

1788

January - February

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File #16.)
Jan. 2, 1788.)
Judge: E. Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
F. Rodriguez.)
P. 1 to 4.)
Spanish.)

DOCUMENT #1709.
BOX 50.

CASE OF
CRISTOBAL DE ARMAS AND ANCILA,
VERSUS
THE SUCCESSION OF ANTONIO ORO.

The plaintiff Cristobal de Armas, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that the deceased Antonio Oro was indebted to petitioner in the past due sum of 157 pesos 7 reales, a balance of a greater amount for the value of several effects that the defendant bought in petitioner's store, as evidenced by the account and promissory note presented. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that from the estate left by said deceased, which is in charge of Francois Crozat to satisfy said sum, and also to order the widow of said Crozat to acknowledge the signature of said deceased affixed on the note presented.

On Jan. 22, 1788, the Court ordered the widow of the deceased Antonio Oro to acknowledge the signature of her said husband affixed on said promissory note presented.

The record shows that Madame Dorothea Dubois, widow of said deceased, declared under oath, that she did not know whether the signature on the note presented by the plaintiff, is that of her deceased husband but that she was aware of the fact that her deceased husband sent a negro to pay the plaintiff whatever is due to him, and declared that what she stated was the truth.

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

#25(A)
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File #75.)	
Jan. 8, 1788.)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY PEDRO
Judge: Josef)	LASALLE AND PEDRO NICOLAS AUBRY
Foucher.	)	FOR THE PURPOSE OF OBTAINING A
Court Clerk:	)	MORATORIUM OF ONE YEAR TO PAY THEIR
R. Perdomo.	)	DEBTS.
P. 1 to 67.)	
Spanish and	)	Pedro Nicolas Aubry and Pedro La-
French.	)	salle, residents of this City, peti-
	)	tioned the Court alleging, that due
	)	to bad business transaction they are

unable to pay certain debts which they have contracted; that they have requested from their creditors a moratorium of one year to pay their debts; that petitioners intend to collect certain sum of money owed to them, during the time extended in order to pay said creditors, as evidenced by the statement duly presented, and that some of the creditors have refused to grant said moratorium; wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to grant said moratorium.

The Court summoned all the creditors of said Pedro Nicolas Aubry and Pedro Lasalle and each one of the creditors presented their claims. The creditors finding that there were too many claims and realizing that the properties of said Nicolas Aubry and Pedro Lasalle, which were to be sold at public auction, at the request of some of the creditors were not sufficient to pay all the claims granted the one year moratorium; said moratorium was approved by the Court.

The record shows that Pedro Nicolas Aubry and Pedro Lasalle failed to comply with their promise of paying their debts after the moratorium of one year had elapsed and their creditors taking it into consideration petitioned the Court to issue a writ of execution against the persons and properties of said Pedro Nicolas Aubry and Pedro Lasalle.

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

File #2594
Jan. 10, 1788.
Judge: Josef
Foucher.
Court Clerk:
F. Rodriguez.
P. 1 to 15.
Spanish.

DOCUMENT NO. 1692.
BOX 50.

) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY BASTIAN, A
) FREE NEGRO, TO OBTAIN THE FREEDOM OF
) HIS FATHER, PABLO, A SLAVE OF LORENZO
) CALLY.

Bastian, a free negro and a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that because of the advanced age of petitioner's father named Pablo, a former slave of Mauricio Conway and of his wife Francisca de Macarty and who has been recently adjudicated to Lorenzo Cally in the sum of 300 pesos which the latter is to pay in one year's term, petitioner desires to liberate him and is ready to immediately pay cash the 300 pesos fixed as his price. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order that upon payment of the aforementioned sum and in consideration of the benefit which will result to the minor children of Mauricio Conway and Francisca de Macarty, petitioner's father be formally issued his letter of freedom.

The record shows that Lorenzo Cally, master of petitioner's father, was notified of the above petition and answered that he had no objection to granting said slave's freedom if he was paid in addition to the 300 pesos agreed upon, fifty days wages at the rate of four reales a day for which length of time said slave has failed to serve him, inasmuch as he escaped from his possession and has not yet been captured.

The record further shows that after a short litigation the petitioner paid to his father's master the 300 pesos agreed upon plus thirty-eight pesos for the fifty days wages already mentioned, and petitioner's father was issued his letter of freedom.

Petitioner also paid the sum of fourteen pesos and six reales, costs of these proceedings.

File #2226.)
Jan. 10, 1788.)
P. 1 to 8.)
Judge: Don E.)
Miro.)
Court Clerk: F.)
Rodriguez.)
Spanish.)

CASE OF
DON LORENZO WILZ
VERSUS
DON PEDRO CHAVERT.

The plaintiff, Lieutenant of Militia of this Colony, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the obligation duly presented the defendant promised to deliver to petitioner 2000 pounds of indigo of first quality, that the defendant was supposed to deliver said indigo to petitioner on November of last year, and that although petitioner has demanded the defendant to ship said indigo, the defendant has refused. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the defendant and especially against the six negro slaves that were mortgaged in favor of petitioner in order to satisfy petitioner for the damages suffered.

On January 10, 1788, the Court ordered the plaintiff to bring the records to Court.

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

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File #2630.)	
Jan. 10, 1788.)	
Judge: Estevan)	CASE OF
Miro.)	JOSE ZAMORA AND ANGELIQUE LORiot,
Court Clerk: F.	)	HIS WIFE,
Rