 P. 1 to 37. )  
 Spanish. )

CASE OF  
 LUIS DELALANDE DAPREMONT  
 VERSUS  
 PEDRO CAMUS

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, brought this action against the defendant, a resident of the Post of Natchez to

recover the sum of 279 pesos balance due on a sale of a certain Negro named Samba mortgaged for the sum of 600 pesos which mortgage was transferred to said plaintiff by Don Francisco Jacob and Don Claudio Treme. The petitioner alleged that in spite of his many efforts to collect said sum out of Court the defendant had failed to pay. Wherefore he petitioned the Court to issue a warrant instructing the Commandant of the Post of Natchez, Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, to compel the defendant to pay the sum claimed, plus costs of the proceedings which he was to remit to this city.

The record shows that the Court issued the warrant petitioned by the plaintiff and that the Commandant of the Post of Natchez in compliance therewith requested the defendant to pay but as he had no money, the Commandant seized the mortgaged Negro Samba whom he sent to the city.

In order to satisfy the plaintiff's claim the said Negro was appraised in the sum of 330 pesos, however owing to the fact that he had various defects he was later sold at public auction to Don Joseph Couque for the sum of 230 pesos which were delivered to the plaintiff after deducting the sum of 53 pesos and 7 reales, costs of the proceedings.

(cont'd)

(Doc. #2178)  
cont'd.

The plaintiff made a further petition to collect the unpaid balance of his claim which amounted to 102 pesos and 7 reales the outcome being unknown as the record is incomplete.

#24(a)  
#10

DOCUMENT NO. 2179.

BOX 54.

File #2269	)	DON PATRICK MORGAN AGENT AND
June 3, 1789.	)	ATTORNEY IN FACT OF MESSERS
Judge: Gov.	)	ROBERT CONINGHAM & JOHN TATHAM
Miro.	)	OF ST. VINCENT ISLAND
CC: P. Pedesclaux	)	VERSUS
46 pages.	)	THE SUCCESSION OF HENRIQUE ALEX-
English & Spanish.)	)	ANDER.

Preliminary to the proceedings, the plaintiff petitioned the Court for the translation of English into Spanish of a Power-of-Attorney granted him by Robert Coningham & John Tatham of St. Vincent Island; 3 promissory notes of 200 pounds sterling each, made by Henry Alexander and George St. Lawrence, of St. Vincent Island, all dated August 12, 1772, payable after July 1st, 1775, 1776 and 1777 respectively; finally 3 affidavits signed by one of the witnesses to the aforesaid notes, stating that he believed George St. Lawrence (one of the makers of said note) had died insolvent.

Once the above mentioned documents had been translated and a few mistakes corrected, the plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that the Succession of Henry Alexander owed his principals 3520 pesos interest included, as evidenced by the promissory notes just translated, which sum he asked be paid by the Testamentary Executors of said Succession.

David Hodge, Jorge Proffit, Santiago Mather, Arturo Strother and David Ross, Testamentary Executors of the Succession of Henrique Alexander petitioned the Court to non-suit the plaintiff alleging that the documents he presented were not certified and as such were devoid of any legal value; the affidavit  
(cont'd)

testifying to the death of one of the makers of the notes was lacking evidence for want of sufficient witnesses, and it also lacked positiveness about the death of St. Lawrence co-maker of the notes in question; also, the plaintiff failed to carry out the necessary legal formalities in due time and failed to certify the insolvency of the principal debtor for which reason said plaintiff lost all claims against the Estate of Alexander.

Previous other incidental petitions of the plaintiff to further prove his claim he prayed the Court to issue a writ of execution against the property of said Succession, but the Testamentary Executors contended that Alexander left St. Vincent Island on August 5, 1776, for Western Florida, which move he announced to all his creditors for whose claims he provided by leaving property valued at 150.000 pesos in the hands of responsible persons. The holders of said notes were living then in that Island, wherefore if this claim were good they should have had no trouble collecting it; besides, St. Lawrence was the principal debtor of the obligation, therefore in accordance with the English law he should have been the first to be sued; if he were insolvent, then the judge should have issued a certificate to that effect; also, John Tatham died 5 years after granting his Power-of-Attorney to Morgan, in which case it behooved the Testamentary Executor to grant a new Power-of-Attorney.

The Court after examining the above allegations decreed that the Power-of-Attorney held by Morgan had no legal value for lack of requisites.

File #120 )  
June 4, 1789. )  
Judge: Gov. Estevan )  
Miro. )  
P. 1 to 14. )  
Spanish and French. )  
PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
DON SANTIAGO MONLON OF NEW  
ORLEANS TO COLLECT A SUM OF  
MONEY FROM MARIE JOSEPHA  
FREE NEGRESS RESIDING IN  
PENSACOLA.

In 1786 Daniel Clark of New Orleans sold a Negro bushman to the free Negress Maria Josepha Aubert for the sum of 575 pesos, Don Pedro Chabert being the endorser of the obligation, Daniel Clark by Notarial Act ceded his rights thereunder to Don Olivero Pollock who in turn transferred same to Santiago Monlon. The latter petitioned Don Estevan Miro to send instructions to the Commander of Pensacola to summon Maria Josepha Aubert free Negress, for the purpose of obtaining the settlement of this debt, or information as to her means of effecting a payment.

Don Jacobo Dubreuil Commander of the City of Pensacola in compliance with the instructions of Gov. Don Estevan Miro, sent a sworn statement made by the free Negress Maria Josepha Aubert in which she admitted that she owed the aforementioned sum to Mr. Clark. Mr. Chabert having acted as endorser because he had 200 pesos plus the 10% interest on that sum belonging to her, she declared that she had given him instructions to pay the whole amount at Mr. Clark's request.

The deponent stated that the Negro slave for whom she contracted said debt died about 5 months after said purchase. She also surrendered a letter from Mr. Chabert as evidence to the above facts. With this statement, the Commander of Pensacola

(cont'd)

2180  
(Doc. #2108)  
cont'd.

enclosed a report that the defendant was extremely poor.

The case apparently ends with the translation of the letter of Mr. Chabert that the defendant presented as evidence.

#26  
#10

DOCUMENT NO. 2181.  
BOX 54.

File #2055	)	CASE OF
June 4, 1789.	)	THOMAS BIROTE
Judge: Estevan	)	VERSUS
Miro.	)	THE SUCCESSION OF PEDRO B IDOU
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	HERBERT.
P. 1 to 8.	)	
Spanish and French.	)	

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans brought action against the Succession of the late Don Pedro Bidou Herbert to recover the sum of 258 pesos balance due on the sum of 500 pesos for salary he earned as cashier for Mr. Bidou Herbert as evidenced by the current account presented by the plaintiff. Wherefore he begged the Court to order that he be paid said sum out of the funds of the Succession with preference to any other creditor inasmuch as his is a privileged claim.

By order of the Court the Testamentary Executor, the attorney for the widow of the deceased and the curator ad litem of the minor heirs were notified of the plaintiff's petition, all of whom promptly agreed to the payment of his claim, in view of which the Court ordered said payment to be made as soon as the Succession became in possession of funds, and with priority to the other creditors by reason that this claim was for personal services.

The costs of the proceedings amounted to 10 pesos and 3 reales.

#24(a)  
#10

File #66 ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON  
June 6, 1789. ) SANTIAGO MONLON FOR THE PURPOSE  
Judge: Estevan ) OF HAVING THE COURT APPROVE HIS  
Miro. ) TITLE OF OWNERSHIP ON THE BRIGAN-  
CC: R. Perdomo. ) TINE NAMED "SAN MIGUEL".  
P. 1 to 10. )  
Spanish and French. )

---

The record begins with a petition filed by Santiago Monlon, a resident and merchant of New Orleans, asking the Court to order the translation into Spanish of a certain deed of sale written in French through which Francisco Garreau as agent of Monlon acquired the ownership of a brigantine named "San Miguel" from Juan E. Arnould, a merchant of Southern Santo Domingo, for the sum of 18,000 livres, currency of Santo Domingo.

The translation was made by Luis Liotau and then the petitioner asked the Court to approve the aforesaid deed of sale, to declare it sufficient evidence of his ownership of said brigantine and to order the Clerk to avail him with as many certified copies of the Court's approval as he may need.

The Court granted Santiago Monlon's petition after having verified the fact that he had been duly authorized by the General Administrator of the Royal Revenues of the Province of Louisiana to effect the purchase of the aforementioned brigantine.

The costs of the proceedings amounted to 17 pesos and 5 1/2 reales paid by the petitioner by order of the Court.

#24(a)

#10

File #2242 )  
June 6, 1789. )  
Judge: Joseph )  
Ortega. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 4. )  
Spanish. )

---

PETITION OF ESPIRITU LIOTAU  
& CO TO THE COURT TO REGISTER  
A NOTE MADE BY JUAN CAFFIN.

Espiritu Liotau Fabre & Co. of New Orleans petitioned the Court alleging that they held a past due promissory note for 1360 pesos made by Juan Caffin who was at that time in Havana; as they wished to send said note there in order to collect the amount represented therein, they prayed the Court to take a record of said document, and accept the declaration of two witnesses Don Arnaldo Magno and Don Pedro Vesoso who were willing to testify about the genuineness of the signature of Juan Caffin affixed on the note in question.

The Court granted the above petition in its entirety, and took the testimony of the aforesaid witnesses who identified Mr. Caffin's signature on said note.

File #81 )  
June 10, 1789 )  
Judge: Ortega. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 64. )  
Spanish. )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

CASE OF  
DOÑA FRANCISCA DELILLE  
DUPARD, WIDOW OF ANTONIO  
MARGINY, REPRESENTING MARIA  
TERESA, HER NEGRESS SLAVE,  
VERSUS  
PEDRO BAHY, A FREE MULATTO.

The plaintiff, a resident of Mandeville, representing Maria Teresa, her negress slave, filed suit for the purpose of recovering the sum of 360 pesos which she claimed the defendant borrowed from said Maria Teresa, to invest it in the fire wood business and letting her share in the profits. The plaintiff explained that her slave acquired said sum for personal work she performed at the plaintiff's home in the City.

The defendant, having been summoned by the Court, flatly denied the allegations of the plaintiff and countered by stating that the plaintiff's slave, with whom he once had illicit relations, while she was sick asked him to give her as charity some money which he did for friendship's sake by sending her forty-five pesos.

A lengthy litigation ensued, through which many witnesses were introduced by both parties. However, the witnesses for the plaintiff were vague and unconvincing in their testimonies and therefore the legal value thereof was easily challenged and refuted by the defendant. On the other hand the evi-

(cont'd)

(Doc. No. 2184)  
cont'd.

dence presented by the defendant which included some documents proved beyond any doubt that the plaintiff had no grounds for this suit and that in filing same she had proceeded with malice.

The Court, therefore, exonerated the defendant of all responsibility and threw the case out of Court, ordering both parties to pay for the costs of the proceedings which each had caused, and to pay each party half of the common costs. The plaintiff, however, failed to pay her share for which reason the Court ordered one of her slaves to be seized and placed in jail until she paid.

#24(a)  
#10

DOCUMENT NO. 2185.  
BOX 54.

File #2030. )  
June 10, 1789. )  
Judge: Josef Ortega. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
2 pages. )  
Spanish. )

---

DON NARCISO DE ALVA PETI-  
TIONS THE COURT FOR THE  
REGISTRATION OF A POWER  
OF ATTORNEY.

Don Narciso de Alva, Captain of Militia  
of New Orleans, petitioned the Court to register  
in its records the Power of Attorney granted to  
him by Isidoro de la Torre & Co., for the collec-  
tion of a sum of money that Don Juan Doroteo del  
Postigo owed said concern.

The Court granted the above petition.

#26  
#10

File #133 ) PETITION OF DON ANTONIO MENDEZ TO  
June 12, 1789. ) OBTAIN A PERMIT TO POST AUCTION  
Judge: Gov. Miro. ) SALE SIGNS FOR DON GASPAR DE ARANDA  
CC: Don Rafael ) WHOM HE REPRESENTS.  
Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 6. )  
Spanish. )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

Don Antonio Mendez as Agent and Attorney in Fact of Don Gaspar de Aranda, petitioned the Court to allow him to post auction sale signs in public places in order that his principal may dispose of some property and thus be able to pay the sum of 3600 pesos that said principal owed to one Don Alexandro Boudin.

Don Antonio Mendez was ordered by the Court to present the Power of Attorney made by Don Gaspar de Aranda to him and after complying with this decree he was granted the above petition.

#26  
#10

File #2359	)	INCIDENTAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUT-
June 12, 1789	)	ED BY JAIME URGEL ARISING IN THE
Judge: Gov Estevan	)	SUCCESSION OF DON LUIS BOISDORÉ.
Miro.	)	
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	
P. 1 to 4.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff a merchant of New Orleans instituted proceedings to obtain payment of a note amounting to 231 pesos 4 reales due him by the Succession of Don Luis Boisdore, requesting the Court to order whom it may concern in charge of said succession to pay the aforesaid sum, which petition was granted.

The plaintiff again petitioned the Court stating that as he had reached an agreement with the widow of Boisdore for the settlement of said debt he wished that the Court return him the above mentioned note, which petition was also granted.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 3 pesos and 7 reales.

#26  
#10

File #2034	)	CASE OF
June 15, 1789	)	DON PEDRO ARAGON VERSUS
Judge: Estevan	)	PEDRO HENO, AS OLDEST SON
Miro.	)	OF JORGE HENO, DECEASED.
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	

P. 1 to 60.	)	The plaintiff, a resident of
Spanish.	)	New Orleans, instituted proceed-
	)	ings against the succession of
	)	Don Jorge Heno, to recover the

sum of 96 pesos. The petitioner alleged that as evidenced by the promissory note he presented, the deceased Jorge Heno, who died, was indebted to him in the above mentioned sum for one year rent of a house of petitioner's property which he claimed to have asked the oldest son of the deceased, as curator ad-litem of the minor children, to pay and he refused to do so, therefore the plaintiff requested the Court to have the oldest son of the late Don Jorge Heno, to view the signature affixed on the note and declare whether or not it was that of his father.

The defendant appeared in Court and acknowledged the signature of his father wherefore he was ordered to pay the sum claimed within 3 days. He, however, refused to do so on the ground that his father died without leaving any property and therefore he had no funds with which to effect payment, which he proved.

The Court upheld the defendant's contention and dismissed the case.

The plaintiff then appealed the Court's decision and the case was referred to the city  
(cont'd)

(Doc. #2188)  
cont'd.

council which ruled that the plaintiff's was a legitimate and privileged claim and that the payment thereof he could exact from the defendant and the children of the deceased Jorge Heno whenever he proved that said deceased left any properties.

The City Council further ordered both parties to pay for the costs each had caused in the proceedings, the common costs to be paid in equal parts.

#24(a)  
#10

DOCUMENT NO. 2189.

BOX 54.

File #2244 ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED IN THE  
June 15, 1789 ) SUCCESSION OF THE LATE DONA  
Judge: Andres ) MARIA LETOURNEUR WIDOW BY  
Almonester. ) FIRST MARRIAGE TO DON JEAN  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. ) GUEDON, AND IN SECOND TO DON  
284 pages. ) PIERRE DE SANTILLY.  
Spanish and French. )

---

Don Pedro Favrot, Captain of Infantry of this City, Testamentary Executor and sole universal heir of the late Doña Maria Letourneur, as evidenced by the last will and testament of said decedent, petitioned the Court to order the taking of an inventory and appraisal of said succession.

The Court granted the above petition, appointed the appraiser, and named Don Felipe Guinault as attorney for the minor heirs of Don Jean Guedon, first husband of the deceased.

By inventory, the property of the decedent was appraised at 4027 pesos but the sale at public auction made by petition of Mr. Favrot, brought 1,568 pesos only; he also rendered a sworn financial statement of the entire estate showing total assets valued at 6.223 pesos 5 reales, and liabilities 5.734 pesos, leaving a net balance of 489 pesos 5 reales, which represented the net residue realized after payment of all indebtedness including the funeral expenses.

This financial statement was approved by the Court and by the Attorney for the Gueydon minors,  
(cont'd)

(Doc. #2189)  
cont'd.

but the latter to protect the interests of said minors petitioned the Court to introduce the record of the proceedings instituted by the Succession of Don Pedro Santilly second husband of the late Doña Maria Letourneur who had been Testamentary Executor and Administrator of said Santilly. The record in question disclosed that the Succession of Santilly owed said Maria Letourneur 5.187 pesos, for this reason the Court set aside the Succession Santilly and ordered the payment of 8 pesos to said Guinault as personal fees.

The case ended with the itemized account of the costs of 2nd part of the proceedings, which amounted to 16 pesos 4 reales, the first part amounting to 72 pesos 5 reales.

#21  
#10

File #2031	)	PEDRO ARAGON Y VILLEGAS
June 16, 1789	)	VS
Judge: Gov. E.	)	ANTONIO MORIN (CALLED TOULOUSE)
Miro.	)	TO COLLECT A DEBT.
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	
P. 1 to 9.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff instituted proceedings in order to compel the defendant to pay him the sum of 84 pesos he owed for rent due from January to March 1788. He petitioned the Court to order said defendant to appear and declare whether he owed the aforesaid sum to the plaintiff. The petition was granted.

In compliance with the Court's orders, the defendant answered that he only owed 79 pesos instead of 84 because the plaintiff had given him a discount. To this declaration the plaintiff replied with a petition for a writ of execution against the property of the defendant, which writ was issued but never carried out because said defendant was found penniless and confined to his bed by illness.

The plaintiff then prayed the Court to seize the property of one Doña Margarita Maylleur against whom the defendant had instituted proceedings, but the Court refused.

The record ends showing no further details.

File #2135 )  
June 16, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux )  
P. 1 to 11. )  
Spanish and French. )

---

CAS<sup>E</sup> OF  
DON GABRIEL FONVERGNE  
VERSUS  
DON NICOLAS VERBOIS (RESIDENT OF  
IBERVILLE.

The plaintiff, resident of New Orleans brought action against the defendant Don Nicolas Verbois Captain of Militia and Commandant of the post of Iberville to collect the sum of 320 pesos Mexican coin for a slave named Felipe 20 years of age that he brought from Guarico and then sold to him, which debt is past due.

The plaintiff begged the Court to order the Commandant and judge of Lafourche of Chetimachas Don Luis Judice to seize the defendant's property in order to be sold and collect the sum claimed by the plaintiff.

The defendant stated, that he had sent the money by mail to Don Cristobal Armas, in order to pay the sum requested by the plaintiff, and up to that time he had not heard from him. The outcome of the case is not known.

#24(a)  
#10

File #2137 )  
June 18, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 3. )  
Spanish. )

---

CASE OF  
DON GABRIEL FONVERGNE  
VERSUS  
PEDRO LEBOURGEOIS.

The plaintiff, resident of the City of New Orleans, brought action against the defendant, a resident of the Coast of Acadians in order to collect the sum of 474 pesos and 2 reales, for merchandise he sold to the defendant.

The plaintiff, requested the Court to order the Commandant of said Coast to summon the defendant and have him declare regarding the legitimacy of plaintiff's claim and once he had acknowledged it to seize his property in order to satisfy said claim and pay for the costs of the proceedings.

The Court granted the above petition, but the record is incomplete and the outcome of the case is not known.

#24(a)  
#10

File #2369	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
June 16, 1789	)	MANUEL VERSALLES (FREE MULATTO)
Judge: Don	)	FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING
Josef Ortega.	)	THE FREEDOM OF HIS SON PEDRO
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	MARBY, SLAVE OF DON JUAN BAU-
Spanish.	)	TISTA MERCIER.
1 to 20.	)	

---

Manuel Versalles (free Mulatto), through his Attorney, instituted these proceedings to obtain the freedom of his son Pedro Marby, a Negro slave of Don Juan Bautista Mercier. Because of the affection he had for his son he wished to purchase his freedom, and for this purpose he designated as appraiser on his part Don Josef Fernandez, praying the Court to order said Juan Bautista Mercier to appoint his own appraiser also.

The Court granted the petitioner's prayer, and Don Juan Bautista Mercier approved the sale of his slave Pedro Marby, for which purpose he appointed as his appraiser Don Juan Bautista Verret, and the Court appointed for umpire Santiago Cowperthwait in order to decide the value of said slave.

In compliance with the Court's decree, the Mulatto Pedro Marby slave of Don Juan Bautista Mercier was appraised, his value was established at 900 pesos, which said Manuel Versalles paid to Don Juan Bautista Mercier who was requested to write a letter of freedom of his slave.

The petitioner bound himself to pay for the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 44 pesos 6 reales.

#24(a)

#10

DOCUMENT NO. 2194.  
BOX 54.

File #2207 )  
June 18, 1789.) PETITION OF PEDRO LE BLANC FOR THE  
Judge: Gov. E.) APPROVAL OF AN INVENTORY AND TO PRE-  
Miro. ) VENT THE SALE OF HIS PROPERTY.  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

Pedro LeBlanc a resident of La Fourche, prayed the Court to approve an inventory taken of the community property which existed at the death of his wife. He also petitioned the Court to enjoin the Commander of LaFourche from selling a plantation that the petitioner bought after the death of his wife, with money he earned, alleging that none of the children had an interest on it.

The Court ordered that the aforesaid inventory be translated from French into Spanish, which after being done the inventory was approved. The decree also ordered that the Commander of the above mentioned Post refrain from selling the petitioner's plantation.

#26  
#10

DOCUMENT NO. 2195.  
BOX 54.

File #2025	)	
June 18, 1789	)	
Judge: Gov. E.	)	LUIS ADAM
Miro.	)	VS
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	THE SUCCESSION OF PEDRO BIDOU
P. 1 to 3.	)	TO COLLECT A DEBT.
French and Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the invoice he presented, the Estate of Pedro Bidou owed him the sum of 7 pesos 4 reales.

The Court taking in consideration that the aforesaid debt had been contracted by the decedent for personal services, decreed that the Testamentary Executor pay for said debt immediately.

The decree was complied with promptly and receipt was given by the plaintiff.

The costs amounted to 1 pesos and 5 reales.

#26  
#10

File #2163	)	CASE OF
June 20, 1789	)	CLAUDIO GIRAUD
Judge: Gov. E.	)	VERSUS
Miro.	)	SUCCESSION OF PEDRO HERBERT.
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	TO COLLECT A DEBT.
P. 1 to 9.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff instituted proceedings alleging that as evidenced by the invoice he presented the Succession of Pedro Bidou Herbert owed him the sum of 60 pesos value of a pipe of rum, wherefore he petitioned the Court to file his claim with the succession in order that he be paid from the resulting liquid assets.

The petition was granted.

The Attorney for the succession as well as the Curator for the Herbert Minors approved said claim and petitioned the Court to order payment of same at prorata with the claims of other creditors as soon as there be funds available, which petition was granted.

The Court costs amounted to 10 pesos 4 reales.

#26  
#10

File #2222	)	PETITION OF DON JEAN LAUGA
June 20, 1789	)	VS
Judge: G.Miro	)	SUCCESSION OF DON PIERRE BIDOU
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	HERBERT
8 pages	)	TO COLLECT A DEBT.
Spanish.	)	

---

Don Juan Lauga a resident of New Orleans instituted proceedings in order to obtain payment of 56 livres 5 sols that the Succession of Don Pierre Bidou Herbert owed him as evidenced by a note he duly presented.

The record shows that Don Pierre Sauve, Testamentary Executor, Don Felipe Guinault, Curator for the Hebert minors and the Attorney for the widow of the decedent approved Lauga's claim but petitioned the Court to let them keep this claim on file until the affairs of the Succession would be liquidated in order that said claim might be paid at prorata with the ones of other creditors.

The Court granted their petition.

#21  
#10

File #2029 ) DEPOSITIONS IN THE CRIMINAL  
June 21, 1789. ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED AGAINST  
Notary P. Pedesclaux. ) PEDRO ARMAND RIOULT FOR THE  
Spanish. ) MURDER OF QUIERRY AT THE POST  
\_\_\_\_\_ ) OF ST. GENEVIEVE, ILLINOIS.

As ordained by decree, Don Juan Josef Duforest made a translation of the interrogatory propounded to Pedro Armand Rioult (called Normand) a resident of the Post of St. Genevieve, Illinois and the deposition of two witnesses. The interrogatory was made by D. Henrique Peyroux de la Coudreniere, Captain of Infantry and Commandent of said Post.

Briefly, the case is as follows: Pedro Armand, master gunner, aged 35 a native of Honfleur, Normandy, was with several other Frenchmen at the house of a man named Lapierre at a place known as Anse a la Graise. After having indulged in drinking one Quierry had asked Armand to let him take a few puffs at his pipe to relieve a toothache, Armand having consented Quierry tried the pipe but having difficulty in making it draw threw the pipe away and broke it, whereupon a brawl followed and Quierry was stabbed to death. The murderer left the premises and went to take refuge at the house of Lessieur and Crepeau where he was arrested by the men who witnessed the crime. He was then tied and kept in jail pending the instructions from the authorities in New Orleans.

DOCUMENT NO. 2199.  
BOX 54.

File #2192	)	PETITION OF ANDRES ANTONIN
June 22, 1789	)	TO RETRIEVE TWO DOCUMENTS
Judge: Gov.	)	FROM THE SUCCESSION OF
E.Miro.	)	SALOMON MALINES.
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	
P. 1 to 3.	)	
Spanish.	)	

Don Andres Antonin Juny merchant of New Orleans petitioned the Court in order to recover a power-of-attorney sent to him by Mr. Degrand Jr., of Bordeaux, France, and a note made by Mr. Gravier for 3667 livres, which documents Mr. Salomon Malines had in his possession for the purpose of collecting the aforesaid sum from said Mr. Gravier, but was prevented by death. The petitioner substantiated his claim by presenting a receipt for these documents, which receipt the decedent had signed.

The Court granted the above petition and ordered Doña Mariana Prillieux to return the documents in question.

#26

#10

File #2309	)	CASE OF
June 22, 1789	)	JUAN BAUTISTA PLOMET
Judge: Estevan	)	VERSUS
Miro.	)	THE SUCCESSION OF PEDRO BIDOU HER-
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	BERT.
1 to 8.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff, resident of New Orleans, brought action against the succession of the late Don Pedro Bidou Herbert, to recover the sum of 51 pesos, as evidenced by the bill for merchandise purchased by the late Mr. Herbert.

By order of the Court the Testamentary Executor, the Attorney for the widow of the deceased and the Curator ad-litem of the minor heirs, were notified of the plaintiff's petition, all whom promptly agreed to the payment of his claim as soon as the succession became in possession of funds.

The costs of the proceedings amounted to 10 pesos and 3 reales.

#24a  
#10

DOCUMENT NO. 2201.  
BOX 54.

File #2199 )  
June 23, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 6. )  
Spanish. )

---

CASE OF  
DON JAYME JORDA  
VERSUS  
THE SUCCESSION OF DON FELIPE  
CHESNE.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans brought action against the defendant Don Felipe Chesne, for the sum of 131 pesos 4 reales balance due of 450 pesos, for a negress slave that he sold to the defendant, as evidenced by the certified copy of a deed of sale duly presented.

The plaintiff, begged the Court that the said sum be paid to him.

The Court ordered that the plaintiff's claim be added to the files of the succession so that it may be taken care of in due time.

#24(a)  
#10

File #2257	)	CASE OF
June 23, 1789	)	BERNABE LENES
Judge: Gov. E.	)	VERSUS
Miro.	)	MARGARITA TOUTAN (FREE NEGRESS)
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	TO COLLECT A DEBT.
P. 1 to 19.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the past due promissory note he presented, Margarita Toutan (free Negress) owed him the sum of 106 pesos, wherefore he prayed the Court to order said defendant to appear and state if she owed him the aforesaid amount and also declare if she made a cross sign at the foot of said promissory note.

By order of the Court the defendant appeared, declaring that she owed the plaintiff 100 pesos only instead of the sum he claimed.

Following the above declaration the plaintiff petitioned the Court to issue a writ of seizure against all the property of the defendant, which was granted.

As the defendant was living in the plantation of Mr. Toutant Beauregard, she had to be contacted there by the sheriff but being absent when the agent of the law called on her, Beauregard answered for her stating that she still was his slave therefore she owned nothing nor could possess anything.

To the above statement the plaintiff countered by petitioning the Court to examine the records in  
(cont'd)

(Doc. #2202)  
cont'd.

order to ascertain the truth of said statement; but they disclosed that the defendant was no longer a slave therefore the plaintiff pressed again for a writ of seizure which was to be served on the defendant but could not be delivered due to her absence.

The record gives no further details.

#26  
#10

File #2060.	)	SUCCESSION OF THERESA BENOIT,
June 25, 1789	)	WIDOW BY FIRST MARRIAGE OF DON
Judge: Don	)	PEDRO HARDY AND BY SECOND MAR-
Josef Ortega.	)	RIAGE OF DON SANTIAGO MOQUIEN.
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

Don Santiago Nicolas, Testamentary Executor of the estate of the late Doña Theresa Benoit, was appointed by the Court tutor of the two minor daughters of the first marriage, and her second husband tutor of his own daughter.

The petitioner petitioned the Court to order that an inventory be taken and appraisal be made of the estate. The Court granted the above petition, appointing Don Vicente Langue, and Don Joseph de la Plasa who appraised the property at 2594 pesos 6 1/2 reales.

Santiago Monquien, second husband of the decedent petitioned the Court that 5% of the succession be given him in order to support the two daughters by the first marriage, which petition was granted.

The Court also ordered the Santiago Moquien must pay out of the succession all debt his wife had incurred which amounted to 95 pesos, leaving a balance of 2499 pesos 6 1/2 reales, which represented the net residue realized after payment of all indebtedness including the funeral expenses. Don Domingo Fleitas, Administrator and appraiser requested the Court that the aforesaid sum of money be given to the widower of the late Dona Theresa Moquien in order

(cont'd)

(Doc. #2203)

cont'd.

that he be released of this responsibility after having paid for the cost of the first proceedings, amounting to 54 pesos and 4 reales.

By order of the Court Don Luis Liotau auditor was appointed administrator to share the estate of the late Doña Theresa Moquien, the widower Don Santiago Moquien, to receive half of the succession which amounted to 1220 pesos 1 real and 8 maravedis, the daughters by the First marriage, Adelaida Hardy, and Magdalene Hardy  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the succession which amounted to 406 pesos 6 reales and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  maravedies; and Maria Versuala Moquien daughter by the second marriage to receive the sum of 406 pesos 6 reales  $2\frac{1}{2}$  maravedis, and the auditor, 100 reales as personal fees.

The costs of the 2nd part of the proceedings amounted to 11 pesos and 6 reales.

#24(a)

#10

DOCUMENT NO. 2204.

BOX 54.

File #2075	)	CASE OF
June 25, 1789	)	MARIE, CALLED MARION, A FREE NEGRESS
Judge: Atty. Joseph	)	VERSUS
Ortega.	)	SALOMON PREVOST
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	TO COLLECT A DEBT.
P. 1 to 65.	)	
Spanish and French.	)	

In the year 1764 the late Doña Luisa Plasant widow of Jean Bte. Prevost petitioned the French Superior Council of Louisiana for the freedom of her faithful Negro slaves Marie called Marion, Cupidon the husband, and children. In the petition she stipulated that she would keep this freed family in her employ for 10 more years, paying them wages at the rate of 100 livres each per year, however if she decided to dispense with their services before the expiration of that period, she would give 1000 livres each so they could take care of themselves. This petition was approved by said Council. In the course of the following proceedings the plaintiff disclosed that for several years she and her husband took care of a plantation belonging to the Prevosts until the widow decided to rent it and dismissed them before the expiration of the period she stipulated. Mrs. Prevost however failed to keep her pledge because she withheld both the 1000 livres she promised to deliver to each, and the certificate attesting to their freedom and the aforesaid wage agreement. The widow Prevost died and the heirs kept this document hidden. The unfortunate freed slaves did not know where to apply in order to obtain a duplicate, the notaries would or

(cont'd)

could not tell, until finally Marion learned that it might be located in the Government Archives where they found it.

Twenty five years had elapsed since Marion had obtained her freedom; with the evidence in her possession she instituted proceedings against Salomon Prevost nephew of her former masters, who inherited the estate. Marion claimed that she was entitled to 400 pesos plus 300 pesos representing the interest earned in 15 years, total 700 pesos. The defendant found this claim preposterous, if it was genuine, why await so many years to file it? He even was highly indignant at the attorney who would take care of such a case; he did not even know the plaintiff, never saw her at his uncle's, nor figured in the inventory list of slaves when his uncle died; Cupidon was not the plaintiff's husband; children? They were illegitimate; if they did not finish the term stipulated, well, it was their fault!

The plaintiff maintained her ground and prayed the Court to accept testimony from two witnesses: Don Adrian J. de la Place and Don Santiago Bellair who declared that it was true she and her husband had worked for Mrs. Prevost, that both had been faithful servants, that they had been dismissed by Mrs. Prevost because she retired from the plantation business. The defendant prayed the Court to dismiss the case, called the plaintiff ungrateful, but brought no proof.

Finally, the Court ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff 400 pesos, plus 6% interest during the 12 months and 6 days that lasted these proceedings. Total 424 pesos 2 reales, but denied the plaintiff the 300 pesos representing the interests of the principal during 15 years.

Costs 62 pesos 7 reales.

DOCUMENT NO. 2205.  
BOX 54.

File #2143 )  
June 27, 1789. )  
Judge: Don A. )  
Almonester. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 4. )  
Spanish. )

---

ELENA FUCAU  
VS  
MARIA JUANA CHOUTAN  
FOR ASSAULT.

The plaintiff a free Negress instituted proceedings in order to obtain the declaration of witnesses to the assault committed upon her by the Mulatress Maria Juana Choutan who attacked her with a paddle and bit her thumb causing its fracture and profuse bleeding, which had disabled her since and prevented her from earning her living.

The Court granted the above petition and ordered Andres Mercenario and Francisca de Ceja to appear and declare what they knew about the affair. They testified to the fight, but as both witnesses did not know how to speak French they ignored what was the trouble nor who struck the other.

#26  
#10

File #2039 )  
June 30, 1789 )  
Judge: Gov. E. )  
Miro. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 15. )  
Spanish and French. )

HILARIO BOUTET  
VS  
DURIBLON DE PEYLAVIN.  
TO COLLECT A DEBT.

The plaintiff instituted proceedings alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note he presented the defendant owed him 65 barrels of rice that he should have delivered at the place called "Bonet Carre", wherefore he prayed the Court to give instructions to Don Luis Justice, Commander of the District of La Fourche to make the defendant appear and declare whether the signature at the foot of the note was his and if so to seize property of the defendant sufficient to cover the approximate value of the 65 barrels of rice which at that time was selling at the rate of 6 pesos per barrel. The petition was granted.

Luis Justice Commander of the District of La Fourche complying with the preceding decree, reported that the defendant declared that he had failed to deliver the rice because the plaintiff forgot to send for it in due time as it was stipulated in the contract, he denied to own any slaves, furthermore he was sick. To this allegation the plaintiff answered that the defendant was deceiving the authorities because he had had no rice whatsoever to deliver at any time as evidenced by a letter he presented in which the defendant replied to another letter that the plaintiff had sent by a third person when he went to get said rice, therefore he petitioned the Court to compel the plaintiff to pay the sum of 450 pesos plus costs.

(cont'd)

(Doc. #2206)  
cont'd.

The case ends with the decree granting the above petition, giving no further details as to the outcome of the affair.

#26  
#10

File #2032 )  
July 1, 1789 )  
Judge: Joseph )  
Ortega. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 5. )  
Spanish. )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
DON MARCISO DE ALVA IN ORDER  
TO OBTAIN A NEW TITLE ON HIS  
SLAVES.

Don Narciso de Alva, Captain of Militia of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that on Feb. 7th 1786, he sold to Don Joseph Foucher, a certain plantation thru a deed of sale passed before the Notary Don Fernando Rodriguez, for the sum of 12000 pesos; that at the same time he had sold him 23 slaves for the sum of 13000 pesos in cash, but he did not execute the title before a Notary on said slaves, and that he now wishes to do so but he cannot prove his ownership of said slaves because the deeds through which he acquired them were destroyed by fire. Wherefore he requested the Court that a new title be given to him and for the purpose he presented witnesses in order to prove the ownership of said slaves. After the declaration of the witnesses who substantiated the petitioner's allegations the Court granted his petition.

The costs of the proceedings amounted to 5 pesos  
1 real.

#24(a)  
#10

File No. 2036	)	CASE OF
July 1, 1789	)	DON NARCISO ALVA
Judge: Josef	)	VERSUS
de Ortega.	)	THE SUCCESSION OF DON FELIPE CHESNE.
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	TO COLLECT A DEBT.
P. 1 to <del>10</del> .5	)	
Spanish.	)	

The plaintiff, captain of Militia of this City, petitioned the Court, alleging that the defendant owed him the sum of 725 pesos as evidenced by the past due promissory note which had been signed by the decedent.

The plaintiff further declared that for the surety of said sum he held a special mortgage on a certain house of the defendant which had been sold to Don Santiago Le Duc, and its value deposited with the Judicial Administrator of said succession, therefore as a privileged creditor and in view that he must leave this city within two days, he begged the Court to order said administrator to pay the aforesaid claim.

The Court, after examination of the evidence presented by the plaintiff, and in consideration of his justified departure from this city, granted his petition and ordered the judicial administrator to pay to said plaintiff the sum claimed.

#23(a)  
#10

File #2156	)	CASE OF
July 4, 1789	)	CLAUDIO FRANCISCO GIROD, AS
Judge: Almonaster	)	AGENT OF SANTIAGO MUNROD AND
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	PHILBERTO FABRE,
P. 1 to 47.	)	VERSUS
Spanish and French.	)	FRANCISCO MELIZET
	)	TO COLLECT A DEBT.

The plaintiffs, residents of Marseilles, France, through their attorney, instituted proceedings against the defendant alleging that as evidenced by the past due promissory notes they presented, the defendant owed them the sum of 985 livres, and 10 sueldos, plus 12 pesos, 4 reales for expenses in Marseilles, which sums were equivalent to 218 pesos, 6 reales, silver in New Orleans, Wherefore the plaintiffs prayed the Court to order the defendant to appear and declare if he owed the aforesaid sum, and if he signed the said notes.

The defendant admitted that he owed the aforesaid notes but stated that before leaving Marseilles his creditors had granted him a 5 year moratorium to pay his debts however, he was unable to prove his allegation, in view whereof and on plaintiffs' petition the Court issued a writ of seizure against Mercurio, 10 years old, who was one of the slaves of the defendant.

At this time one Mateo Deavaux filed a petition asking the Court to suspend the attachment and writ of execution issued against the properties of the defendant on the ground that he was holding a mortgage on all of said properties. The Court granted Deavaux's petition, but the record is incomplete and the outcome of the case is not known.

#24(a)

#10

File #2348 )  
July 6, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 18. )  
Spanish and French. )

CASE OF  
DON PABLO LEGON AND SON  
VERSUS  
DON ESTEVAN WATTS.  
TO COLLECT A DEBT.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans brought action against the defendant a resident of the Post of Iberville to recover the sum of 207 pesos 6 reales. Wherefore he petitioned the Court to issue a warrant instructing the Commandant of the Post of Iberville, to summon the defendant in court in order to have him declare regarding the two notes due. The defendant appeared in Court and acknowledged the signature on the two notes, stating that he had a boat load of lumber to be shipped to New Orleans, and that when the said shipment be sold he would pay the sum requested by the plaintiff.

The Commandant of said Post then for the security of plaintiff's claim attached a negro of the defendant until the said sum was paid.

The plaintiff later requested the Court to notify the Commandant of the Post of Iberville, that the defendant had paid said sum, and asked that the mortgage on the negro be cancelled, and the defendant be ordered to pay for the costs of the proceedings which amounted to 14 pesos 5 reales.

File #1260	)	CASE OF
July 7, 1789	)	DON CLAUDIO FRANCISCO GIROD
Judge: Estevan	)	VERSUS
Miro.	)	THE SUCCESSION OF DON LUIS
CC: P. Pedesclaux.)	)	BOISDRE.
P. 1 to 38.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff a resident of this city petitioned the Court, alleging the defendant is indebted to him in the sum of 334 pesos and 3 reales, for merchandise furnished to Don Luis Boisdore and that in spite of having presented his invoice to the widow Boisdore she has asked to include his claim among the rest of the body of creditors. Therefore he begged the Court to order the widow of said Luis Boisdore to pay the aforesaid sum from the proceeds of said succession.

The widow answered that she had no knowledge or proof of the debt claimed by petitioner, and that relying on the honorability of the plaintiff she would pay said claim if the body of creditors of the succession gave their consent.

The Court notified the creditors who agreed that the petitioner could either be allowed to collect his claim or institute separate proceedings against the succession but refused to file his claim for lack of sufficient proofs.

The Court upheld the agreement of the body of creditors and ruled that the defendant pay for the costs of the proceedings which amounted to 104 pesos and 7 reales.

#23(a)

#10

File #17 )  
July 8, 1789 )  
Judge: Almonester )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 2 )  
Spanish. )

---

DON LUIS CORNU  
VS  
THE FREE NEGRESS MARIA LUISA FER-  
VAUET.

Luis Cornu was given several accounts for collection by one Don Juan Reynaud, and complying with the instructions received he preceded to file suit against one of the debtors a free Negress Maria Luisa Fervauet, however, before going any further with the proceedings the Court asked the plaintiff to present the power of attorney given him by Don Juan Reynaud.

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

#24(a)  
#10

DOCUMENT NO. 2213.  
BOX 55.

File #2158 )  
July 8, 1789 )  
Judge: Don A. )  
Almonester )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 & 2. )  
Spanish and French. )

---

CLAUDIO GIRAN  
VS  
DAUNOY DE LA JONCHERE.  
TO COLLECT A DEBT.

The plaintiff instituted proceedings alleging that as evidenced by the invoice he presented, the defendant owed him the past due sum of 50 livres for merchandise, wherefore he petitioned the Court to order the defendant to appear and declare whether he owed the value of said merchandise. The details on this case end with the decree granting the above petition.

#26  
#10

SANTIAGO LEMAIRE  
VS  
SUCCESSION OF FELIPE CHESNE.  
TO COLLECT A DEBT.

File #2260 )  
July 8, 1789 )  
Judge: Joseph )  
Ortega. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 3. )  
Spanish. )

---

The plaintiff instituted proceedings alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note he presented, the Succession of Felipe Chesne owed him the sum of 148 pesos, wherefore he petitioned the Court to order whom it may concern, to pay said claim from the liquid assets of said Succession.

The Court granted the above petition and moved that the widow of Felipe Chesne declare whether the signature affixed at the foot of the said note were genuine, and if so to file the aforesaid claim with the Succession so it would be settled in due time.

The widow Chesne declared that the signature of her deceased husband was genuine.

#26  
#10

File #2221	)	
July 9, 1789	)	JUANA LAPIERRE
Judge: Don E.	)	VS
Miro.	)	SUCCESSION OF PEDRO BIDOU HERBERT.
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	TO COLLECT A DEBT.
P. 1 to 12.	)	
Spanish.	)	

The plaintiff instituted proceedings in order to collect from the defendant the past due sum of 778 pesos as evidenced by the invoice presented covering room and boarding expenses by Mr. Bidou and his son, also for rent of plaintiff's slaves to said decedent, wherefore the petitioner in asking for payment claimed privilege over the other creditors.

The Testamentary Executor of the Succession, the Attorney for the widow Bidou, and the Curator of the Bidou Minors, approved the claim, however, they petitioned that it be paid at pro rata when there would be funds; also, in the books of the decedent it appeared a small claim of 29 pesos that the plaintiff owed, which would have to be deducted from the sum demanded.

The plaintiff admitted that she owed the aforesaid small sum, and the Court decreed that her claim should have preference over any other, and ruled that the defendant pay for the expenses of the proceedings.

#21  
#10

File #2024	)	CASE OF
July 9, 1789	)	DOÑA ROSALIA ANDRY, WIDOW OF
Judge: Don E. Miro.	)	JOSEPH DE VILLEBAZO
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	VERSUS
P. 1 to 25.	)	SUCCESSION OF PEDRO BIDOU HERBERT
Spanish and French.	)	TO COLLECT A DEBT.

The plaintiff instituted proceedings alleging that as evidenced by the bill presented, the Succession of Don Pedro Bidou Herbert, owed the plaintiff the sum of 88 pesos, for the hiring of some negroes, wherefore, the plaintiff petitioned the Court to file her claim with the Succession, in order that she may be paid from the resulting liquid assets.

The Testamentary Executor and trustee of the properties of the late Don Pedro Bidou Herbert, stated that after examining the books of the Succession he found that Don Jose Villavaso, deceased husband of the plaintiff, had been credited with payment of the sum of 112 pesos, 3 reales, on a certain account and he asked the Court to have the plaintiff reimburse the Succession the sum of 35 pesos, and 5 1/2 reales balance due on said account.

The plaintiff stated that she had a bill showing that her late husband owed 10 1/2 reales to the Succession, and agreed to have said sum deducted from the 88 pesos, but refused to pay the sum claimed by the Testamentary Executor.

(cont'd)

(Doc. #2215)

cont'd.

She also showed the Court bills which proved that her husband owed the sum of 36 pesos 3 1/2 reales to the Succession of the late Bidou Herbert for personal services, so the Court ordered that said sum be deducted from the 88 pesos, and notified the Testamentary Executor, the Attorney for the widow of the deceased and the curator ad-litem of the minor heirs to pay to the plaintiff the sum of 50 pesos 2 1/2 reales balance due of the 88 pesos claimed by the plaintiff.

The costs of the proceedings amounted to 14 pesos 4 reales.

#24(a)

#10

File #2136	)	PETITION OF EDWARD FORSTALL
July 9, 1789	)	TO LEGALIZE THE SALE OF A
Judge: Gov. E.Miro	)	NEGRO SLAVE.
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	
P. 1 to 3.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

Edward Forstall who had arrived in New Orleans from Martinique with a Negro slave named Bell whom he wished to sell but was unable to do so on account of having forgotten to bring the title of ownership on said slave, petitioned the Court to accept the guaranty of Don Ilario Boutet who was willing to post a bond and comply with whatever legal requirements might be necessary in order that the petitioner could effect the sale.

The petition was granted.

#26

#10

File #2177	)	CASE OF
July 10, 1789.	)	DON CLAUDIO FRANCISCO GIROD
Judge: Joseph	)	VERSUS
Ortega.	)	THE SUCCESSION OF FELIPE CHESNE.
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	
P. 1 to 3.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, instituted proceedings alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note he presented, the succession of Felipe Chesne, owed him the sum of 142 pesos 2 reales, in Mexican coin for merchandise, wherefore he petitioned the Court to order whom it may concern, to pay said claim from the liquid assets of said succession.

The Court ordered that the plaintiff's claim be added to the files of the succession so that it may be taken care in due time.

#24(a)  
#10

DOCUMENT NO. 2219.  
BOX 55.

File #2183	)	CASE OF
July 10, 1789	)	DON JUAN BAUTISTA HORNE
Judge: Don	)	VERSUS
Estevan Miro.	)	THE SUCCESSION OF DON PEDRO HER-
CC: P. Pedesclaux.)	)	BERT BIDOU.
P. 1 to 8.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff, a resident, of this city petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the succession of Don Pedro Bidou Herbert was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of 194 pesos, wherefore, he begged the Court to order that said succession pay his claim from its proceeds.

Don Pedro Sauve, Testamentary Executor, of the deceased Pedro Bidou, Don Antonio Mendez, Attorney for the widow of the deceased, and Don S. Felipe Guinault, curator ad-litme of the minor children of the deceased, acknowledged this claim which they petitioned that it be paid at pro rata with the ones of other creditors when there would be funds available.

The Court granted the petition allowing this claim to be paid at pro rata.

The record ends with the appraisal of the proceedings which amounted to 11 pesos paid by the defendant.

#23(a)

#10

DOCUMENT NO. 2220.  
BOX 55.

CASE OF  
DON CARLOS LOUBIERS  
VERSUS  
SUCCESSION OF DON FELIPE CHESNE.

File #2261 )  
July 10, 1789 )  
Judge: Joseph )  
Ortega. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 3. )  
Spanish. )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

The plaintiff, a druggist and resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the account that he presented, the Succession of Don Felipe Chesne was indebted to him in the sum of 225 pesos and 6 reales for merchandise he delivered to the defendant, wherefore he begged the Court to order that the Succession pay his claim from its proceeds.

The outcome of this case is not known.

#23(a)  
#10

File #207	)	CASE OF
July 10, 1789	)	DON JUAN PRIETO
Judge: Almonester	)	VERSUS
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	THE SUCCESSION OF DON RENATO BELUCHE
P. 1 to 4.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff, storekeeper of New Orleans, instituted proceedings alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note that he presented, the late Beluche owed him the sum of 100 Mexican silver pesos balance on said note, wherefore he petitioned the Court to have the widow of the said Beluche declare whether the signature affixed at the foot of the said note was genuine, and if so to file the aforesaid claim with the Succession, so it would be settled in due time.

The widow of the late Beluche declared that the signature of her deceased husband was genuine.

There are no further details of this case in the record.

#24(a)  
#10

File #155 )  
July 15, 1789 )  
Judge: Don Joseph )  
Ortega. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 17. )  
Spanish. )

---

CASE OF  
THERESA GOTAR GRANDPRE  
VERSUS  
DON LEONARDO MAZANGE.

The plaintiff a resident of this city brought action against the defendant to recover a past due sum of 600 pesos, alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note dated Aug. 14, 1789, the defendant had failed to complete his payment on due time, wherefore, the plaintiff begged the Court to order said defendant to declare whether the signature affixed on said note is his and if he owed to the plaintiff the sum thereof.

The defendant acknowledged to owe the aforesaid sum, and recognized as his the signature affixed on said note, and offered to pay same as well as the costs of these proceedings.

In view of the willingness of the defendant to pay his debt, the plaintiff petitioned the Court to order the release of the aforesaid promissory note.

The Court granted her petition. The record ends here.

#23(a)  
#10

File #2052	)	CASE OF
July 15, 1789	)	MARTIN BRAQUIER
Judge: Estevan	)	VERSUS
Miro.	)	HILARIO BOUTETT.
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	
P. 1 to 20.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by several invoices he presented, the defendant and his brother, Juan Bautista co-partner of the butcher shop, owed him the sum of 1445 pesos and 6 reales, which sum he had not been able to collect.

The plaintiff requested the Court to order the defendant to appear in Court and to acknowledge whether the signatures appearing on the notes were his or his brother's.

By order of the Court the defendant appeared, declaring that he owed the sum of 245 pesos, and the other invoices belonged to his brother.

Following the above declaration the plaintiff petitioned the Court to issue a writ of seizure against all the property of the defendant, which was granted.

The plaintiff then asked the Court that all the documents be given to him in order to proceed with this case against the defendant.

#24(a)  
#10

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 20 pesos 2 reales. The case ends here and the outcome is unknown.

File #2295 )  
July 14, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
C. C: Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
P. 1 to 7 )  
Spanish & English )

CASE OF  
JUAN MEATH  
VS.  
MESSRS. STEER AND PROFFIT.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, brought action against the defendants Steer and Proffit, in order to compel them to pay for damages caused by their neglect, alleging that said defendants as his business representatives in this Province had sold without his consent certain plantation of his possession located in Baton Rouge.

The plaintiff requested the Court to order the Commandant of said Post of Baton Rouge to notify the new owner of that plantation to stop cutting any more fire wood until further notice from the Court.

The plaintiff authorized and appointed as his attorneys, George Proffit, Samuel Steers, and Thomas Paterson, residents of New Orleans in order to proceed with the case, but the record is incomplete and the outcome of the case is not known.

On Aug. 3, 1789, Gov. Miro, counselled by Don Juan del Postigo y Balderrama, decreed that; Don Andres Lopez Armesto, translate the power of attorney herewith presented from English to Spanish.

(Signed) Miro

(Signed) Postigo

On Aug. 11, 1789, Don Andres Lopez Armesto translated from English to Spanish the said power of

(Doc. #2224)  
cont'd.

attorney.

(Signed) Andres Lopez Armesto.

SYNOPSIS OF TRANSLATION:

Know all men by these presents that I, John Nash of New Orleans, do ordain and authorize George Proffit, Samuel Steers and Thomas Paterson of New Orleans, my true legal attorneys by virtue of these presents. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this (date left out) day of June and in the year of Our Lord, One thousand, seven hundred and eighty three (1783) --

Witness Present:

On Aug. 7, 1789, Gov. Miro, counselled by Don Juan del Postigo y Balderrama, decreed that; the Commandant of the Post of Baton Rouge, certify to the tenor of the writ presented, specifying the persons to whom the said Messrs. Steer and Proffit sold to, and in regards to the first and second additions to the original petition of Don Juan Nash to grant as petitioned.

(Signed) Miro

(Signed) Postigo

On above date Pedro Pedesclaux, present Court Clerk notified Juan Nash.

(Signed) Pedesclaux

This ends these proceedings, with above item and no cost at Court given.

50

DOCUMENT NO. 2225.  
BOX 55.

File #2067 )  
July 17, 1789 )  
Judge: Don Josef )  
Ortega. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 4. )  
Spanish. )

CASE OF  
ALEXANDRO BAURE  
VERSUS  
ENRIQUE CRUTCHER.  
TO COLLECT A DEBT.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note he presented, the defendant owed him ten thousand pounds of tobacco, or its equivalent in currency, and as defendant failed to pay his debt in due time he asked the Court to order E. Crutcher to appear and declare whether he owed the aforesaid amount of tobacco and if the signature on the note was his.

The defendant admitted that he owed the quantity of tobacco he was being sued for and recognized his signature at the foot of the promissory note he gave the plaintiff.

The Court ruled that he should deliver within three days the tobacco he owed or its equivalent in currency. The record gives no further details.

#26  
#10

File #2212	)	
July 17, 1789	)	
Judge: Don	)	CASE OF
Jose Ortega.	)	DON LUIS LALANDE DAPREMONT
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	VERSUS
P. 1 to 39.	)	PEDRO DESALES (FREE MULATTO)
Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff instituted proceedings alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note he presented, the defendant (a free Mulatto) owed him the sum of 244 pesos, wherefore he prayed the Court to order said defendant to appear and state if he owed to the plaintiff the aforesaid sum.

By order of the Court the defendant appeared, declaring that he owed the plaintiff only 142 pesos instead of 244. Following the above declaration the plaintiff petitioned the Court to issue a writ of seizure against all the property of the defendant in order to collect the sum of 142 pesos stated by the defendant.

The Chief Constable was ordered to see if the defendant had any property but as he denied owning any he was put under arrest in the Royal Jail.

The defendant, then begged the Court to set him free in order to be able to work and pay the claim of the plaintiff, and to proceed with a suit he had against Don Pedro Ross to recover certain sum of pesos, which was larger than the one he owed the plaintiff.

(cont'd)

The plaintiff informed the Court that the defendant's statement regarding his claim against Don Pedro Ross, was not true and begged the Court to seize a house and two slaves of the defendant and to hold him in jail until the sum claimed was paid.

The Court granted the seizure of the defendant's property but declined to keep him in jail after carrying out said seizure. The defendant then stated that he had one slave left named Silvestre, which was ill and the balance of his property has been seized by orders of the Governor in favor of Don Labarto and Dupleisy. He also stated that there was a free Mulatto woman named Mariana Brion who held some merchandise belonging to him in view of which the plaintiff begged the Court to verify this statement by asking said Mariana Brion to testify.

Mariana Brion declared that she only had 34 rolls of tobacco leaf belonging to the defendant. The plaintiff then requested the Court to order Mariana Brion to pay his claim but she declared that she had no obligation to pay for besides the fact that the value of the 34 rolls of tobacco was not sufficient to cover the sum involved in this claim she presented three merchants of this city as witnesses in order to prove that she had traded other effects with the defendant.

The record ends with the plaintiff, requesting the Court to return him all documents in order to proceed with the case against the defendant, in order to seize some horses and other animals he has received from Matchitoches.

#24(a)

#10

File #2312 )  
 July 17, 1789 )  
 Judge: Don Joseph )  
 Ortega. )  
 CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
 P. 1 to 6. )  
 Spanish. )

---

JOSEPH XAVIER DE PONTALBA  
 AS AGENT OF MAURICIO CON-  
 WAY

VERSUS  
 PEDRO VILLAMIL  
 TO COLLECT A DEBT.

The plaintiff instituted proceedings in order to recover the past due sum of 484 pesos value of several head of cattle and effects belonging to the estate of Juana Francisca de Macarty wife of Mauricio Conway, which were sold at auction to the defendant, therefore he petitioned the Court to issue a writ of execution against the property of said defendant.

The Court asked to see a copy of the afore-said transaction and the date it took place, which information was brought by the Clerk and examined. A writ of seizure against the defendant followed.

The record shows no further details.

#26  
 #10

File #2303 )  
July 18, 1789 )  
Judge: Gov. Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 15. )  
Spanish. )

---

CASE OF  
JOSEF CRADIER,  
REPRESENTING HIS WIFE,  
DONA DOROTHEA DEVILLIER  
VERSUS  
PEDRO ROUSSEAU.  
TO COLLECT A DEBT.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans instituted proceedings in order to collect from the defendant a past due debt amounting to 230 pesos which he owed to the plaintiff's wife, Doña Dorothea Devillier, covering the value of a parcel of land, sold to the defendant by the plaintiff's wife as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, and he requested the Court to order the said defendant to appear before the Court to acknowledge his debt.

In compliance with the Court's decree the defendant appeared, and acknowledged his debt but he refused to pay said sum because the plaintiff's wife failed to give him a legal title on the parcel of land she sold him, wherefore he asked the Court to dismiss the suit; he further alleged that inasmuch as he never was put in possession of said land nor given the proper title of ownership by the plaintiff's wife as agreed, the Court ought to declare null and void the said promissory note, and the plaintiff's wife without any claim against him.

The Court rendered judgment in favor of the defendant and ordered plaintiff's wife to pay for the costs of the proceedings which amounted to 15 pesos 7 1/2 reales.

File #2076. )  
July 20, 1789. )  
P. 1 to 6. )  
Judge: Don )  
Josef Ortega. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
Spanish. )

---

CASE OF  
HENRIQUE CRUTCHER  
VERSUS  
GUILLERMO POWLING.

The plaintiff a resident of this city instituted proceedings alleging that he had sent on the boat of the defendant certain merchandise, mostly tobacco consigned to Don Alexandro Baure, as evidenced by the bill of lading duly presented, and said defendant had failed to make the delivery to said Baure who now claims his cargo. Therefore the plaintiff begged the Court to order the defendant that under oath declare whether or not he had brought said merchandise to Alexandro Baure, and if the signature on the bill of lading was the defendant's.

The defendant admitted having received all goods and transported them on his boat to New Orleans, less 40 lbs bacon; he also acknowledged his signature on the bill of lading.

The Court in view of the above declaration ruled that the defendant deliver within three days the cargo in question in default thereof to imprison him and seize the property.

The record does not show further details.

#23(a)  
#10

DOCUMENT NO. 2230.  
BOX 55.

File #2053	)	CASE OF
July 21, 1789.	)	DON ANTONIO BIENVENUE
Judge: Andres	)	VERSUS
Almonester.	)	SUCCESSION OF DON RENATO BELUCHE.
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	TO COLLECT A DEBT.
P. 1 to 8.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff a lumber merchant resident of this city, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the two invoices duly presented, the Succession of Don Renato Beluche, was indebted to him in the sum of 364 pesos 6 1/2 reales, wherefore plaintiff begged the Court to order the payment of his claim from the proceeds of said Succession.

Don Antonio Mendez, Attorney for the widow and of the Succession of Don Renato Beluche, petitioned the Court in order that the widow declare whether she had any knowledge of the claim presented by the plaintiff; also, ask her to identify the signature affixed on said note whether it was the same that her husband used to write.

Mendez's petition was granted but the outcome of the case is not known.

#23(a)  
#10

File #826. (21)	)	CASE OF
July 24, 1789	)	OLIVERO POLLOCK AND
Judge: Estevan	)	DON JUAN RINGROSE ALKIN.
Miro.	)	PROCEEDINGS BY DON OLIVERO
CC: R. Perdomo.	)	POLLOCK TO OBTAIN CERTAIN
P. 1 to 4.	)	DEPOSITIONS FROM JUAN RING-
Spanish.	)	ROSE ALKIN.

---

Don Olivero Pollock petitioned the Court to order Juan Ringrose Alkin of Kentucky then in New Orleans to declare the following.

- 1st- If he knew Duncan, and Andres Hare.
- 2nd- If it is true that Duncan brought a small boat from Kentucky loaded with tobacco, and several slaves, belonging to said Don Andres Hare consigned to Alkin.
- 3rd- If while in Natchez Alkin and Duncan sold to Don Alexandro Moore a slave brought on said boat.
- 4th- Whether Moore gave Duncan a letter of payment against Santiago Jones, for 400 pesos which was the same amount the slave was sold for.
- 5th- If Alkin ordered Duncan to give him the letter of payment and if the latter refused on the ground that it was made at his favor.
- 6th- If Duncan still had said letter of payment or if he knew whether it had been paid already by said Jones.

He also petitioned the Court to appoint Don Josephino Krimen as interpreter, which was granted.

The record gives no further details.

File #2250 )  
July 24, 1789 )  
Judge: Josef )  
Ortega. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 16. )  
Spanish. )

CASE OF  
BERNABE LENES  
VERSUS  
JOSEF DUQUET.

The plaintiff, instituted proceedings alleging that the defendant owed him 279 pesos which he failed to pay, wherefore he requested the Court to seize the defendant's property until said sum was paid.

As petitioned, the Court issued a writ of execution against the defendant's property; a 22 years old negro named Seville was seized and delivered to Don Mathias de Alpuente General Receiver, to be presented at the Court's command.

The defendant stated that he had paid the sum of 50 on account of the aforesaid claim of 279 pesos adding that as the plaintiff owed him for brickbuilding a larger amount than the sum involved in the proceedings, he considered himself under no obligation to pay said sum.

The plaintiff then petitioned the Court to order the sale of the negro slave at public auction which sale was not effected due to the absence of bidders.

The plaintiff notified the Court that the defendant had paid him in full and begged the Court to return said negro to the defendant, which was delivered by Mathias de Alpuente.

(cont'd)

(Doc. #2232)  
cont'd.

The costs of the proceedings amounted to 37 pesos 1/2 real.

The Court was informed by the Clerk that the defendant had failed to pay the costs of the proceedings and requested the seizure of some property in order to collect them.

The Court granted the above petition but the outcome is not known.

#24a  
#10

File #2051. )  
 July 27, 1789 )  
 Judge: Estevan )  
 Miro. )  
 CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
 Spanish and French. )  
 P. 1 to 19. )

CASE OF  
 FERMIN BLANCHARD  
 VERSUS  
 LORENZO DIEP.

The plaintiff a resident of the post of Iberville instituted proceedings against the defendant a resident of New Iberia, before the Commandant of Iberville alleging that 8 months before he had closed a private deal with said defendant in the presence of witness, whereby he sold a negro woman and her son for the sum of 700 pesos payable as follows: 15 cows valued at 20 pesos each, to be delivered at Attakapas during the month of May 1789, and 20, three years old oxen valued at 20 pesos each, to be delivered at Iberville, during the months of September and October of the same year.

The defendant having failed to deliver the cows wanted to return the slave alleging that she had a chronic ulcer in her leg; to this the plaintiff objected, contending that the slave had been examined at the time of said purchase and found in good health by a doctor, wherefore he prayed the Commandant to verify the truth of the aforesaid statements.

By order of the Commandant, the doctor and witnesses to the above contract appeared; they corroborated the plaintiff's allegations; the doctor testified that the Negress was in good health when the plaintiff sold her, that upon examination he had found a scar,

(cont'd)

(Doc. #2233)  
cont'd.

in her leg caused by a burn, but that the scar had then completely healed and was healthy.

With this testimony, Jean Bte. Darby, Commandant of New Iberia was petitioned to ask the defendant to deliver the plaintiff the 15 cows he owed first part of the contract, but as said defendant refused to deliver them, and in the suit a sum of over 100 pesos was involved, the Commandant of New Iberia referred the case to the higher Court at New Orleans, which ordered the defendant to pay or suffer the seizure of his property up to the amount he owed.

#24(a)  
#10

File #2191.	)	
July 27, 1789.	)	
Judge: Gov.	)	CASE OF
Estevan Miro.	)	JUAN BTA. JOURDAIN
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	VERSUS
P. 1 to 8.	)	SUCCESSION OF PIERRE BIDOU .
Spanish.	)	TO COLLECT A DEBT.
	)	

The plaintiff instituted proceedings in order to collect from the defendant the past due sum of 41 pesos 1 real for personal work he did for Mr. Pierre Bidou.

Pedro Sauve, Testamentary Executor, Antonio Mendez, attorney for the widow, and Santiago Felipe Guinault, curator of the minors, acknowledged the claim as genuine but petitioned the Court to let them pay it at pro rata out of the proceeds of the succession, however, the Court ruled that the plaintiff should be considered as a privileged creditor.

The costs of the proceedings amounted to 11 pesos payable by the defendant.

#26  
#10

File #2072 ) COPY OF THE PROCEEDINGS INSTITU-  
July 28, 1789. ) TED BY DON JOSEF VERLOIN DE  
Judge: Joseph ) GRUISE, IN ORDER TO PROVE THAT  
Ortega. ) THE DECEASED DON GASPAR PICTET  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. ) WAS PROTESTANT.  
P. 1 to 32. )  
Spanish and French. )

---

The record shows that on Sept. 24, 1788, Don Estevan de Quinones, agent for Josef Verloin De Gruise and his wife Doña Mariana Courturier the widow of Pictet in the proceedings against the Succession of said Gaspar Pictet to claim her dowry, transferred his power-of-attorney to Don Antonio Mendez who petitioned the Court to order Don Felipe Guinault, attorney for the defense of the absent heirs of the said Gaspar Pictet to accept the depositions of the witnesses Antonio Rodriguez, and Manuel Guerrero who would be asked to answer the following questions: First If it was true that they had known the late Don Gaspar Pictet for many years, and if they were informed that he was a well known Protestant, as his baptismal certificate proved. Second- If it was true that said Gaspar Pictet at the time of his marriage solemnly renounced the Protestant faith in the church of San Louis of this City, and married Doña Mariana under the usual Catholic ceremonies. Third- If they knew that the late Gaspar Pictet had died a Catholic after having followed the Protestant religion before his marriage, as evidenced by his testament which was written in presence of Don Juan. B. Garic, Clerk of Court; Fourth- Whether he was buried in a Catholic cemetery that was designated for Catholic burials. More-  
(cont'd)

over; that Father Antonio Sedella certify whether or not it was true that the records of the late Gaspar Pictet's marriage had been destroyed by the fire of March 25, 1788, finally, that the Court order the translation into Spanish of two documents, relative to the baptismal and marriage certificates, which were written in French.

The Court granted the petition and ordered the witnesses to give their testimony under oath. They declared that the deceased was a Protestant but that later became a Catholic. Then Luis Liotau, by order of the Court proceeded with the translation of the two documents, presented by the petitioner; one was a baptismal certificate showing that the late Gaspar Pictet had been baptized in the temple of St. Peter in the city of Geneva on the 23rd day of November, 1714 the other was a burial certificate showing that on April 25, 1776, said Gaspar Pictet was buried in the parish cemetery.

Father Sedella, in accordance with the preceding decree certified that after making a careful examination of the Church records after the fire of March 21, 1788, there were missing the marriage records comprised between the years 1775 to 1777.

The Court in view of the information submitted by the petitioner found the aforesaid information in accordance with the law, and was approved by the Court which ordered that the originals of these proceedings be delivered to petitioner. This record ends with the appraisal of the costs of the proceedings which were made by the official appraiser Liotau and amounted to 17 pesos and 1 real.

#23(a)  
#10

File #124	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
July 29, 1789.	)	FRANCISCO SIVEN FOR THE PURPOSE
Judge: Estevan	)	OF OBTAINING A PERMIT TO SELL
Miro.	)	A BOAT OF HIS OWNERSHIP NAMED
CC: R. Perdomo.	)	" NEW ORLEANS ".
P. 1 to 6.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

Don Francisco Siven a resident of the City of New Orleans, owner of the brigantine named "New Orleans" as evidenced by the deed of sale duly presented, petitioned the Court in order to obtain a permit to resell said brigantine, which permit was granted by the Court previous the payment of the necessary royal fees.

#24(a)  
#10

File #2141.	)	CASE OF
July 29, 1789.	)	DON ANDRES FLARE
Judge: Estevan	)	VERSUS
Miro.	)	THE SUCCESSION OF DON PEDRO
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	BIDOU HERBERT.
P. 1 to 10.	)	
Spanish.	)	

The plaintiff a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by a bill duly presented, the succession of Don Pedro Bidou Herbert, was indebted to him for work performed on the clothes of the late Mr. Herbert the sum of 27 pesos, wherefore he begged the Court to order that said succession pay his claim from its proceeds.

Don Pedro Sauve, Testamentary Executor, of the deceased Pedro Bidou, Don Antonio Mendez, Attorney for the widow, and Don Santiago Felipe Guinault, Curator ad-litem of the minors, acknowledged this claim which they petitioned that it be paid at pro-rata with the ones of other creditors when there would be funds available.

The Court granted the petition, allowing this claim to be paid at once.

The plaintiff then stated that he had received the sum of 27 pesos from the succession.

The record ends with the appraisal of the proceedings which amounted to 12 pesos to be paid by the defendant.

File #2286. )  
Jul. 30, 1789. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 21. )  
Spanish and English. )

CASE OF  
JUAN MASSEY  
VERSUS  
MR. WILKINSON.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City instituted proceedings alleging that as evidenced by the note he presented, written in English, the defendant owed him the sum of 301 pesos in currency and 4 1/2 silver pesos for salaries he earned as Master of a boat plying between this port and Kentucky. He further alleged that the defendant gave orders to his agent Don Daniel Clark to pay him the sum claimed but that Clerk had refused to do so because he claimed the plaintiff had failed in his duties and as a result thereof 1/3 of the merchandise carried on said boat was damaged.

The Plaintiff requested the Court to have the note translated and enjoin the defendant from leaving the City.

The Court ordered that the translation of that note be made and after same was done the Court ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff his back salary or show cause why he should not do so.

The defendant to prove his contention introduced two documents, one invoice written in English, showing the losses of goods listed in it and one bill  
(cont'd)

(Doc. #2238)

cont'd.

of lading written in French signed by the plaintiff, requesting the Court to take a deposition from a witness, however the case was not carried any further because the plaintiff informed the Court that the said Mr. Clark had finally agreed to pay his salary due.

The record ends with an itemized statement of the cost of the proceedings which amounted to 15 pesos and 6 reales to be paid by the defendant.

#24(a)

#10

File #2180 )  
 July 30, 1789. )  
 Judge: Estevan )  
 Miro. )  
 CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
 P. 1 to 11. )  
 Spanish. )

CASE OF  
 DON BERTRAND GRAVIER  
 VERSUS  
 THE SUCCESSION OF DON FRAN-  
 CISCO CHEVALIER.  
 TO COLLECT A DEBT.

The plaintiff a resident of New Orleans instituted proceedings alleging that as evidenced by the two documents he presented, the late Don Francisco Chevalier a resident of the Post of Iberville owed him the sum of 1334 pesos and 5 reales for which he held a mortgage on a plantation located at said district of Iberville and a second mortgage on two Negro slaves of the Succession. Wherefore, the plaintiff prayed the Court to order the Commandant of said Post Don Nicolas Verbois, to proceed with the sale of the property, to satisfy his claim.

The Court ordered the Commandant to sell the plantation to cover the sum of 800 pesos, and the two Negroes to cover the sum of 534 pesos, owed to the plaintiff; however Don Jorge Proffit as holder of the first mortgage on the two Negro slaves should be paid first when these be sold, and the remaining sum be given to the plaintiff.

After a month had elapsed and no news heard from the Commandant at Iberville the plaintiff fearing that the first writ of the Court might not have reached its destination petitioned again for a second decree to proceed with the sale of the property of the late Francisco Chevalier.

The record gives no further details.

#24(a)

#10

File #157 ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
Aug. 3, 1789. ) DON PEDRO DETCHEVERRY CAPTAIN  
Judge: Estevan ) OF BILANDER "NUESTRA DE LA  
Miro. ) LUZ ALIAS LOS CUATRO, AMIGOS"  
CC: R. Perdomo. ) FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVING  
P. 1 to 5. ) THE LOSS OF TWO ANCHORS AND  
Spanish. ) SUPPLIES THROWN OVERBOARD.

---

Don Pedro Detcheverry a resident of this City, and Captain of the bilander "Nuestra Señora de la Luz, alias los Cuatro Amigos" on his arrival to this port from Havana, petitioned the Court to issue a certificate specifying the merchandise that he was forced to throw overboard during a storm he encountered near the river bar so that he would be able to prove to the owners of said merchandise.

The Court granted the petition made by Captain Don Pedro Detcheverry.

#24(a)  
#10

File #197 )  
Aug. 3, 1789. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 12. )

---

COPY OF THE PROCEEDINGS INSTI-  
TUTED BY DON FRANCISCO BOULIGNY  
IN BEHALF OF HIS SON-IN-LAW SO  
HE MIGHT BE PERMITTED TO GO TO  
EUROPE FOR HIS HEALTH.

Don Francisco Bouligny petitioned the Governor in behalf of his son-in-law Don Pedro de la Roche who was suffering from a serious ailment, to allow him to go to Europe aboard a frigate which was about to sail for the port of Cadiz, Spain where he could regain his lost health. The petitioner claimed that the life of his son-in-law would be in grave danger if he had to endure the warm and damp weather in New Orleans during the months of September and October.

As it was forbidden to officers of the Army or Government employees to go to Spain without permission of the King, unless for very urgent reasons, the Governor called a consultation of doctors to examine Don Pedro Roche in order to determine if his condition demanded a change of climate.

Doctors Don Jose Montegut, Don Estevan Sorignet de Pelegrue, and Don Roberto Dow surgeon after having examined Don Pedro La Roche certified that: In their opinion the patient had an obstruction of the liver which prevented the circulation of the blood in it, this condition slowed the secretion of the gall, causing indigestion; the products of diges-

(cont'd)

(Doc. #2241.)  
cont'd.

tion thus vitiated affected day by day the total mass of the body humors producing in the patient a feeling of depression, indifference and hate; in short he complained of a disease that the English doctors called "consumption". They recommended that Mr. La Roche spend a season at Baneges where its sulphurous waters would help to divide and dilute the patient's blood which was too thick, thus by restoring its fluidity would obtain the balance and health. They unanimously agreed that the condition of the patient was so precarious that no time should be lost to apply a remedy.

In view of the aforesaid diagnosis the Governor allowed Don Pedro La Roche to leave for Spain immediately and granted him a passport.

#23(a)  
#10

File #2357 )  
Aug. 3, 1789. )  
Judge: Don Andres )  
Almonester. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 5. )  
Spanish. )

---

CASE OF  
PEDRO SAUVE  
VERSUS  
PEDRO MITHAR.  
TO COLLECT A DEBT.

The plaintiff, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the due promissory note he presented, Pedro Mithar owed him the sum of 656 pesos 2 reales, wherefore he prayed the Court to order said defendant to appear and state if he owed him the aforesaid amount and also declare if the signature at the foot of said promissory note was his.

By order of the Court the defendant appeared. He declared that he owed the plaintiff the sum claimed and identified his signature.

Following the above declaration the plaintiff petitioned the Court to issue a writ of seizure against all the property of the defendant, which was granted.

#24 (a)  
#10

File #2020. )  
Aug. 4, 1789. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 8. )  
Spanish. )

---

CASE OF  
DON CRISTOVAL DE ARMAS  
VERSUS  
LUIS LEGENDRE.  
TO COLLECT A DEBT.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, instituted proceedings to recover the sum of 600 pesos, alleging that as evidenced by the bill of sale duly presented, he sold to the defendant a Negress slave named Maria Juana, 32 years old for said sum.

The plaintiff stated that in order to guaranty himself of the payment of said slave, he held a mortgage on a sum of 1600 pesos which one Francisco Pertuit owed the defendant for a parcel of land located at Cavanoche, he bought from him, and as the payment of this property to the defendant was due also, the plaintiff prayed the Court to order the Commander of said post Don Miguel Cantrell to ask said Pertuit to pay his debt so he may collect the value of the Negress slave.

The Court granted the petition, and ordered the Commandant of said post to seize the property of the defendant especially the said negro slave Maria Juana also the 1600 pesos in order to collect the sum claimed by the plaintiff, plus interests and costs.

The Court Clerk then notified the Court that the plaintiff had received the sum of 600 pesos from the defendant.

(cont'd)

(Doc. #2243)  
cont'd.

The record ends with the appraisal of the proceedings which amounted to 11 pesos 6 reales be paid by said defendant.

#24(a)  
#10

File #2275	) DON LEFROY MOBRUN, AGENT IN
Aug. 4, 1789.	) CHARGE OF SALE OF CARGO BROUGHT
Judge: Don	) ON BOARD THE FRIGATE NAMED "LA
Estevan	) TRUCHA"
Miro.	) - VERSUS
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	) THE SUCCESSION OF DON PEDRO
P. 1 to 11.	) BIDOU FOR THE COLLECTING OF A
Spanish and French.	) SUM OF PESOS.

---

The plaintiff a resident of this city, in charge of the funds obtained from the sale of the cargo brought on board the frigate named "La Trucha", petitioned the Court for the purpose of collecting the sum of 570 pesos from the Succession of Don Pedro Bidou Herbert. Due to the fact that his account was food stuffs and as such considered a privileged, one he begged the Court to order that said succession pay his claim immediately.

The Court granted the above petition and ordered the testamentary executor Don Pedro Sauve to pay the claim of the plaintiff at once.

The record ends with the appraisal of these proceedings which amounted to 18 reales, which were paid by the defendant.

#23(a)  
#10

File #2322.	)	CERTIFIED COPY OF THE RECORDS
Aug. 4, 1789.	)	OF THE PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED
Judges: Joseph	)	FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ES-
de Ortega, Manuel	)	TATE OF GASPAR PICTET, THE
Serrano; Nicolas	)	ORIGINAL RECORDS HAVING BEEN
Daunoy; Baron of	)	SENT TO THE COURT OF APPEALS
Carondelet and	)	AT HAVANA, CUBA, FOR THE HEARING
Francisco de	)	OF AN APPEAL FILED BY ONE OF THE
Riaño.	)	INTERESTED PARTIES.
CCs: Juan B. Garic	)	
and P. Pedesclaux.	)	
Spanish.	)	
P. 1 to 268.	)	

The copy shows that on April 24, 1776, the Court was informed of the death of Gaspar Pictet occurred in his plantation which was located about a half league from New Orleans.

After the Court had performed certain legal formalities such as the attestation by the Court Clerk of the death of Pictet and the collection of the keys of the deceased's properties, a certified copy of his last will and testament, drawn before Notary Juan Bautista Garic on Mar. 14, 1776, was added to the record which revealed as the main points and provisions thereof that he had in the possession of his two widowed sisters, Francisca Guillien Pictet and Anna Pictet Galatin, both residing in Genoa or somewhere near that City, a considerable capital the exact amount of which he did not remember. It further showed that to his wife Mariana Couturier he left the usufruct of 8000 French pounds, of two houses located in this city and of the plantation and slaves therein working, this to be in effect for the term of two years after which their minor son Gabriel Gaspar Pictet was to be sent to France and the estate was to be sold. The testator named Ignacio Chalmet Dulinot as his testamentary executor and he instituted his son and his wife as the universal heirs of his estate after all debts and expenses had been paid, with the proviso that should his son die without leaving legitimate descendants or before reaching majority his share would

(cont'd)

be inherited by three nephews and a niece of the testator.

The Court then appointed Francisco Broutin as curator ad litem of the minor Pictet and by order of the Court the widow Pictet appointed Estevan Quiñones as appraiser to take an inventory of and to appraise the estate left by the deceased. Quiñones having accepted his appointment proceeded to take said inventory which disclosed the following: In the plantation were found furniture, utensils and clothing estimated at 124 pesos and seven reales. Cattle estimated at 154 pesos. The main building at 200 pesos. A storehouse at 20 pesos. Fourteen shacks for the slaves at 28 pesos. A brick-kiln with about 2000 bricks at 5 pesos. A kitchen in a very bad condition, wherefore it was not appraised. The land, which measured eight arpents front with the standard depth, located about half a league above the city on this side of the river and adjoining on one side the plantation of Estevan Vangune and on the other the plantation of Juan Bautista Garic, valued at 1000 pesos. Twenty slaves appraised at about 5,140 pesos. A house and a storehouse located at the corner of Royal and Conti Sts., valued at 800 pesos. Another house located at the corner of Royal Street and the Charity Hospital valued at 150 pesos. Also were inventoried and appraised various farm implements, and an itemized statement was made of all the deceased's documents, accounts, promissory notes etc. This inventory and appraisal was approved by the Court with the consent of all parties concerned.

The aforesaid copy further shows that on July 3, 1776, Francisco Broutin, curator ad litem of the Pictet minor, petitioned the Court to proceed to the sale of the estate, but the widow opposed it on the grounds that it may cause losses to her son and she petitioned the Court to award her the entire estate

(cont'd)

and promised to give the minor his share when due. Broutin answered that he would consent to the widow's proposition if she would take over the estate for the sum for which it had been appraised and post a bond for the security of the minor's share. The widow accepted and the Court awarded her the estate on the terms agreed upon.

It is further revealed that the minor Gaspar Pictet died on Oct. 17, 1776, whereupon the testamentary Executor Ignacio Chalmet Dulinot petitioned the Court alleging that the testament of the late Pictet specified that should his son die without leaving any legitimate descendants or before reaching majority his share of inheritance would go to the testator's three nephews and niece, the children of his sister Anna Pictet and her husband Monsieur Galatin, deceased, who resided in Genoa, wherefore he asked the Court to appoint an attorney to represent them and look after their interests in the settlement of the estate.

The Court granted Dulinot's petition appointing Francisco Broutin as the attorney for the absent heirs. Having accepted his appointment, Broutin, as his first act in behalf of his clients, filed a petition to have the Court ~~to~~ annul the award made to the widow Pictet of her deceased husband's estate on the grounds that it was performed without consulting his client who, he alleged, had been specifically named as heirs by the testator and therefore had the right to be heard and that their interests were liable to suffer by that act which had been consummated without any provisions having been made to safeguard their rights. He further alleged that the award was illegal because in reality it was a sale for which a price should have been fixed and that the widow was not in a position to pay it nor even offer to do so

as she was a mere legatee of the usufruct of 8000 French pounds (1600 pesos) and without any right as an heiress or to be awarded said estate.

The widow Pictet then presented her father Joseph Dusuan as her bondsman who, having accepted, bound himself and his present and future properties for the security of the estate she had been awarded and so that the heirs' rights may be safeguarded. This done and approved by the Court and by all parties concerned, an itemized statement of the costs of the proceedings was made which amounted to 36 pesos and six reales, paid by the widow.

On August 14, 1780, Francisco Broutin filed another petition in behalf of the absent heirs he represented, claiming that inasmuch as the widow Pictet had married again and that her son Gaspar Pictet had died before reaching majority the entire estate, which amounted to 7913 pesos and six reales not counting the accounts, promissory notes, etc., and with the exception of 1600 pesos that belonged to her plus the usufruct on the entire estate for two years which he stated had already expired, should go to his clients as per the last will and testament of the deceased. The petitioner further stated that he reserved his right to claim in due time the proceeds obtained from the auction sale of 13 slaves plus interests from July 1778 on which the two years expired until she surrendered said proceeds.

After this petition was filed and before it was answered by the widow Pictet, Joseph Dusuan was released as bondsman because, among other reasons, he intended to sell the properties he had pledged as security instead of which the widow Pictet and her second husband Joseph Verloin Degruy pledged their own properties for the same purpose. At the same time Santiago Felipe Guinault was appointed as attorney for the absent heirs instead of Francisco

Broutin who resigned his office.

Then Joseph Verloin Degruy, acting as the legal agent of his wife, answered the petition Broutin had filed to obtain for the absent heirs he represented the estate left by the deceased. In his answer Degruy challenged the validity of the clause whereby the testator instituted his nephews and niece (the absent heirs) as the heirs of his minor son, contending that said clause, against all principles of law, deprived his wife of her inalienable right to inherit from her son. He concluded by asking the dismissal of Broutin's petition and the annulment of said clause.

A long litigation ensued after which the Court rendered judgment in favor of the absent heirs, upholding the validity of the clause in question and ordering the widow Pictet to pay within ten days after she was notified of the Court's judgment the sum claimed by said heirs and to render an itemized statement of the said sum from October 17, 1776, when her minor son died, to date, or in default thereof to pay said heirs the sum of 4890 pesos and six reales interest on the principal sum at the rate of 5% per year.

This judgment was appealed by Degruy and the case was referred to the Court of Appeals at Havana, Cuba, which reversed said judgment, awarding the widow Pictet the permanent possession of the estate in question as the legitimate heiress of her deceased minor son and ordering that she be reimbursed of all the expenses she had borne during the entire litigation. The Court further ordered the cancellation of the bond posted by the widow and by her husband, all of which was duly carried out by the New Orleans Court.

The costs of the proceedings performed to carry out the Court of Appeals judgment amounted to 24 pesos and three reales.

File #2151 ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
Aug. 5, 1789 ) DON DAVID FITZGERALD FOR THE  
Judge: Josef ) PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A PERMIT  
Ortega. ) TO SELL THREE NEGRESS SLAVES  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. ) OF HIS OWNERSHIP.  
P. 1 to 4. )  
Spanish. )

---

Don David Fitzgerald a resident and merchant of this City instituted these proceedings to obtain a permit to sell three negress slaves of his ownership named Malty, 16 years old, Bety 30 yrs, and Phaba 18 years old. In order to prove the ownership of said slaves the petitioner who at that time did not have in his possession his title, presented the testimonies of several witnesses all of whom under oath declared to know that the petitioner was the legitimate owner of said slaves, in consideration of which the Court granted him the permit he requested.

The costs of the proceedings amounted to 7 pesos to be paid by the petitioner by order of the Court.

#24(a)  
#10

File #2194  
Aug. 6, 1789  
Judge: Estevan  
Miro.  
CC: P. Pedesclaux.  
P. 1 to 16.  
Spanish.

CASE OF  
JAUME JORDA  
VERSUS  
BERNARDO GENSUA.

The plaintiff, a merchant of this City, instituted proceedings against the defendant, and requested the Court to ask Don Antonio Morales, Royal Treasurer, and Don Andres Lopez Armesto Secretary of the Government, to appear in Court in order to prove that the defendant had paid the plaintiff the sum of 144 pesos 2 reales, by draft against the Royal Treasury, for the sum of 400 pesos of which the plaintiff returned to the defendant the balance of 255 pesos and 6 reales.

Don Antonio Morales and Don Andres Lopez Armesto, appeared in Court and were able to identify said draft; the defendant also appeared and stated that the draft was the same one he gave to the plaintiff.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that inasmuch as the defendant had given him a false draft for the sum of 400 pesos against the Royal Treasury, now in the possession of the Court, he begged it to issue a writ of seizure against his property. The Court ordered the accountant of the Royal Treasury to find out if said draft was registered in his books, and for what amount. The draft was reported to be spurious, for which reason the Governor ordered-

(cont'd)

(Doc. #2247)

cont'd.

ed the defendant to pay the plaintiff 400 pesos, but as he did not have the means to do so an eighteen year old negress slave of his ownership, named Maria was seized and placed in the care of attorney Don Mathias de Alpuente.

The defendant then stated that the draft in question had been given him by one Don Francisco Beletri who was an officer of the regiment of this post who had moved to Pensacola wherefore, he begged the Court to open an investigation about said officer at the post of Pensacola in order to prove his innocence and he requested that the plaintiff allow the release of his slave since that was all the worthwhile property he possessed at the time and he was willing to furnish a satisfactory bond.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court to order Don Mathias de Alpuente, to return the defendant his slave, which request was granted.

The record ends with an itemized statement of the costs of the proceedings which amounted to 42 pesos and 2 reales paid by the defendant.

#24(a)

#10

File #118 )  
 Aug. 7, 1789 )  
 Judge: Estevan )  
 Miro. )  
 CG: R. Perdomo. )  
 P. 1 to 18. )  
 Spanish. )

CASE OF  
 NICOLAS RICARDY  
 VERSUS  
 JUAN LANGOURAN.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, instituted proceedings to recover from the defendant back pay salary which he alleged to have earned as boatswain on a certain brigantine of the defendant at twenty-five pesos per month. The plaintiff explained that he was engaged by the defendant to make a trip to Port Aux Prince and back and that before starting the return trip the defendant was ordered to have his vessel careened whereupon in order not to pay the plaintiff the wages he had earned nor those that he was to earn the defendant resorted to the trick of transferring the plaintiff and four other sailors to a French Frigate during which transfer he lost all his clothes and a box of sugar he owned. The plaintiff further stated that he being a sailor on Spanish merchant vessels did not resign himself to suffer the hardships and near slavery to which the defendant meant to subject him for no reason at all, except his intention to save paying him the wages which the plaintiff would have earned while the vessel was being careened. The plaintiff then told the Court that he was a poor man who lived only of his own personal work, and that the defendant was in the city at that time, wherefore he begged the Court to accept the testimonies of the witnesses he offered to present to testify as to the veracity of his allegations, and once this was established to order the defendant to pay him the sum of 180 pesos, amount of his earned wages, plus the value of his clothes and of the sugar box.

The Court received the testimonies of the three witnesses presented by the plaintiff all of whom substantiated his allegations.

(cont'd)

The defendant answered the plaintiff's suit by asking for the dismissal thereof on the grounds that his allegations were false and that he (the defendant) was justified in getting rid of the plaintiff inasmuch as during the entire voyage he was bolsterous and insolent with his superiors and even went to the extreme of attacking the second mate and threaten the defendant. He further alleged that before being dismissed the plaintiff was paid all his wages, and he presented as proof to refute one of the plaintiff's allegations a certificate issued by the Captain of the brigantine stating that said vessel had not been careened at the time asserted by the plaintiff. Also he promised to present certain witnesses who were to testify in his favor. However, when some time elapsed without his having done so the Court, after having commented on the neglect shown by the defendant, gave him two days in which to present the proposed witnesses.

The defendant then explained that through the neglect of his former attorney (Santiago Guinault) to whom he left instructions and granted power of attorney when he had to leave on his regular trip, no further proceedings had been performed in his behalf and that he failed to present his witnesses because one of them (Juan Lafitte) had died and the others had left the Province. For these reasons he asked the Court to grant him six months during which he promised to present enough evidence not only to prove his allegations but also to have the plaintiff punished for his temerity.

However, the record is incomplete and only shows that the Court ordered that the plaintiff be notified of the defendant's petition.

File #125	)	CERTIFIED COPY OF THE RECORDS
Aug. 7, 1789.	)	OF THE PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED
Judge: Estevan Miro.	)	BY FRANCISCO DE SALES BADILLO
CC: P. Pedesclaux	)	AGAINST PEDRO VISOSO WITH THE
and R. Perdomo.	)	PURPOSE OF OBTAINING THE ANNUL-
P. 1 to 44.	)	MENT OF A SETTLEMENT MADE BETWEEN
Spanish.	)	THEM REGARDING CERTAIN CALKING
	)	WORK PERFORMED BY VISOSO FOR
	)	BADILLO.

This certified copy was issued by the Clerk of the Court by order of Judge Estevan Miro with the purpose that the original records may be forwarded to the Court of Appeals at Havana, Cuba, for it to decide on whether Badillo should be granted an appeal he had filed before the Supreme Council of War regarding a judgment rendered against him by the New Orleans Court.

The record shows that Badillo, a registered ship pilot of Havana, Cuba, was sued by Visoso, a master calker of New Orleans, to recover the cost of certain calking work he had performed on a bilander owned by Badillo, named "Nuestra Señora del Carmen", alias "La Victoria". The outcome of this suit was in favor of Visoso who obtained a judgment against Badillo. Badillo retaliated by filing a counter-suit against Visoso alleging that the latter had performed a bad work on his bilander to the extent of having caused him damages amounting to more than twelve thousand pesos which he claimed. However, soon after the filing of this suit Visoso approached Badillo with a proposal to settle their differences, offering him, among other things not specified in the record, to pay him 2000 pesos in cash. This proposal was accepted by Badillo and the settlement was signed, in view of which the Court dismissed the suit.

(cont'd)

(Doc. #2249)  
cont'd.

The record further shows that a while after this settlement was signed, Badillo filed another suit asking for the annulment of said settlement on the grounds that Visoso in proposing it and leading him to sign it had proceeded with malice and with the only purpose of frustrating Badillo's right to further his claim, and that, moreover, Visoso had not complied with his verbal promises which he made at the time he approached Badillo with his proposal.

The Court, after having studied the case and listened to Visoso's answer whereby he asked for the outright dismissal of Badillo's suit on the grounds that it was entirely out of reason inasmuch as the settlement signed between them was perfectly legal, agreed with Visoso and threw the case out of Court, forbidding Badillo from filing any further proceedings against Visoso on this matter and ordering him to pay for the costs of the proceedings. The Court further granted to Visoso a petition he made to be given for his protection a certified copy of the settlement in question.

Badillo then filed an appeal to have the case referred to the Supreme Council of War, Visoso opposing the granting thereof unless Badillo refunded him the 2000 pesos he had paid as settlement, and the Court Clerk the forty-one pesos and five reales that he had also paid as costs of the proceedings which he suggested be paid for by the losing party in due time.

However, the two Court Assessors disagreed on this point, one of said Assessors (Attorney Postigo) holding that before Badillo's appeal could be granted he must deposit for custody the aforementioned 2000 pesos. In view of this disagreement the Court then decided to submit the case to the Court of Appeals at Havana, Cuba, for it to settle that point, leaving here a certified copy of the records of the case the outcome of which is not known.

#22

#10

File No. )  
Aug. 8, 1789 )  
Judge: Andres )  
Almonester y )  
Roxas. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux )  
P. 30 to 72. )  
Spanish. )

---

PROOFS FURNISHED BY DON LUIS  
DE LALANDA DAPREMONT.

This document is incomplete and only shows that Don Louis de Lalanda Dapremont was the plaintiff in a suit to have the defendant demolish a house that he built on the land claimed by the plaintiff.

In order to prove the ownership of the land the plaintiff presented two copies certified by the surveyor, and the act of sale passed before Don Fernando Rodriguez, Notary Public.

The defendant asked the Court that all the documents presented by the plaintiff be examined because he had the proper title to said land. The Court found that the certified copies and act of sale made by Fernando Rodriguez, Notary Public were not recorded and therefore the plaintiff could not exhibit the legal title to claim ownership.

The Court in view of the above allegation declared that the defendant was the owner of the land in dispute.

The costs of the proceedings amounted to 75 pesos and 2 reales.

#24(a)  
#10

File #123	)	CASE OF
Date.	)	AGUSTIN SABER
Aug. 11, 1789.	)	VERSUS
Judge: Estevan	)	BAUCHERS.
Miro.	)	CLAIMING A DEBT FOR THE RENT-
CC: Rafael Perdomo.	)	ING OF A FLAT-BOAT.
P. 1 to 3.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff a merchant of New Orleans through his attorney instituted proceedings against Monsieur Bauchere in order to collect the past due sum of 119 pesos 4 reales that he owed him for rent of a flat boat during the year 1785, wherefore he begged the Court to order the aforesaid defendant to appear and declare under oath whether or not he was indebted to him in the above sum.

The Court ordered that notice be sent to the defendant, but the outcome is not known as no further details of the case appear in the record.

#23(a)  
#10

CASE OF  
AGUSTIN FABER  
VERSUS  
MONSIEUR AUDIVENT.  
TO COLLECT A DEBT.

File No. 136 )  
Aug. 11, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 6. )  
Spanish. )

---

The plaintiff a merchant and resident of this city through his attorney instituted proceedings against the defendant for the purpose of recovering a past due promissory note for the sum of 40 pesos 2 reales. He begged the Court to order the aforesaid defendant to appear and declare under oath whether or not he was indebted to said plaintiff in the above sum.

This request was granted, but before the summons were issued the plaintiff petitioned the Court to stop the proceedings as the defendant had settled the account in dispute; he also requested the return of his promissory note and the appraisal of the costs which the Court estimated at 4 pesos, 1 real, to be paid by the defendant.

#23(a)  
#10

File No. 2026 )  
Aug. 12, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 13. )  
Spanish and French. )

---

DOCUMENT NO. 2253.  
BOX 55.

CASE OF  
DON GILBERTO ANDRY  
VERSUS  
THE SUCCESSION OF DON  
BIDOU HERBERT.

The plaintiff a lieutenant of the Permanent Regiment of this city instituted proceedings against the succession of Don Pedro Bidou Herbert in order to recover a sum of 2246 pesos plus 10% interest, value of merchandise sold to the late Mr. Herbert as evidenced by the documents therein presented, wherefore the plaintiff begged the Court to order Don Pedro Saure, Testamentary Executor of said estate to ascertain whether the signature of the deceased on the aforesaid documents was genuine and if so to order the payment of said claim from the proceeds of the succession.

The Testamentary Executor, admitted the legitimacy of the claim and recommended it for payment, however he left at the discretion of the Court to decide on the payment of interests.

Don Antonio Mendez, attorney for the widow, also declared that he did not object to the payment of the sum claimed by the plaintiff, but objected to said 10% interest as it was not specified in the transaction.

Don Felipe Guinault attorney and curator ad-litem of the minors after having been notified of the claim, recommended the payment of the principal at pro rata among all the creditors of the succession but opposed himself to pay the 10% interest, as there was no proved legal grounds for it.

The Court, ordered the Testamentary Executor to pay the plaintiff's claim less the interest he asked, as it had not been agreed upon by the original interested parties, and that said principal be paid at pro rata among all the other creditors of the succession.

The record ends with the appraisal of the costs of the proceedings which amounted to 13 pesos 3 reales.

#23(a)  
#10

File #2311 )  
Aug. 12, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
Spanish and )  
French. )  
P. 1 to 16. )

CASE OF  
DON FRANCO PINOT, AGAINST THE  
SUCCESSION OF DON PEDRO BIDOU  
HERBERT.

Don Franco Pinot Captain of ship Orleans, instituted proceedings against the Succession of Pedro Bidou, alleging that as evidenced by the account duly presented, the Succession was indebted to petitioner for the sum of 841 pesos value of supplies he bought for the vessel under his command, property of the deceased; wherefore the plaintiff begged the Court to order the testamentary executor Don Pedro Saure to pay this debt.

As the evidence submitted was written in French, the Court ordered the official translator Don Estevan Quiñones to make the translation of same into Spanish which he did to the best of his ability.

The testamentary executor, Don Antonio Mendez, attorney for the widow and Don Santiago Felipe Guinault, curator-ad-litem for the minors, after due consideration of the claim in question unanimously recommended it for payment.

The Court in view of the above decisions, ordered the testamentary executor to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff, since those expenses were made for food and supplies for the ship of said Succession.

The record shows that said plaintiff was paid before witnesses the sum he claimed, and this was certified by the Clerk of the Court.

The cost for the proceedings amounted to 16 pesos 6 reales.

#23(a)

#10

File #2330 )  
Aug. 12, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
Spanish. )  
P. 1 to 57. )

CASE OF  
DON PHELIPE RAVINA, DEPUTY-  
SHERIFF AGAINST RAFAEL PERDOMO  
NOTARY PUBLIC TO RESTORE THE  
"DON" AT THE BEGINNING OF THE  
NAME.

Don Felipe Ravina Deputy-Sheriff of this City, petitioned the Court alleging that the Notary Public Rafael Perdomo an officer of less qualifications than himself refused to consider his duties of office by omitting the prefix "Don" to the first name when addressing the petitioner.

The plaintiff begged the Court to order the defendant, Rafael Perdomo, to acknowledge the plaintiff's official position and compel the defendant to address him as "Don" and to punish him for the failure of not doing so.

The plaintiff further declared that Don Francisco Pascalis, regular alderman and sheriff of this city, introduced him before the Council as his deputy-sheriff giving him ample power to exercise his position in the Cabildo and was sworn in by the Council according to law, said ceremony having been performed by the Royal Ensign Don Carlos de Reggio.

The Court granted the petition and ordered the Clerk of Court to address the plaintiff with the prefix "Don" as he was bestowed upon him by the Most Illustrious Council.

#23(a)

#10

File #2188 )  
Aug. 14, 1789. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 14. )  
Spanish. )

---

CASE OF  
DAVID HODGE  
VERSUS  
ANDRES HONE.  
TO COLLECT A DEBT.

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of this city, as agent for the firm of Juan Reaud and Jorde, residents of Philadelphia, instituted proceedings in order to collect from the defendant the sum of 855 pounds in Virginia Currency or its equivalent in pesos 2,850, as evidenced by the past due bill of exchange drawn by the defendant on Don Joseph Ball of Philadelphia to the order of Don Juan Duncan who subsequently indorsed it to the said Juan Reaud. Wherefore the plaintiff prayed the Court to order the defendant to pay the sum claimed.

The Court ordered the defendant to pay the said sum within six days, warning him that if he failed to do so his properties would be attached until said sum was paid.

The record shows that the litigants came to a friendly agreement, having thus informed the Court in a joint petition wherein they also asked that the case be dismissed, the defendant having agreed to pay for the costs of the proceedings which amounted to 15 pesos 5 reales.

#24(a)  
#10



(Doc. #2257)  
cont'd.

The defendant informed the Court that all his properties were in Natchez, and he requested an extension of three months in which to prepare the statement requested by the Court regarding his properties.

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

#24(a)  
#10

File #2046. )  
Aug. 18, 1789. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
Spanish. )  
P. 1 to 33. )

---

CASE OF  
DON CRISTOVAL BADIN  
VERSUS  
DON JUAN JOSEPH RODRIGUEZ.

The plaintiff universal heir of the succession of Don Fco. Castro, a merchant and resident of this city, thru his agent Don Felipe Guinault, petitioned the Court alleging that the defendant, 'a resident and store-keeper of the post of Natchez was indebted to the succession of said Francisco Castro in the sum of 3247 pesos wherefore he begged the Court to issue an order to the Governor of that post and fort, Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos asking the defendant to appear before him and declare whether the signature on the documents was his and if he owed said sum to the aforesaid succession, if so to demand payment.

The defendant acknowledged his signature affixed on said document and his debt to the succession, but he objected to the payment of a certain account which he claimed the decedent owed him and that said evidence would be brought up by his agent Don Jose Vidal in New Orleans. These proceedings then were returned to New Orleans where the plaintiff requested the Court to summon the agent of said defendant in order that he may present the aforesaid evidence within the period set by law. As said Vidal failed to appear the plaintiff requested the Court to return him the proceedings alleging that he was going to take them to the post of Natchez to settle accounts with said defendant. His petition was granted, and the proceedings were giving to him.

The record gives no further information.

File #2162	)	CASE OF
Aug. 19, 1789	)	CLAUDIO FRANCISCO GIROD AND
Judge: Andres	)	DUCHESNE
Almonester y	)	VERSUS
Roxas.	)	SUCCESSION OF RENATO BELUCHE.
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	TO COLLECT A DEBT.
P. 1 to 6.	)	
Spanish.	)	

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of this city, instituted proceedings alleging that as evidenced by the bill he presented the succession of Don Renato Beluche owed him the sum of 30 pesos, wherefore he petitioned the Court to file his claim with said succession in order that he may be paid from the resulting assets.

Antonio Mendez, attorney for the widow of Don Renato Beluche, opposed payment of the plaintiff's claim on the ground that the document he presented was illegal and therefore it should not be given credence.

Don Santiago Felipe Guinault, Curator of the Beluche minors on his part declared that he did not object to the payment of said claim if the widow would recognize it under oath, but if she denied to have any knowledge of it then he recommended that it be rejected inasmuch as it was not backed by sufficient evidence.

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

#24(a)

#10

File #2044	)	CASE OF
Aug. 20, 1789	)	DON PEDRO BLANCO
Judge: Almonester	)	VERSUS
CC: Pedesclaux.	)	MADAME DERUISSEUX ROQUIGNI.
P. 1 to 4.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff, Lieutenant of the permanent regiment of this province, instituted proceedings against Mrs. Deruisseaux Roquigny alleging that as evidenced by the past due promissory note he presented, the defendant owed him the sum of 160 pesos wherefore he prayed the Court to order said defendant to appear and declare if she owed the aforesaid sum, and if she signed the aforesaid note.

So far therecord fails to specify the nature of the debt, and as it is incomplete the outcome of the case is not known.

#24(a)  
#10

File #2150 ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON  
Aug. 22, 1789. ) BERNARDO GENOVA IN ORDER TO  
Judge: Esteven ) PROVE THAT DON FRANCISCO BELETRE  
Miro. ) GAVE HIM A FALSE BILL OF EXCHANGE.  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 17. )  
Spanish. )

---

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of this City, instituted proceedings alleging that the defendant, Don Francisco Beletre an official of the permanent regiment of this post gave him on July 22, a false bill of Exchange for the sum of 400 pesos in payment of certain merchandise valued at the sum of 170 pesos. The petition further stated that after having received said bill he examined it and submitted it to other persons all whom agreed that it was legitimate, wherefore he accepted it and borrowed money from several persons in order to pay the balance to the defendant which he did, but that later he found said bill to be false.

The record shows that through the testimony of several witnesses the plaintiff proved that the bill of exchange in question was given him by the defendant and that apparently it was in order when he received it, whereupon he begged the Court to order the defendant, who at that time was in Pensacola, to return to this city to answer this suit, and at the same time he requested the release of a certain slave of his ownership who had been judicially attached by Don  
(cont'd)

(Doc. #2261)  
cont'd.

Jayne Jorda to whom the petitioner had paid a certain debt with said bill.

The Court denied the plaintiff's petition but issued an order for the Commandant of Pensacola to the effect that he summon the defendant and have him declare as to the veracity of the plaintiff's allegations.

The record is incomplete and it only shows that the cost of the proceedings so far amounted to 116 reales which the plaintiff was ordered to pay.

#24(a)

#10

File #2527.  
Aug. 22, 1789.  
Judge: Andres  
Almonester.  
CC: P. Pedesclaux.  
P. 1 to 28.  
Spanish.

CASE OF  
ANTONIO REMIS  
VERSUS  
THE ESTATE OF RENATO BELUCHE.

The plaintiff, a resident of this city, instituted proceedings to recover the sum of 910 pesos, alleging that the late Renato Beluche was indebted to him in the sum of 10,000 pesos for which he held a mortgage on certain properties of Beluche and which was to be paid in two installments, and that as the result of insolvency proceedings filed by Beluche's creditors the latter's properties, which consisted of one plantation and several slaves, were adjudicated to said creditors to satisfy their respective claims, but that as he (the plaintiff) had no use for any slaves and needed cash, he therefore arranged with Beluche that the sum of 910 pesos owed Beluche by Francisco Demasillier as the value of one slave sold to him was to be paid to the plaintiff when due and applied to his 10,000 pesos claim against Beluche. This agreed and based upon his belief that Demasillier was a responsible party, the plaintiff then, anticipating the payment, instructed his attorney Antonio Mendez to inform the Court before which he had filed suit for the first installment on the 10,000 pesos that he had actually received 910 pesos on account, which Mendez did. But it developed that before the plaintiff received the said sum a certain free mulatto named Carlos Brule instituted action against Beluche to recover the sum of 710 pesos for personal services,

(cont'd)

and finding that he could not secure payment from Beluche's estate because it was involved in litigation, demanded to be paid out of the 910 pesos owed by Demasillier; and as the result of this action the Court, considering the legitimacy of Brule's claim and the fact that at that particular time Beluche possessed enough means with which to pay the plaintiff, who had opposed Brule's petition, ordered the payment of Brule's claim as he had petitioned, which was done, and action on the plaintiff's claim was interrupted by reason of the fire occurred in the City in the year 1788.

The plaintiff asked the Court to issue a judgment against Beluche's estate for the sum of 910 pesos, proving his allegations by presenting two certificates, one from Fernando Rodriguez, former Clerk of Court, and the other from Attorney Juan del Postigo y Valderrana, Honorary Judge of the Superior Court of Guadalajara and Government Assessor for the Province of Louisiana, both of whom related the facts as stated by the plaintiff.

Having been notified of the plaintiff's suit, Antonio Mendez, attorney for Rosa Laporte, widow of Renato Beluche, opposed the payment of his claim. But Mendez lacked any real grounds on which to base his opposition, so he resorted to far-fetched arguments with the obvious purpose of confusing the issue and thereby delay the payment of the plaintiff's claim.

In view of this and considering the legitimacy of his claim, the Court rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff, ordering Rosa Laporte to pay him the sum of 910 pesos in full and ruling that the litigants must pay separately for the costs each had caused.

(Doc. #2262)  
cont'd.

Following the Court judgment the plaintiff filed a petition declaring to owe the sum of 570 pesos to Beluche's estate, but failed to state the origin of the debt. However, he asked the Court to deduct said sum from the 910 pesos due him and to order that the remnant of 340 pesos be paid to him out of the sum of 630 pesos owed by Antonio Mendez to Beluche's estate for the purchase of one negro slave.

The record shows that Antonio Mendez consented to make the payment requested by the plaintiff, in view of which the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

The record does not show the costs of the proceedings.

#22  
#10

File No. 122.  
Aug. 27, 1789.  
Judge: Estevan  
Miro.  
CC: R. Perdomo.  
Spanish.  
1 to 5.

---

) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON  
) FRANCO MAYRONNE IN ORDER TO OB-  
) TAIN A PERMIT TO SELL HIS BRIGAN-  
) TINE NAMED "NAVARRO".

Don Franco Mayronne, resident and merchant of this City, instituted proceedings in order to obtain a permit to sell his brigantine named "Navarro".

As he presented before the Court satisfactory evidence of ownership and receipt of duties paid to the Treasury he was granted the permit he had asked.

#23(a)  
#10

File #2063	)	CASE OF
Aug. 27, 1789	)	DON ALEXANDRO BAUDIN
Judge: Estevan	)	VERSUS
Miro.	)	LUIS CHAMARD A RESIDENT OF
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	NATCHITOCHEs.
P. 1 to 6.	)	
Spanish.	)	

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of New Orleans, brought action against the defendant a resident of the Post of Natchitoches to recover the sum of 616 pesos value of certain merchandise.

He therefore petitioned the Court to issue an order instructing the Commandant of said Post Don Luis DeBlanc, to have the defendant declare whether the signature affixed on said note was his and whether he owed the sum claimed and if so, to seize the defendant's property until the said sum was paid, or in the event he paid to send the money to the Court of New Orleans.

There are no further details of this case and the outcome is not known.

#24(a)  
#10

File #2213 (27) )  
Aug. 27, 1939 )  
Judge: Don )  
Joseph Ortega. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 9. )  
Spanish. )

---

CASE OF  
DOMINGO LANGOURAND  
VERSUS  
MR. FAVIER.

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of the city, brought action against the defendant to recover the sum of 163 pesos, Mexican coin, alleging that as evidenced by the two promissory notes he presented, the defendant had failed to complete his payment on due time, wherefore, the plaintiff begged the Court to order said defendant to declare whether the signature affixed on said notes was his and whether he owed the plaintiff the sum claimed.

The defendant appeared in Court and acknowledged to owe the aforesaid sum and recognized as his the signature affixed on said notes.

Following the above declaration, the plaintiff petitioned the Court to issue a writ of seizure against all the property of the defendant, which request was granted.

The plaintiff informed the Court that the defendant was about to leave the City and asked the Court to withhold his passport, which petition was also granted.

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

#24(a)  
#10

File #2064 )  
Aug. 29, 1789 )  
Judge: Gov. E. Miro. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 6. )  
Spanish. )

---

CASE OF  
DON ALEJANDRO BAUDIN  
VERSUS  
JUAN BAURE.  
TO COLLECT A DEBT.

The plaintiff through his attorney Don Santiago Felipe Guinault instituted proceedings against Don Juan Baure, a resident of the Second Coast of Des Allemands, alleging that as evidenced by the act of sale passed before a Public Notary said defendant owed him the past due sum of 600 pesos value of two bush negro slaves. Wherefore he petitioned the Court to ask Don Mauricio Oconor, Commandant of said Post to order the aforesaid defendant payment of said sum or have enough property seized until his indebtedness and costs would be covered.

The Court granted the above petition and gave instructions to said Commandant as requested.

The record goes no further.

#26  
#10

File #112 )  
Sept. 1, 1789. )  
Judge: Joseph )  
Ortega. )  
CC: Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 10. )  
Spanish. )

---

CASE OF  
DOÑA DOROTHEA DUBOIS  
VERSUS  
DON PEDRO LACUR.

The plaintiff widow of Don Antonio de Oro, Captain of Infantry of this City instituted proceedings alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note she presented, the defendant owed her the past due sum of 224 pesos, wherefore she prayed the Court to order said defendant to appear and declare whether he owed the aforesaid sum, and if the signature at the foot of the note was his.

As the defendant lived in Gentilly, two leagues from the City she begged the Court to send a constable in order to take said declaration.

The Court granted the plaintiff's petition and appointed Don Josef Boutte to take the defendant's declaration at his residence, who promised to come to this city to pay the sum claimed.

Later on the plaintiff informed the Court that she had received from Don Alexandro Boure the defendant's agent the 224 pesos in full and asked the Court to give Boure the promissory note presented.

The costs of the proceedings amounted to 10 pesos  
4 reales.

#24(a)  
#10

File #2007. )  
Sept. 2, 1789. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: P. Pedesciaux. )  
Spanish. )  
P. 1 to 17. )

---

CASE OF  
DOÑA FRANCA VOISIN DEVILLIER  
VERSUS  
DON OLIVERO POLLOCK.  
TO COLLECT A DEBT.

The plaintiff, widow of Don Balthasar Devillier, Captain of Infantry instituted proceedings against Don Olivero Pollock alleging that as evidenced by the receipt she presented she had delivered one Dn. Felipe Barbour a letter of exchange for the amount of 400 pesos payable in the United States, and as it came to her knowledge that said amount had been collected and deposited with the defendant who failed to turn over said 400 pesos to the plaintiff she petitioned the Court to ask Don Santiago Mater and Don Daniel Clark if they knew whether said Oliver Pollock received the amount represented on said letter of exchange and to identify Barbour's signature at the foot of the aforesaid receipts, also to state how long ago the amount had been paid.

By order of the Court the above mentioned witnesses made their deposition declaring that they did not know anything about the payment of said letter of exchange, however Daniel Clark stated that said Pollock had liquidated all his accounts with the Estate of Virginia by sending all the letters of exchange he had in his possession. Both witnesses were unanimous in identifying the signature of Felipe Barbour.

The plaintiff again petitioned the Court to ask the defendant. (1) If Barbour had delivered him 400 pesos he collected. (2) Why he failed to deliver the sum. (3) I-  
(cont'd)

(Doc. #2269)  
cont'd.

identify Barbour's signature.

The defendant identified Barbour's signature but denied to have received the sum involved in this suit.

As Felipe Barbour was absent and the defendant denied all allegations the Court decided to nonsuit the plaintiff ordering her to pay the cost of the proceedings.

#23(a)  
#10

File #2073. (2) ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY CARLOS  
Sept. 2, 1789. ) (A FREE NEGRO) IN ORDER TO BE  
Judge: Estevan ) AWARDED ONE HALF OF THE ESTATE  
Miro. ) OF JUAN PAQUET, SR.  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 15. )  
Spanish. )

---

The plaintiff a free negro as evidenced by the Notarial Act of his freedom, petitioned the Court in order to obtain possession of half of the estate left by his father Juan Paquet, the other half belonging to his step-mother Maria Paquet who at the time these proceedings were instituted was in litigation with her mother-in-law Angelica Perret. He asked the Court to send instructions to Don Santiago Masico, Commandant of the Post of des Allemands where said estate was located, to take possession for the plaintiff of his share in accordance with the inventory and testament of the late Juan Paquet.

Before granting the above petition the Court asked the plaintiff to bring a copy of his father's testament, which decree the plaintiff complied with.

In his will dated Aug. 3, 1788, the testator declared to owe several persons about 1260 pesos, and to be the creditor of about 250 pesos; he also wished that an inventory be taken of his plantation, slaves cattle, furniture and tools. He gave instructions to his wife Maria Paquet to clear his debts first and then buy his son Carlos (the plaintiff) after, so he may contract matrimony before the Church with Magdalena a free negress daughter of said Maria Paquet, the freedom of her son Carlos to be obtained by the sale

(cont'd)

(Doc. #2270)

cont'd.

of his cattle and a slave, the remaining, land slaves cattle, furniture tools to be divided in two equal portions half to his wife Maria Paquet and half to his son Carlos, the product of the crops to be also equally divided. For his mother Angelica Perret free negress the testator wishes his heirs to take care of her during her entire life.

The Court ruled that it would refrain from sending any instructions to the post of des Allemands until the suit pending between the plaintiff's step-mother and grandmother would be decided.

Finally at the termination of the aforesaid suit the plaintiff again petitioned the Court to let him obtain possession of the share of his father's estate, which petition was granted.

The record ends here.

#24(a)

#10

File #2144.	)	
Sept. 2, 1789.	)	CASE OF
Judge: Don	)	SANT IAGO FLETCHER
Joseph Ortega.	)	VERSUS
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	FRANCISCO DEVILLE (FREE MULATTO)
P. 1 to 8.	)	TO COLLECT A DEBT.
Spanish.	)	

---

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note he presented, Francisco Deville (free mulatto) owed him the sum of 125 pesos. Wherefore he prayed the Court to order said defendant to state whether he owed the aforesaid amount, which petition was granted, the defendant declaring that he owed the plaintiff the aforesaid sum.

The plaintiff requested the Court to order the Chief Constable to issue a writ of seizure against the property of the defendant, which consisted of tobacco, stored in the Royal Warehouse.

Following the above petition the plaintiff notified the Court that the defendant had paid him in full and asked the Court to give the defendant his promissory note.

The costs of the proceedings amounted to 9 pesos 7 reales paid by the defendant.

#24(a)  
#10

File #2334	)	CASE OF
Sept. 2, 1786.	)	DON PEDRO SAUVE, TESTAMENTARY
Judge: Estevan	)	EXECUTOR OF PEDRO B IDOU HERBERT
Miro, Baron	)	VERSUS
de Carondelet.	)	THE ESTATE OF PEDRO B IDOU HERBERT.
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	
P. 1 to 15.	)	
Spanish.	)	

The plaintiff, brought action against the estate of the late Don Pedro Bidou Herbert, to recover the sum of 2151 pesos 5 reales balance due on the current account presented by the plaintiff, wherefore he begged the Court to appoint two competent persons in order to examine the deceased's books and find out whether his claim was legitimate, if so to order the payment of said claim.

Don Antonio Mendez, attorney for the widow and Don Santiago Felipe Guinault, attorney for the minor heirs, were notified of the preceding petition both of whom promptly agreed to the appointment of two competent persons to examine said books and if the claim was in order, to pay it at prorata together with the claim of other creditors as soon as there would be funds available.

Don Juan Bautista Labatuex and Santiago Jones examiners, appointed by the Court confirmed the plaintiff's allegation that the Herbert estate owed him the sum of 2125 pesos and 4 reales  $3/4$  cuartillos.

In view of the testimony given by the aforesaid experts the Attorney for the widow as well as the Curator for the minor heirs approved said claim and petitioned the Court to order payment of same at prorata as soon as there would be funds

(cont(d))

(Doc. #2272)  
cont'd.

available, which petition was granted.

The Court costs amounted to 14 pesos 2 reales.

#24(a)  
#10

File #2028.	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY THE
Sept. 3, 1789.	)	GOVERNOR AND INTENDANT GENERAL
Judge: Estevan	)	UPON RECOMMENDATION OF THE AUDITOR
Miro.	)	OF WAR FROM THE PUBLIC SALE OF CER-
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	TAIN ABANDONED LANDS.
P. 1 to 10.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

The Governor Don Estevan Miro, instituted proceedings for the purpose of selling at public auction certain lands ten arpents wide with ordinary depth, which had been abandoned by Don Juan Bautista Macarty; said lands were located above and on this side of the river about three leagues from this City, between the properties of Don Joseph Wiltz and of Don Leonardo Mazange.

The Court ordered the public crier, Mariano Mata to make the customary announcements of the aforesaid public auction of the land the first being held on Sept. 2, the second on Sept. 13, and the third on Sept. 22, 1789; although several persons appeared at the auction no one bid anything.

Then the Court in view that no one made any biddings set the public auction for the 23th day of September 1789, but as nobody seemed interested the Court decided to withhold the offer of said land until somebody would care to bid.

The record ends with the signature of the person who took part in the auctioning, the governor, the auditor of War, the Clerk of the Court and the public crier.

#23(a)

#10

File #2178 )  
Sept. 3, 1789. )  
Judge: Don )  
Joseph Ortega. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 11. )  
Spanish. )

---

CASE OF  
DON SANTIAGO FELIPE GUINAULT  
VERSUS  
LUIS LEGENDRE.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the past due promissory note (written in French) he presented, which was endorsed to him by Don Leonardo Mazange, the defendant owed him the sum of 74 pesos; wherefore he prayed the Court to order the defendant to appear and state whether he owed the aforesaid amount, and whether the signature at the foot of the note was his.

By order of the Court the defendant appeared, and declared that he owed the sum claimed. Following the above declaration the plaintiff petitioned the Court to issue a writ of seizure against all the property of the defendant, which was granted.

The defendant was ordered by the Court to pay the above said sum within three days, but he informed the Court that he had certain accounts pending with Don Leonardo Mazange which involved the promissory note in question wherefore he begged the Court to suspend these proceedings for 8 days until he settled said accounts.

After one year had elapsed and nothing was heard from the defendant, the plaintiff begged the Court to proceed against the defendant.

The record gives no further details.

#24(a)  
#10

File #2201. ) THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT  
Sept. 4, 1789. ) OF DON GERONIMO LEBLANC,  
Judge: Estevan ) REGISTER IN THE OFFICE OF THE  
Miro. ) PUBLIC NOTARY DON PEDRO  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. ) PEDESCLAUX BY THE WIDOW DOÑA  
P. 1 to 14. ) MAGDALENA LANDRY LEBLANC.  
Spanish. )

---

Doña Magdalena Landry, widow of Don Geronimo LeBlanc a resident of LaFourche of Chitimachas, Ascension Parish, petitioned the Court to examine and approve so it may be executed the last testament of her deceased husband, made fore the Commander of said Post Louis Judicé, on August 31, 1789. The afore-said will written in French instituted the widow universal heir as no children were born to them and the estate was community property. The widow LeBlanc made a second petition requesting the Court to file the proceedings in this Public Archives of the Clerk of the Court giving her a copy of this record.

Both petitions were granted.

#23(a)  
#10

File #2238 )  
Sept. 5, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro )  
cc: Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
p. 1 to 50 )  
Spanish )

---

CERTIFIED COPY OF THE RECORD OF THE  
PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY, DON LOUIS  
DE LALANDE DAPREMONT, vs.  
DON ALEJANDRO BAURE, IN ORDER TO RE-  
COVER THE OWNERSHIP OF A CERTAIN  
HOUSE.

The plaintiff, resident of this City, instituted proceedings against Don Louis Baure in order to recover ownership of a house and lots, located on Hospital Street, this house was built on  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lots, and he agreed to trade it with the defendant for a certain portion of land owned by Don Louis Baure, located on Orleans Street.

The defendant appeared in court and declared that he had built several small buildings on the same lot and that the exchange was lawful and begged the Court to order the Public Notary, to verify the transfer.

The Plaintiff through his attorney responded to the petition that was presented to him by the Notary Public to verify and knowing that the defendant had mortgaged all his property, the plaintiff begged the Court to have him return his house and that he would be willing to pay the defendant for all repairs done on the house, because he, Don De Lalande, was being depossessed of said land.

The defendant again appeared in Court, and declared that Don De Lalande did not recollect the mortgage, which took place in the office of the public Notary which was made in favor of Don Juan Ventura Morales. The court granted ten days for both parties to bring evidence and witnesses to suggest what would be best mutually. The defendant declared that in order to have effect, the said exchanges it would be necessary to cancel the mortgage. The Court

(Doc. #2276)  
cont'd

sentences were to nullify the said exchange and to return to each his property and for each party to pay the cost of Court, which was appraised by the official Appraiser, Don Louis Leatau, which amounted to 13 pesos, 1 real.

But the defendant was not satisfied with the decision of this Court, he made an appeal to the Superior Court of Havana.

The case ends here.

2(a)  
22

File #2284 )  
Sept. 5, 1789. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )  
P. 1 to 10. )  
Spanish and French. )

---

PETITION OF DON BENJAMIN  
MONSANTO TO SELL TWO SLAVES.

Don Benjamin Monsanto a merchant of this City, as agent and attorney in fact of Mr. William Cooper of Natchez petitioned the Court to grant him a permit to sell for his principal two slaves named Petre and Henrieta at that time in jail, for the price of 525 pesos offered by Joseph de la Piña the jailer.

Before granting the above petition the Court ordered that the power of attorney presented by Monsanto, be translated from French to Spanish. When this had been complied with the Court authorized the petitioner to sell said slaves however without exempting him from the obligation of presenting the certificate of ownership of the slaves in question.

#23(A)  
#10

File #2371	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY JUAN
Sept. 9, 1789.	)	WILLIAMS FOR THE PURPOSE OF
Judge: Joseph	)	SECURING AUTHORIZATION TO SELL
de Ortega.	)	A SLAVE.
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	
P. 1 to 8.	)	
Spanish.	)	

---

Juan Williams a resident of Natchez and at the time visiting this city, instituted proceedings alleging that by Notarial Act passed before Don Manuel Gayoso de Lemos, Governor of Natchez he had purchased from Don Guillermo Pouling a negro slave named "Peter" whom he wished to resell but as he did not have the certificate of ownership he petitioned the Court to summon said Pouling in order that he declare if it were true that the petitioner had acquired from him the slave in question, and whether he had paid in full, should the Court be pleased give him authorization so he may pass the act of sale before any public notary.

The Court granted the above petition and in compliance thereof said Guillermo Pouling confirmed the declarations of the petitioner adding that he sold said slave for 200 pesos cash and 200 payable on the following March 1790, which balance he had received in this city thus complying with the conditions stipulated in the Act of Sale.

The Court granted the petitioner the permit to resell the slave these proceedings providing sufficient title.

#23(a)  
#10

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY CLARK  
AND REES IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A  
PERMIT TO SELL THEIR BRIGANTINE  
(LA SEÑORA MIRO)

File #159 )  
Sept. 11, 1789. )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro. )  
CC: R. Perdomo. )  
P. 1 to 6. )  
Spanish. )

---

Messrs. Clark and Evans Reed residents and merchants of this city petitioned the Court for the purpose of obtaining a permit to sell their brigantine named "La Señora Miro" to Don Jose Trevino and Don Jose Campo, merchants of this city. The petitioners presented sufficient evidence to prove their ownership which the Court found satisfactory and granted the permit to sell said brigantine after paying the costs of proceedings and taxes, amounting to 4 pesos 4 reales.

#23(a)  
#10

File #2203.	)	CASE OF
Sept. 14, 1789.	)	LUIS LALANDE DAPREMONT
Judge: Joseph	)	VERSUS
Ortega.	)	DON FRANCO MELIZET.
CC: P. Pedesclaux.	)	IN ORDER TO COLLECT 120 PESOS.
Spanish	)	
P. 1 to 8.	)	

---

The plaintiff through his attorney instituted proceedings against the defendant alleging that as evidenced by the past due promissory note he presented, the defendant owed him the sum of 120 pesos, Mexican coin, wherefore the plaintiff begged the Court to order the defendant to appear and acknowledge if he owed the aforesaid sum, and if he signed the said note. The defendant admitted that he owed said sum and identified his signature on the aforesaid note.

Later the plaintiff petitioned the Court stating that the defendant has paid him in full, and requested to return said note to the defendant who should pay the costs of the proceedings, amounting to 41 pesos.

#23(a)

#10

File #2251  
Sept. 14, 1789.  
Judge: Joseph  
Ortega.  
CC: P. Pedesclaux.  
P. 1 to 9.  
Spanish.

DOCUMENT NO. 2281.  
BOX 55.

CASE OF  
DON LUIS LALANDE DAPREMONT  
VERSUS  
JOSEPH DUVERNE

The plaintiff a resident of this city thru his attorney petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note he presented, said Duverne was indebted to the plaintiff in the past due sum of 85 pesos; wherefore he begged the Court to order the defendant, to declare whether or not the signature affixed on said note was his and if he owed the sum claimed by said plaintiff.

The Court granted the plaintiff's prayer and ordered the defendant to declare in the manner as petitioned by the plaintiff. Said defendant before the Court Clerk acknowledged his debt and his signature.

In view of the foregoing acknowledgement the plaintiff petitioned for a warrant of arrest and a writ of seizure against the defendant which petition the Court granted, but allowed him three days to pay his debt. The defendant however was finally arrested and jailed for letting expire said period without making any effort to pay the aforesaid sum.

Later the plaintiff petitioned the Court asking for the return of his promissory note and informed that said defendant had paid and asked that he be also charged with the cost of these proceedings.

The Court gave the defendant his freedom and appraised the costs of the proceedings which amounted to 12 pesos 2 reales.

#27  
#10

File #2268 ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY MARIA  
Sept. 15, 1789. ) JUANA MITISH REQUESTING AUTHORIZ-  
Judge: Estevan ) ATION TO SELL TWO SLAVES FROM  
Miro. ) THE ESTATE OF JUAN BTE. DEF LAND-  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. ) RES, HER HUSBAND.  
P. 1 to 5. )  
Spanish. )

---

Maria Juana Mitisch lawful wife of Juan Baptist DeFlandres, resident of this City, petitioned the Court to be authorized to manage the estate of her husband, who had been declared insane, she also asked to obtain the rights to sell and manage the property to the best of her ability for her and her children, in order to keep her children as well as to take care of her husband.

The Court granted the petition authorizing her to manage the estate and proceed as a good mother, however the decree made no reference to any selling or mortgaging of property which she may resort to in order to keep her children, therefore she petitioned the Court to give her the right to sell two negro slaves in order to pay the creditors and support her children, which petition was granted.

#23(a)  
#10

File No. 2374	)	JUAN BAUTISTA SEIZANT
Sept. 16, 1789	)	PETITIONS THE COURT TO OBTAIN
Judge: Joseph	)	ONE YEAR DEBT-MORATORIUM IN
De Ontega	)	ORDER TO SETTLE WITH HIS CREDI-
C. C: Pedro	)	TORS, AND ORDER TO SELL HIS
Pedesclaux	)	PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
Pages 1 to 37	)	
Spanish and French	)	

Juan Bautista Seizant (called Austive) resident of this city, granted power of attorney to Don Santiago Felipe Guinault, who petitioned the Court to grant him a one year debt-moratorium. He acknowledged that he was indebted the sum of 24,988 pesos. Therefore he appeals to the Court and asks that his property be sold at a Public Auction.

Don Santiago Felipe Guinault, declares that owing to the number of creditors in this city, he can't satisfy all at once.

Therefore, he asks for one year to settle. And an inventory of the estate to be made by a representative of the creditors.

Oct. 14, 1789 all the creditors in the city were notified, but some were absent. Said agent again petitioned the Court to issue a citation to absent creditors, so that an agreement could be reached.

The Court ordered Don Felipe Ravina, Chief Constable of this city, to post said citations, as all creditors must be notified of the Public Auction.

All the creditors agreed to grant said moratorium.

(DOC. #2283)

Cont'd.

Said property was auctioned in the City of New Orleans, and the usual announcement was made by the Public Crier, Don Mariano Mata. Various persons bid on a certain plantation, comprising of 9 arpents of land, located near the upper part of the river. Adjoining the properties of Don Francisco Bernoudy and Don Juan Bautista Bienvenue. Sale was made to Don Joseph Xavier Pontalba.

#23-(a)

O'D.

File #121 )  
Sept. 17, 1789 )  
Judge: Andres )  
Almonester )  
CC: R. Perdomo )  
P. 1 to 37 )  
Spanish & French )

---

CASE OF  
DON DANIEL CLARK  
AGAINST  
DON SIMON DUCORNAUD  
TO COLLECT A DEBT.

Don Daniel Clark, resident and merchant of this City, instituted proceedings alleging that the defendant owed him 1650 pesos for 6 Negro slaves, for which he promised to pay with interest after one year. Wherefore he requested the Court to seize the defendant's property.

As petitioned, the Court issued a writ of execution against the defendant's property.

The plaintiff claimed that the slaves were to be placed at the general receiver.

In the City of New Orleans, 30th day of Sept. 1789, the public Notary and witnesses appeared before the chief constable, Don Felipe Ravina, who gave orders to seize everything on the plantation of the defendant. Two Negroes were brought to the general receiver where they were to be sold at a public auction by Don Juan del Postigo y Balderrama. Then the Court ordered the public Crier, Don Mariano Mata to make the customary announcements for the public auction of the two slaves, which was published three times.

The defendant petitioned the Court again and acknowledged that he is in debt to plaintiff, and begged the Court to suspend the seizure for 10 days. It was decided by the Court to give litigants time to bring other evidences and witnesses.

The defendant presented a questionnaire and some documents attached, to examine Don Daniel Clark as to his power-of-attorney and to declare the reason for the proceedings against the defendant:

1. It is true that I owed his Uncle 1650 pesos for the slaves I bought from him to be paid in one year term.
2. Declared if he, young Clark, accompanied the said Uncle, and if the signature was not mixed with others.
3. If he was certain that before the term of one year the said uncle allowed another year of term paying the difference of the sum.
4. If the receipt has the correct signature and if he authorized the receipt of 120 pesos and interest on the principal himself.
5. If (He) Don Clark had received the principal on the account for 1000 boxes that receipted for signature of Mr. Geoget.

Each question was satisfactorily answered.

The defendant petitioned the Court to nullify the proceedings but his plea was denied, so he appealed to the Supreme Court of Havana.

The out-come of this case is not known.

File No. 2181	)	DON DAVID HODGE
Sept. 17, 1789	)	VS.
Judge: E. Miro	)	MADAME FABRE
C.C. P. Pedesclaux	)	TO RECOVER A NEGRO SLAVE NAMED
Pages 1 to 12	)	JAMES (A HUMP-BACK) WHO IS IN
Spanish - French	)	THE POSSESSION OF M. FABRE
	)	A RESIDENT OF MOBILE.

Don David Hodge, a resident and merchant of the city of New Orleans, instituted proceedings against Madame Fabre, in order to recover a negro slave named James, (a hump-back) who ran away and was captured by some Indians who took him to Mobile, where the Governor ordered that he be delivered to Madame Fabre in place of one she had lost.

The Plaintiff alleges that under Article 24 of the Capitulation of Pensacola, he still retains ownership of said negro.

The Judge, Don Estevan Miro, rules that the Plaintiff must present evidence to prove the ownership. Therefore, the plaintiff submits three witnesses namely: Betsy, a free negress, Don Thomas Dumford and Don Andres Lopez Armesto, who declare under oath that Don David Hodge is the owner of said negro.

On January 2, 1790, Simon Fabre (representing his mother) Madame Fabre, appears before Don Vicente Folch, Civil and Military Commander of the Post of Pensacola, and declares that he is willing to surrender the said negro in consequence of an order from Governor Miro; that he be forwarded to New Orleans, he further orders that he be delivered to David Hodge, Madame Fabre retaining the recourse of an appeal.

File No. 2216 )  
Sept. 18, 1789 )  
Judge: Andres )  
Almonester )  
C.C: Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
Pages 1 to 12 )  
Spanish and French )

CASE OF  
PEDRO LACOUR  
VS.  
LUIS DELALANDE DAPREMONT  
TO COLLECT A DEBT.

Pedro Lacour, resident of this City, granted power of attorney to Don Santiago Felipe Guinault, who petitioned the court in order to institute proceedings against the defendant, for the purpose of recovering a past due promissory note for the sum of 170 pesos. He petitioned the Court to order the aforesaid defendant to appear and declare under oath, whether or not he was indebted to the said plaintiff in the above sum.

The petition was granted.

#23 (a)  
O'D.

File No. 2338 )  
Sept. 18, 1789 )  
Judge: Ostevan )  
Miro )  
C. C: Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
Spanish )  
Pages 1 to 26 )

CASE OF  
DON JUAN REYNAUD  
VS  
DON FRANCISCO SOUBADON

Juan Reynaud, merchant and resident of this city, granted power of attorney to Don Santiago Felipe Guinault, who petitioned the Court to institute proceedings against Don Francisco Soubadon, resident of Iberville Parish, but at present at New Orleans, in order to collect a sum of 540 pesos that is past due. The plaintiff petitioned the Court, requesting that the defendant acknowledged owing said sum. The defendant appeared and offered to settle said debt out of Court.

The plaintiff again petitioned the Court alleging that defendant has failed to settle out of Court, although requested to do so by plaintiff on several occasions. Therefore petitioner requests the Court to order issuance of writ of seizure against all the property of defendant.

The plaintiff notified the Court that defendant had settled said debt out of Court and prayed the Court to issue an order to Don Louis Liotaud, Official Court Appraiser, to appraise the cost of these proceedings and charge same to defendant.

The costs of said proceedings amounted to 10 pesos, 27 reales.

End of the Proceedings.

23 A/O'D.

File #2176 )  
Sept. 26, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro )  
CC: Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
Spanish )  
P. 1 to 39 )

DON JUAN GRAVIER, REQUESTING  
FROM DON ANTONIO DUBROQUART  
CERTAIN TRUNKS IN HIS POSSES-  
SION LOCATED IN THE HOME OF  
DON VICENTE FANGUI.

Don Juan Gravier, resident of Opelousas petitioned the Court alleging that he had commissioned Don Antonio Dubroquart to collect certain trunks, and other personal effects of his ownership located in a room in the home of Don Vicente Fangui, and to forward same to petitioner and that to date Mr. Dubroquart has failed to do so.

Don Antonio Dubroquart, resident of New Orleans declared that he located said trunks in a small room of said house and that he did not examine its contents, and that he forwarded the keys of said trunks to Juan Gravier, but left said trunks in said place in care of Don Beltram Gravier, brother of Plaintiff, because petitioner had no permanent residence.

Plaintiff again petitioned the Court requesting that an examination of the contents of said trunks be made to ascertain if there is among said contents certain gold and silver coins and some precious stones.

The Court ordered the Auditor of War to accompany plaintiff and examine said trunks, the examination revealed that there were no said coins, but that among its contents there were a few gold and silver articles.

The Court issued order for defendant to

deliver said trunks to plaintiff, but defendant was absent whereby plaintiff gave the Court authorization to have said trunks, opened and inventory of its contents made said inventory revealed the absence of said coins allegedly to be in said trunks.

Plaintiff empowered Don Louis Chacheres to represent him in these proceedings against Antonio Dubroquart for the purpose of recovering aforementioned coins.

Defendant empowered Don Beltran Gravier to represent him in these proceedings during his absence from this City, and his attorney declared that said trunks are in the same condition as when his principal left them in his care and requested the Court to order the present Court Clerk to verify the opening of said trunk in the presence of Don Louis Chachere.

Defendant declared that on June 1791, he took a trip to the Dominion of France, aboard the Schooner "La Louisiana" leaving all his property in charge of Don Juan Bte. de Poeyfarre.

These proceedings end here and the outcome is not known.

File No. 2245 <sup>(26)</sup>  
Sept. 26, 1789  
Judge: Don  
Joseph de Ortega  
C.C: Pedro  
Pedesclaux  
Pages 1 to 77  
Spanish - French

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED  
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF  
DON JUAN LAFITTE CADET.  
INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL OF HIS  
ESTATE.

Don Joseph de Ortega, attorney and official Counsellor of the Royal Courts for all the Dominions of His Majesty in America, and Senior Judge of the City of New Orleans; having been notified of the death of Don Juan Lafitte Cadet, leaving an estate and some minor heirs, at present absent, ordered these official proceedings immediately to safeguard the properties of the succession.

The record shows the following: The last will and testament of Juan Lafitte Cadet, resident of New Orleans, and native of Damon, Bishophoric of Dac in France, son of Don Jean Lafitte, Sr. and Dame Jeanne Goze, deceased, both natives and former residents of above place, leaving his widow, Dame Louise Langlois, native of New Orleans and the following legitimate children; Feliciana Lafitte, 19 years old; Celeste, 18 years old; Adalayde, 17 years old; Francisco, 16 years old; Victoria, 13 years old; Jacques (Santiago) 10 years old; all children of said union; naming Don Geromimo Lachiapelle, Testamentary Executor, and his widow as Curatrix ad-bona of children, naming said children as his universal heirs, said will drawn at New Orleans, Sept. 21, 1789.

His estate consisted of slaves, household furniture and personal belongings; no real property.

Judge Ortega confirms the appointments of Don Felipe Guinault as Attorney for the heirs and Don Geronomic Lachiapelle as Testamentary Executor. An inventory of the estate is taken with the assistance of the Public Appraisers, Don Vicente Fangui and Don Joseph Adriano de la Place; and after being completed, sold at Public Auction for the sum of 1,260 pesos from which the sum of 555 pesos, 7 reales and 1 maravedi was deducted to cover various obligations of the deceased as well as funeral expenses, etc.

A net balance of 704 pesos, 1 real, was delivered to the widow, Dona Louisa Langlois; with which act these proceedings were terminated.

27 A  
O'D.

File No. 2018	)	
Sept. 30, 1789	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED IN
Judge: Gov. Miro	)	CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF
C. C: P. Pedesclaux	)	DON JUAN ARNOULT, PERPETUAL
R. Perdomo	)	ALDERMAN AND RECEIVER OF THE
Pages 1 to 30	)	ROYAL TREASURY.
Spanish	)	

Dona Maria Delille Dupar (widow of Don Juan Arnoult) Testamentary Executrix and Custodian of her minor children, and Don Josef Soniat Dufossat address a signed joint statement to the Court to the effect that all parties concerned are in conformity with the terms of the Testament and Codicil of her deceased husband and petitions the Court to order its judicial approval.

The text of the Testament and Codicil disclose the following: Deceased leaves his four children as sole and universal heirs, namely, Dona Mariana, 17; Don Cirilo, 16; Dona Maria Jazinta, 12; and Don Pedro Gervis, 8; also that he is the Guardian of Dona Mariana Delille Dupar, legitimate daughter of Don Nicolas Delille Dupar and Dona Francisca Larche, for whom he has in his possession the sum of 3,000 pesos.

His real estate consists of a property four leagues from New Orleans, on the same side of the river measuring 43 arpents front with the usual depth, bordering on one side with those of Don Carlos Olivier Forcelle and on the other by those of Don Luis Hazeur de Lorme, containing the main house and several other structures, as well as a lot situated in the City of New Orleans, bordering on one side with the property of the widow, Andry, and on the other with that of Mr. Lartigue, consisting of 90 feet front by 101 depth.

Other property consists of cash, slaves, horses, cattle, farm implements, household furniture and personal belongings.

Testament also discloses that he has no debts.

Petition is granted, recorded and signed by Gov. Miro on Sept. 30, 1789, further ordering the approval of the Testament and Codicil, the first dated on May 17, and the second on April 28, 1789.

Petitioner requests that a copy of the testimony of these proceedings be given her to establish her legal rights. Petition granted on Dec. 4, 1789. Petitioner further requests the Court to place her in possession of the entire estate. Petition granted on Feb. 19, 1790.

Governor Miro orders on Feb. 23, 1790, that the entire estate be adjudicated to Dona Maria Delille Dupar.

On March 1, 1790, Gov. Miro and Don Manuel Serrano Counsellor General of the Intendancy, jointly issue an order to the effect that the proceedings of adjudication of property be held in abeyance, pending the approval of Don Josef Vicente de Orue, Auditor General of the Army, to determine any responsibility which the deceased, Don Juan Arnoult, may have had in his capacity as Receiver of Forfeited Fines to the Treasury.

The above decree was made known to Don Josef Vicente de Orue but could not be participated to Dona Maria Delille Dupar on account of being absent from the City as recorded by the Court Clerk, Don Rafael Perdomo, with which act these proceedings were terminated.

File #2065	)	
Sept. 30, 1789	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
Judge: Estevan	)	DON SANTIAGO BLAIR FOR THE
Miro	)	PURPOSE OF OBTAINING POWER
CC: Pedro	)	OF ATTORNEY FOR DON PEDRO
Pedesclaux	)	WHITESIDE.
Spanish	)	
p. 1 to 17	)	

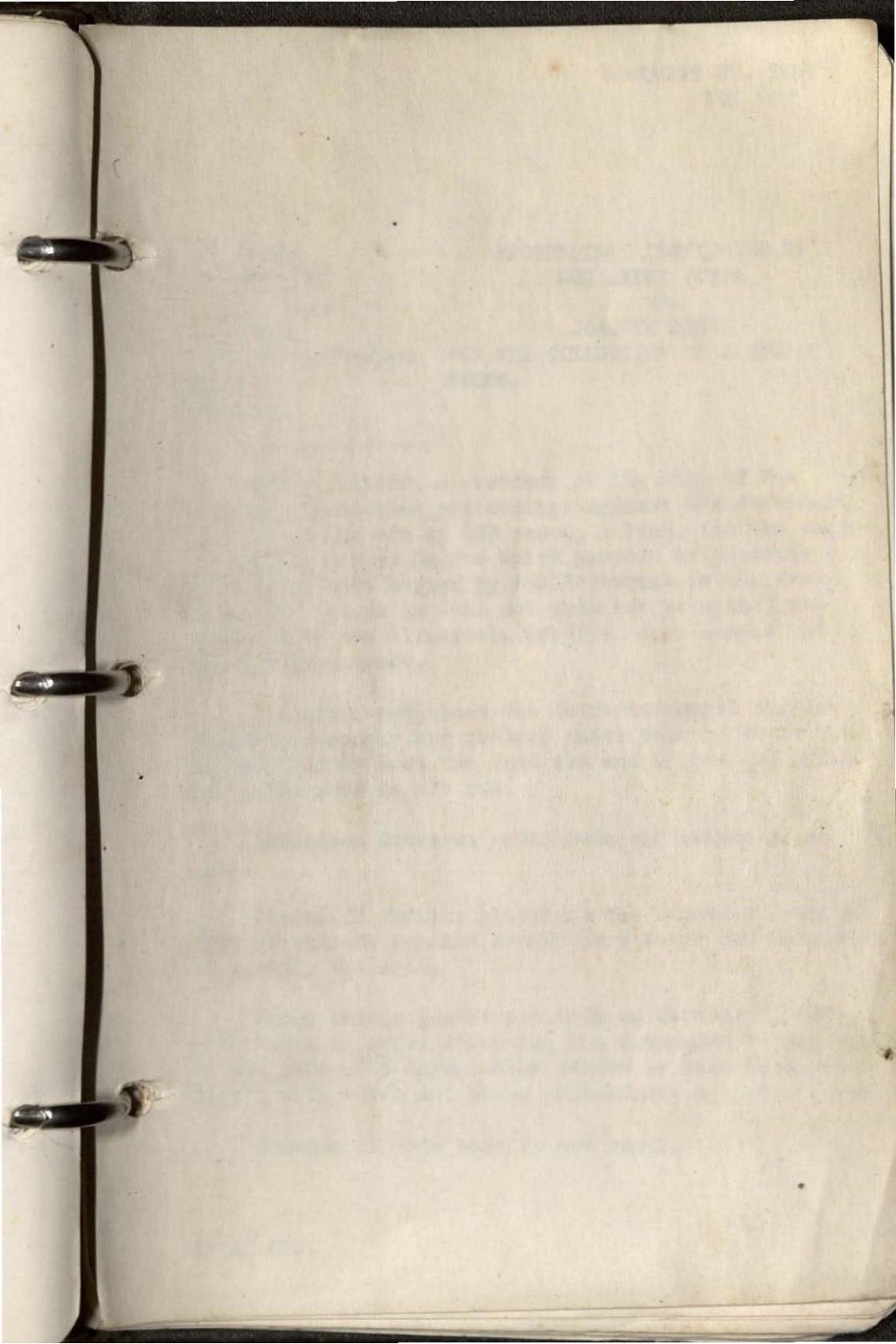
The petitioner, resident of this City petitioned the Court alleging that Don Pedro Whiteside, resident of the City of London, granted power of attorney to Don Samuel Chollett and Don Pereginno Bourdieur, residents of the Island of Santo Domingo to collect certain sums from his debtors, and that Chollett and Bourdieur have transferred their power of attorney to Don Santiago Blair, but that the documents were written in English.

The official interpreter was absent from this City, therefore the present documents were translated by Don Joseph Crimins and were to be found in the Archives of the Public Notary Pedro Pedesclaux.

The Court found that the petition presented by Don Pedro Whiteside was signed in the presence of witnesses, and his attorney Don Guillermo Forbes, and that the proceedings according to law were legal.

Don Santiago Blair petitioned the Court to accept said power of attorney and that he is willing to pay the cost of Court.

The proceedings end here.



File 2190	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
Oct. 5, 1789	)	DON JAYME JORDA
Judge: Josef	)	VS.
De Ortega	)	JOAQUIN SEGUI
C.C: P. Pedesclaux	)	FOR THE COLLECTION OF A SUM OF
Pages 1 to 6	)	PESOS.
Spanish	)	

The plaintiff, a resident of the City of New Orleans, instituted proceedings against the defendant to collect the sum of 492 pesos, 1 real, for the value of certain dry goods for which purpose he presents a promissory note signed by the defendant in the form of an (X) (since he does not know how to write) together with two witnesses, namely: Jose Campos and Domingo Langourand.

Plaintiff petitions the Court to compel the defendant to appear and declare under oath if it is true or not that he owes the said sum and if the (X) affixed to the note is his own.

Defendant declares under oath and acknowledges debt.

Plaintiff further petitions the Court to issue a writ of seizure against the properties of the defendant to satisfy the debt.

Judge Ortega grants petition on October 7, 1789, and issues an order directing the defendant to pay within the term of 3 days, which decree is made known to Segui; with which act these proceedings are terminated.

Outcome of this case is not known.

File #2211	)	
Oct. 5, 1789	)	
Judge: Joseph	)	CASE OF
De Ortega	)	LUIS LALANDE DAPREMONT
C. C: Pedro	)	VS.
Pedesclaux	)	DON OLIBERO POLLOCK
Spanish	)	TO COLLECT A DEBT.
pp. 1 to 23	)	

Plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by a promissory note duly presented the defendant owed him a balance of 455 pesos 2 reales. Wherefore he prayed the Court to order said defendant to appear and state if he owed the said amount and to acknowledge his signature at the foot of said note.

By order of the Court the defendant appeared and declared that he owed the plaintiff the said sum and acknowledged his signature to said note.

Following the declaration the plaintiff petitioned the Court to issue a writ of seizure against all the property of the defendant, but the Court ordered that the plaintiff must present a bill showing the amount of indigo he sold to the defendant. Plaintiff presented said bill which showed that he had paid 200 pesos and the balance 455 pesos 2 reales were on the back of the said promissory note as paid in indigo.

Later the defendant promised to settle out of Court, and the plaintiff withdrew the charges, but inasmuch as defendant failed, plaintiff again petitioned the Court adding 135 pesos and 10% interest and the cost of these proceedings.

(Doc. #2295)

cont'd.

The Court costs amounted to 15 pesos  
2 reales.

Proceedings end here.

File # 102	) OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON MARCOS OLIVARES VS. GRACIANO FRANCISCO DE LA BAROSSIERE IN ORDER TO COLLECT A SUM OF PESOS. Pages 1 to 7 Spanish
Oct. 6, 1789	
Judge: Andres	
Almonaster	
C. C; R. Perdomo	
Pages 1 to 7	
Spanish	

Don Marcos Olivares, Chief Guard of the Royal Tax Collections, and a resident of this City, through his Attorney, Don Antonio Mendes, instituted proceedings against the defendant to collect the sum of 126 pesos, evidenced by the note he duly presents.

The petitioner prays the Court to compel the defendant to appear and declare under oath if he owes the said sum or not and whether the signature which appears at the foot of the promissory note is or is not his own. Petition granted by the Judge Don Andres Almonaster on Oct. 6, 1789, appointing Don Estevan de Quinones as official interpreter to assist the Court Clerk in taking the defendant's oath and declaration.

Therefore, defendant appears on Oct. 10, 1789 before Don Rafael Perdomo, Court Clerk, and Don Estevan de Quinones, official interpreter and declares under oath that he owes the said sum and that the signature which appears at the foot of the note is his own.

Petitioner prays the Court to issue a writ of seizure against the properties of the defendant to satisfy the debt plus ~~1%~~<sup>10%</sup> and costs. Petition granted by Judge Almonaster who issued a writ of seizure on October 14, 1789.

Petitioner prays the Court that since having come to an agreement with the defendant to appraise the Court costs.

Therefore on Oct. 31, 1789, Judge Almonaster issues an order to that effect and further ordains that the promissory note which served as evidence be returned to the proper party; with which act these proceedings were terminated.

27 A  
O'D.

File No. 2337	)	CASE OF
Judge: Gov. Miro	)	DONA ANNA RILLIEUX
C.C: P. Pedesclaux	)	WIDOW OF SOLOMON MALLINES
Pages 1 to 20	)	VS.
Spanish and French	)	DON LOUIS RILLIEUX
<u>OCTOBER-6-1789</u>	)	(HER BROTHER) TO COLLECT A CERTAIN
		DEBT.

Plaintiff thru her attorney, Don Felipe Guinault, petitioned the Court, alleging that; as evidenced by the account presented, defendant is indebted to the succession of Don Solomon Mallines the sum of 360 pesos and a half real, and that; although plaintiff on various occasions has tried to collect said sum from defendant but to no avail. Therefore petitioner begged the Court to order defendant to appear and declare under oath whether or not he owes said sum.

Said account being in French, the Court ordered Don Estevan Quinones, the official translator to translate same into Spanish, which was done in the City of New Orleans, on Oct. 10, 1789. Before the present Court Clerk appeared Don Louis Rillieux, deposed and said that the entire contents of said bill of account was false and that he has never been indebted to deceased Solomon Mallines, that on the contrary said succession was indebted to him for services rendered in the consumation of the sale of the properties of said succession, deponent also stated that he was 38 years old.

The record shows that after a lengthy litigation between both litigants, the Court granted litigant nine days in which to reach a reciprocal agreement. Defendant requests the Court that since both parties have not arrived at an amicable settlement and the term granted by the Court has elapsed and plaintiff has not requested an extension of time, to order the Court

Appraiser to appraise said costs of Court.

The Court ordered Don Louis Liotand, official Court Appraiser, to appraise said cost and to charge same to Dona Anna Rillieux.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to 19 pesos 3 reales.

This ends these proceedings.

23 A  
O'D.

File #2294	)	
Oct. 7, 1789	)	INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY
Judge: Joseph	)	DON PEDRO MIOTON FOR THE
de Ortega	)	PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A
C.C: P. Pedesclaux	)	PERMIT FOR THE SALE OF A
Pages 1 to 7	)	NEGRESS SLAVE.
Spanish	)	

---

Don Pedro Mioton, resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court, alleging that as evidenced by instrument of private sale, showing that petitioner purchased from Mr. Alliez, a negress slave named Rosa, 18 years old, for the sum of 150 pesos (Mexican coinage) in cash, and that since said private sale is not a legal title petitioner prays the Court to admit information to be submitted by witnesses under oath to prove the legality of said sale. Therefore petitioner prays for permit to sell said slave.

The Court ordered the Court Clerk to accept depositions to be made by witnesses.

The record shows that the following persons appeared as witnesses: Don Modesto Lefebre, resident of New Orleans, 28 years old; Don Pierre Gilibert, resident of New Orleans, 32 years old; Don Antonio Bonnabel, resident of New Orleans, 32 years old, who declared witnessing said sale.

The Court in view of the information submitted by petitioner, granted Judicial authority to consummate said sale.

This ends these proceedings.

File No. 2370	)	
Oct. 9, 1789	)	INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY
Judge: Don Joseph	)	DON JUAN BAUTISTA VERRET TO OBTAIN
de Ortega	)	A PERMIT FOR THE SALE OF TWO NEGRO
C. C: Pedro	)	SLAVES OF HIS OWNERSHIP.
Pedesclaux	)	
Spanish	)	
Pages 1 to 8	)	

Don Juan Bta. Verret, resident of this City, petitioned the Court and declared that he had purchased from Mr. Russie, resident of Cape France (Santo Domingo) two slaves, named Carlos and Gabriel, but that the bill of sale was destroyed in the memorable fire of 1788. Therefore petitioner begged the Court to admit the testimony of witnesses in order to prove his ownership of said slaves, who have been in his possession for 12 years.

The Court ordered the Court Clerk to accept the testimony of the following witnesses: Don Antonio Peytavin, resident and merchant of New Orleans, age 33; Don Jean Paillet, resident and merchant of New Orleans, age 48; Don Louis Delalande Dapremont, resident and merchant of New Orleans, age 50. The above witnesses testified that petitioner was the legal owner of said slaves. The Court granted permit to Don Juan Bta. Verret, enabling him to sell said slaves.

The Court ordered the official appraiser to state the cost of Court. The amount was 6 pesos and 2 reales.

File #2255. )  
Oct. 10, 1789. )  
P. 1 to 8. )  
Judge: Don )  
Joseph de )  
Ortega. )  
CC: P. Pedesclaux. )

DOCUMENT NO. 1871.  
BOX 52.

CASE OF  
DON MANUEL DE LANZOS  
VERSUS  
DON JUAN BAUTISTA SEIZANT  
(ALIAS ANSTIVE)

The plaintiff, brought this action against the defendant to recover the past due sum of 2061 pesos that said defendant loaned and which has been due since April 3, 1788, as evidenced by the obligation presented. The plaintiff alleges in his petition that even though the creditors of the defendant have granted him a moratorium for a period of one year to pay his debts, he feels that since the defendant has not made any attempt to dispose of his properties to satisfy his creditors that therefore the defendant is proceeding with malice and that for this reason the plaintiff withdraws from said extension of time granted the defendant and brings this action to recover the said sum and begs the Court to order the defendant to pay said sum and in default thereof to issue a writ of execution against the properties of the defendant and especially against the six negroe slaves mortgaged in order to satisfy said claim, plus interest and the cost of these proceedings.

On Oct. 10, 1789, the Court ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff the sum claimed within three days.

The defendant in answer to the plaintiff's petition set forth that since the plaintiff granted with the other creditors the extension of one year to sell his properties, the plaintiff's petition

(cont'd)

(Doc. 1871)  
cont'd.

should be dismissed.

On Oct. 14, 1789, the Court ordered the defendant to comply with the decree of October 10, 1789.

The record shows that the defendant failed to pay the plaintiff as ordered by the court and the plaintiff petitioned the court to issue a writ of execution against the properties of the defendant and especially against the six negro slaves, to satisfy the sum claimed and that the court granted the plaintiff's petition.

#23  
#10

File No. 2279	}	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY THE
Oct. 10, 1789		SYNDICS OF THE LOWER RIVER BANK
Judge: Gov. Miro		IN ORDER TO COMPEL THE SUCCESSION
C.C: P. Pedesclaux		OF DON JUAN JALINEAU TO REPAIR THE
Pages 1 to 8		LEVEE IN FRONT OF HIS FORMER RESI-
Spanish	}	DENCE.

---

The petitioners, Don Luis Macarty and Don Josef Duseaux, residents of the lower river bank, pray the Court to compel the succession of Don Juan Jalineau to repair the levee in front of his residence as it threatens to break during the rainy season which is about to begin and in its present condition constitutes a great menace to their own properties.

Gov. Miro orders on Oct. 10, 1789 that a copy of this petition be turned over to the Attorney, Don Felipe Guinault, who represents the interests of the succession, being notified to this effect on this same date as well as the petitioners.

Don Felipe Guinault in his capacity as Attorney for the heirs of the succession of the late Don Juan Jalineau declares that in consideration of the best interests of the succession it is not convenient to make such repairs which already have been appraised at 200 pesos and he does not consider it worthy of it; further stating that since the deceased left several creditors and Don Santiago Monlon has instituted himself as guarantor of said land, to turn over the petitioners request to them. Petition granted by Gov. Miro on Oct. 20, 1789, further ordaining to notify the creditors of the succession as well as Don Santiago Monlon to resolve within three days if they intend to repair the levee at their own expense or in default of which said land to revert to the Royal Domain.

Don Santiago Monlon thru his Attorney, Don Antonio Mendes, declares that he abandons the land in favor of the Royal Domain.

Gov. Miro decrees that the land passes to the Royal Domain and that the Syndics of the lower bank be notified to the effect that they undertake the repairs of said levee on their own account and be repaid with the proceeds of the sale of said land. With which act these proceedings were terminated.

27 A  
O'D.

DOCUMENT NO. 2301  
BOX 56

File #2038 )  
Oct. 12, 1789 ) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
Judge: Gov. Miro ) DONA LUISA BAUDIN (WIDOW TARRASCON)  
C.C: P. Pedesclaux ) AGAINST  
Pages 1 to 29 ) MATEO AUSTIN AND ANDRES MERCENARIO  
Spanish ) IN ORDER TO COMPEL THEM TO REMOVE  
 ) TWO HOUSES FROM HER LANDS IN BAYOU  
 ) ST. JOHN.

The plaintiff instituted proceedings in order to compel the defendants to remove two houses from lands which she claims as her own in Bayou St. John.

Gov. Miro orders on Oct. 12, 1789, that Don Carlos Lavau Troudeau, Official Public Surveyor, measure the lands and examine the titles.

The report rendered by Don Carlos Lavau Troudeau shows that the said surveyor visited the property of Dona Luisa Baudin (widow of Tarrascon) which was located on Bayou St. John, adjoining on one side with the property of Don Andres Almonaster and on the other with that of Don Gilberto St. Maxent.

LAND TITLES

- # 1. A Bill of Sale dated April 16, 1718, describing a piece of land of 3 arpents front by 40 depth, measured on November 28, 1708.
- # 2. Another Bill of Sale dated October 4, 1720, describing exactly the same location and measurements.
- # 3. Another Bill of Sale, no date, year 1721, describing exactly the same location and measurements.
- # 4. A legal concession granted on February 5, 1721, describing exactly the same location and measurements.

#5. An inventory of Aug. 10, 1752 of property of deceased Louis Brasillier (called Tourangean or Tourangeaux) wherein it describes a piece of land of 8 arpents frontage and another of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  arpents frontage by 40 depth, belonging to said (Tourangeaux) of whom petitioner is an heir, as evidenced by previous Judicial decrees. Said Surveyor states that he has examined said lands, wherein are constructed the houses of Austin and Mercenario, said houses of the ownership of Madame (widow) Tarrascon. In reference to the concessions declared facing rivers, bayous, lakes, and etc. They acquire their frontage from the edge of the rivers, and where said river waters flank said place, therefore said 40 arpents depth mentioned in said concession begins at this point, and that not only are the houses of Austin and Mercenario a detriment to Madame Tarrascon, but that they interrupt it by narrowing the traffic on the Royal Highway to 24 ft. width, instead of 40 ft. width, provided by law, being detrimental to the complaining party as it is to the general public.

In consideration of the report rendered by the Surveyor as to the measurements and titles of ownership submitted above, Gov. Miro decrees on Nov. 7, 1789, that the defendant remove the said houses within the term of fifteen days in default of which it would be removed by the Court at the expense of the defendants.

The Court Clerk makes known to Mateo Austin the preceding decree; he also certifies that he was informed that Andres Mercenario is dead.

The defendant (Mateo Austin) submits two documents, one signed on Oct. 1, 1787 by Don Pedro Chabert, a former Senior Judge, and the other dated on Oct. 16, 1788, signed by Gov. Miro, by virtue of which he tries to establish his legal occupancy of said site on Bayou St. John, and prays the Court that if he is evicted from the said house and land he is entitled to some compensation for the permanent improvements he has made there.

File No. 182

Oct. 13, 1789

Judge: Andres

Almonester

G.C: Rafael Perdomo

Spanish

Pages 1 to 21

) EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
 ) DON BERNARDO GENOVA  
 ) VS.  
 ) DONA MARIA JUAN DEFLANDERS  
 ) TO COLLECT A DEBT.

The plaintiff, resident of this City, petitions the Court, alleging that; as evidenced by a promissory note duly presented, defendant is indebted to him in the sum of 200 pesos (Mexican coinage) and that; on various occasions he tried to collect said sum from defendant but to no avail. Therefore petitioner begs the Court to order said defendant to appear and state if she owed him the aforesaid amount and also to acknowledge the signature on the face of the said promissory note.

The Court ordered defendant to appear and testify under oath; defendant deposed and said that said signature was not hers and that she did not owe the said sum, that instead it was her husband who owed said sum.

Following the above declaration the Court ordered that the said note was in French and that it be translated into Spanish by the official translator, Don Estevan Quinones.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court to issue a writ of seizure against all the property of the defendant, allowing defendant three days grace to settle.

The plaintiff notified the Court that defendant had settled debt out of Court, and prayed the Court to issue an order to Don Luis Liotaud, official Court Appraiser, to appraise the cost of the proceedings, and charge same to defendant.

The cost of said proceedings amounted to 13 pesos, 1 real.

23 A/ O'D.

Gov. Miro reaffirms his decree of Nov. 7, 1789.

The defendant duly confers power of attorney to Don Santiago Felipe Guinault, to represent him, who in turn prays the Court to revoke decree citing among other reasons that the land in question belongs to the Royal Domain and that his client has been legally established there for the past three years.

Therefore the plaintiff prays the Court to enforce the decree of eviction.

The defendant thru his attorney prays the Court that in order to eliminate legal expenses to both parties he requests to be granted one year or fifteen months to demolish the house in question. The Court refuses this petition. Therefore the defendant files a petition for an appeal before the Court of Appeal at Havana, which petition is also refused.

The plaintiff prays the Court to enforce the original decree of Nov. 7, 1789. Petition granted by Gov. Miro, who further decrees that the Court costs which amounted to 37 pesos, 2 reales, be paid by Mateo Austin, which amount is demanded by the plaintiff from the defendant but to no avail. Therefore Gov. Miro on Dec. 1, 1790, issues a writ of execution ordering him to pay said costs on demand and on default to seize one of his slaves to be held in custody until the said amount is fully paid.

The above official act terminated these proceedings.

DOCUMENT NO. 2321  
BOX 56

(Changed to No. 2302-A)

File 2062  
Oct. 20, 1789

24(a)  
s.

DOCUMENT NO. 2302-A  
BOX 56

File #2026	)	
Oct. 20, 1789	)	
Judge: Ortega	)	CASE OF
C. C: P. Pedesclaux	)	DON ALYANDRO BAUDIN
Pages 1 to 5	)	VS.
Spanish	)	DON GASPAR DE ARANDA

---

The plaintiff, a resident of the City of New Orleans, instituted proceedings to compel the defendant to pay the amount of 3600 pesos of Mexican silver coin, which was loaned to the defendant without any interest, and the defendant has not complied with his obligation. Wherefore he requested the Court to seize the defendant's property, on which he held a mortgage which consisted of a plantation on the other side of the river, bounded on one side by the property of Don Francisco Raquit, and on the other by the land of Don Pedro Bonne; also 9 negro slaves. The defendant was ordered by the Court to pay the above said sum within three days, and in case the defendant failed to do so, a writ of seizure against all his property would be made.

The record gives no further details.

File No. 2308 )  
 Oct. 23, 1789 )  
 Judge: Andres )  
 Almonester )  
 C.C: Pedro )  
 Pedesclaux )  
 Spanish and French )  
 Pages 1 to 8 )

CASE OF  
 JUAN BAUTISTA POEYFARRE  
 VS.  
 THE SUCCESSION OF RENATO BELUCHE.

The plaintiff, merchant and resident of this City, instituted proceedings alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note that he presented, in order to collect 342 pesos as per draft, issued by Don Pedro Miraval against the said succession, and in favor of the plaintiff for value received in cash.

Wherefore the plaintiff petitioned the Court and ordered Dona Rosa Laporte, widow of decedent, to acknowledge her husband's signature, and to state what knowledge she had of said debt.

The Court ordered the present Court Clerk to receive declaration under oath of said widow, who acknowledged the said debt and signature of her deceased husband.

Following the declaration of the widow, the Court ordered that the proceedings be included in the succession and be paid just as soon as funds were available.

The proceedings end here.

File #139.	)	EXECUTIVE PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED
Oct. 24, 1789	)	BY MESSRS. AGUSTIN FABRE & CO.
Judge: Don Andres	)	VS.
Almonester	)	DON VINCENT DE MORANT TO COLLECT
C.C: Don Rafael	)	A DEBT.
Perdomo	)	
Pages 1 to 8	)	
French & Spanish	)	

---

Messrs. Agustin Fabre & Co., through their attorney Don Antonio Mendez petitioned the Court alleging that Chevalier Don Vincent De Morant was indebted to said firm in the sum of 83 pesos one real as evidenced by Documentary evidence herein presented and that petitioner has tried to collect said sum to no avail, wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order defendant to acknowledge his signature at the foot of said notes and acknowledge said debt, and that; as defendant resides in the country petitioner requests the Court to issue a warrant to be executed by legal authority.

The Court ordered said notes translated from French into Spanish which was done by Don Estevan Quinones the official translator, as follows:

Verbatim Translation of 3 Exhibits  
in French Forming Part of these  
Proceedings.

1.

Good for 77 lbs. of nails, for which I will account to Mr. Lieutan.

New Orleans, Nov. 19, 1787.

(Signed) Le Ch<sup>ef</sup> de Morant.

2.

Good Morning Master Peter:

Please send me an additional 30# of nails from the same box. I was mistaken when I requested that you weigh 30#. I had not remembered the covering of my Store, which is of posts. Also do not forget the Coupon for canvas covering, which I asked you to send me; and give a Note to the Negro, so that I may be informed thereof.

You will greatly oblige me,

(Signed) Le Ch<sup>er</sup> de Morant.

---

3.

Sir:

I had not thought of the covering for my store when I ordered 30# more of medium-sized nails. I would appreciate your adding another 30#. Old Peter knows what I mean. Should you have 25# of shingle nails, send them also. I think I saw some at your place; also a file, that is to say a prick suitable to file all sorts of saws, and it should be fine. Kindly send me eight hood coverings by the same negro; retain my letter as a voucher.

With best wishes, I am sincerely,  
Your very humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) Le Ch<sup>er</sup> De Morant.

Note:

File prick sent to said gentlemen.

Nov. 20, 1787.

(Doc. #2304)

cont'd.

The Court ordered the Court Clerk to receive declaration under oath from Defendant as per petition of plaintiff.

The Clerk notified Agustin Fabre of the proceedings decree.

Case ends here.

27(a)

s.

The Court ordered the Court Clerk to receive declaration under oath from Defendant as per petition of plaintiff.

The Clerk notified Agustin Fabre of the proceedings decree.

Case ends here.

File #2165 )  
 Oct. 26, 1789 ) CASE OF URBAIN GAIENNIE  
 Judge: Estevan ) vs.  
 Miro ) THE SUCCESSION OF PEDRO BIDOU HERBERT  
 C. C: Pedro )  
 Pedesclaux )  
 Spanish )  
 1 to ~~16~~ pages )  
 1707 )

The plaintiff, Master Carpenter, resident of New Orleans, brought action against the Succession of the late Don Pedro Bidou Herbert to recover a sum of 26 pesos for his personal service.

Therefore he begged the Court to order that he be paid said sum out of the funds of said succession with preference to any other Creditors.

By order of the Court the Testamentary Executor, the Attorney for the Widow of deceased and the Curator ad le tem of the minor heirs were notified of the plaintiff's petition, all of whom promptly agreed to the payment of this claim, in view of which the Court ordered said payment to be made as soon as the succession became in possession of funds and with priority to other Creditors by reason that this claim was for personal service.

New Orleans, 26th day, Jan. 1790.

Appear before the Notary Public, the Testamentary Executor of the succession of deceased Don Pedro Bidou Herbert and paid the said claim in ready cash to the plaintiff in the presence of the witnesses, Don Joseph Command, Fernando Ibanes and Thomas Garcia.

The Court ordered that the official Court appraiser, Don Louis Liataud to appraise the cost of this proceedings and be charged to the said succession which amounted to 12 pesos 2 reales.

23(a) New Orleans 18 day, July 1791.  
 s.

File #2277	)	CASE OF DON JAMES (SANTIAGO) MATHER
Oct. 26, 1789	)	AND STROTHER CO.,
Judge: Estevan	)	vs.
Miro	)	THE SUCCESSION OF PEDRO BIDOU HERBERT
C. C: Pedro	)	
Pedesclaux	)	
Spanish	)	
1 to <del>16</del> pages	)	

Mather and Strother Co., Merchant and resident of this City. Brought action against the succession of the late Don Pedro Bidou Herbert, to recover a sum of 76 pesos 4 reales for merchandise, as evidenced by presented bill for said claim.

Therefore he begged the Court to order that he be paid said sum out of the funds of said succession with the other Creditors.

By order of the Court the Testamentary Executor, the attorney for the widow of deceased and the Curator ad letem of the minor heirs were all notified of the plaintiff's petition, all of whom promptly agreed to the payment of this claim, in view of which the Court ordered said payment to be made as soon as the succession became in possession of funds and with said priority to other Creditors by reason that said claim was for merchandise furnished decedent.

The Court granted the petitioner's prayers.

The record ends with the appraisal of the proceedings which amounted to 11 pesos 2 reales, to be charged to the said succession.

File #2265 )  
Oct. 27, 1789 )  
Judge: Andres )  
Almonester )  
C. C: Pedro )  
Pedesclaux )  
Pages 1 to 14 )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED  
BY JUAN BTA. MARTIN  
VS.  
DON HILARIO BOUTTET TO  
COLLECT A CERTAIN DEBT.

Plaintiff resident of this City brought action against the defendant, Hilario Bauttet, owner of a public butcher shop, alleging that defendant is indebted to him for the sum of 725 pesos, as salary due from May 24, 1787 to Oct. 21st, 1789, earned by working in said establishment.

Therefore petitioner begged the Court to order defendant to appear and declare under oath whether or not he owes the said sum.

In the City of New Orleans on 13th, 1789 Defendant appeared under oath and denied owing any part of said sum, because plaintiff had advanced himself with cash from said business whenever he needed same.

Juan Bta. Martin petitioned the Court in order to present a statement of all he had taken from the said establishment with the permission of the defendant.

The Court accepted the petition and gave 3 day's grace for the defendant to pay said claim.

Again the defendant appeared in Court and claimed the sum of 142 pesos 3 reales to be deducted from the 725 pesos and the balance to be paid to the plaintiff, which amounted to 583 pesos which the Court

approved as being a legal claim and the cost of the Court to be paid by the defendant.

The proceedings end here.

File #158 )

Oct. 30, 1789 )

Judge: Don )

Martin Navarro )

(Intendant) )

C.C: R. Perdomo )

Spanish )

Pages 1 to 5 )

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY

DON PEDRO SAUVE

IN ORDER TO OBTAIN A PERMIT TO SELL  
A SCHOONER NAMED "LA LOUISIANA"  
OF HIS OWNERSHIP.

Don Pedro Sauve, resident and merchant of New Orleans, petitioned the Court to obtain a permit to sell the schooner named "La Louisiana" of his ownership as evidenced by Public instrument duly presented. Wherefore petitioner begged the Court to grant said permit.

The Court granted petitioner's prayers, on the evidence submitted, whereby it shows that in the City of New Orleans, on June 2, 1787, Don Jacques (Santiago) Vinzent, with permission of Don Martin Navarro, Intendant General of La. sold to Don Pedro Sauve, the said schooner, which said Vinzent had acquired by purchase from Messers Jacques (Santiago) Caris and Juan McDonough residents of the island of Martinque, on Aug. 2, 1786.

The Court granted the above petition and it was declared that Don Pedro Sauve is the owner, and according to the titles were found in the archives in the (Dominio) now are in the archives of the present Notary Public, and he was issued the correct permission.

Then according to the Court order the official appraiser, appraised the Counsel fee and the cost of Court. Which amounted to 4 pesos, 10 reales.

File No. 2072 )  
Oct. 30, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan Miro )  
C.C: Pedro Pedesclaux )  
Pages 1 to 7 )  
Spanish and French )

CASE OF  
JOSEPH CONNAND  
VS.  
ALEXO REAUD

The plaintiff, a resident of the City of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that one named Debon, a resident of the post of St. Luis, issued a Bill of Exchange against Don Alexo Reaud for the sum of 500 pesos, Mexican coin, to be paid upon the order of Mr. Dubreuil, and transferred to the said plaintiff, who presented it for payment to said Alexo Reaud, who claims he has no funds belonging to Debon. Wherefore, he prayed the Court to order the defendant to appear and declare whether he has any funds belonging to said Debon.

By order of the Court the defendant appeared and declared that he had no funds belonging to the said Debon.

The plaintiff requested the Court to order the Commander of the Post of St. Luis, Don Manuel Perez, to inform the defendant that he must pay the said sum, and also the costs of these proceedings. The Court granted the above petition. The costs of the proceedings amounted to 10 pesos,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  reales.

The record ends here.

File No. 2072 )  
Oct. 30, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan Miro )  
C.C: Pedro Pedesclaux )  
Pages 1 to 7 )  
Spanish and French )

---

CASE OF  
JOSEPH CONNAND  
VS.  
ALEXO REAUD

Translation from French into English found on Page six.

To. Mr. M. Rean.  
Wholesale Merchant of New Orleans,  
At St. Louis.  
On July 12, 1789.

Sir:

It shall be agreeable for you, upon sight of this my first and only Bill of Exchange to pay Mr. Dubreuil, at his request, the sum of 2,500 livres, (Tours currency) equivalent to 500 "Piastres" (coin); value received from said Sieur in merchandise, and kindly debit my account for this amount.

I beg to remain, Sir, your very humble and obedient servant.

(Signed) De Bon

File #2074 )  
Oct. 30, 1789 )  
Judge: Estevan )  
Miro )  
CC: Pedro )  
Pedesciaux )  
Spanish and French )  
p. 1 to 13. )

---

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY  
DON JOSEPH CONNAND PROTESTING  
THE CASHING OF A BILL OF EX-  
CHANGE AGAINST MR. DEBONNE.

Don Joseph Connand, Merchant and resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging that Mr. Debonne of the Post Saint Louis, of Illinois, and Don Joseph Amelin also merchant and resident of this City, had cashed a bill of exchange, evidenced by said bill herein presented, in the sum of 500 pesos, (Mexican coinage), in favor of Don Dubriel. Plaintiff further declared that he made several attempts to collect the said sum, but to no avail, and that said Amelin denied having any funds, belonging to the said Debonne. Therefore, plaintiff begged the Court to order said Joseph Amelin to declare under oath whether it is true or not that he has in his possession funds belonging to said Debonne.

Don Joseph Amelin appeared in Court and declared that he does not know and never has known the said Debonne, and that he has no money belonging to him and that the charges made by plaintiff are false. Therefore, he petitioned the Court to issue a warrant to Don Manuel Perez, Chief Commander of the Post of Illinois, with a copy of these proceedings and the original bill of exchange.

The Chief Commander ordered Debonne to settle, and pay all damages done and the cost of Court.

The Official Court Appraiser, appraised the cost of Court which amounted to 12 pesos, 1 real.

23(a)

s.

This ends these proceedings.

File 190	)	
Oct. 31, 1789	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY
Judge: Juan	)	DON RENE HUTCHET DE KERNION
Del Postigo	)	IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF
C. C: R. Perdomo	)	DON PEDRO CHAVERT
Pages 1 to 44	)	AND
Spanish and French	)	DONA CARLOTA LALANDA DAPREMONT.

Don Renato Hutchet de Kernion instituted proceedings for the purpose of obtaining from the Clerk of the Court all the ownership titles, plans, demarcations and other documents pertaining to a certain house that the petitioner bought at public auction, which house belonged to the late Don Pedro Chabert. This file also contains receipts accounts and other papers belonging to the said deceased Don Pedro Chabert

Petition granted by Don Juan del Postigo, Auditor of War and Honorary Judge of the Royal Courts of Guadalaxara on October 31, 1789.

Therefore the petitioner received the said documents as requested from the Secretary of the Cabildo, Don Rafael Perdomo in the presence of the witnesses, Don Francisco Badillo and Don Antonio Rodriguez.

On the same date the preceding decree was made known to Don Antonio Mendez, Don Pedro Piernas and Don Luis Lalanda Dapremont, with which act these proceedings were terminated.

File No. 168 )  
 Oct. 31, 1789 )  
 Judge: Andres )  
 Almonester )  
 C. C: R. Perdomo )  
 All in Spanish )  
 Pages 1 to 4 )

CASE OF

DON JOSEPH XAVIER DE PONTALBA  
VS.

DON LOUIS LALANNA DAPREMONT

IN ORDER TO COLLECT A DEBT.

Don Joseph Xavier De Pontalba, Captain, attached to the Regiment of Infantry of this Province, petitioned the Court alleging that Don Louis Lalanna Dapremont is indebted to him in the sum of 1,246 pesos, Mexican coinage, payable at the rate of twenty (20.00) pesos per month. Therefore the plaintiff prayed the Court to order defendant to pay the payments in default since March 21, 1788, to present time, and which is the term granted by virtue of the memorable fire of that year. And to issue a writ of seizure against all the property of the defendant. Petitioner's request was granted.

Signature of petitioner appears on this petition.

The Court examined the above proceeding and in view that the defendant had failed to comply with his agreement the Court ordered him to pay the sum of 140 pesos, past due, and which covered the said term, also order a writ of execution covering said sum against the properties of defendant.

## NOTE:

The present Court Clerk specified that he issued the said writ and notified the interested parties.

The above item ends these proceedings.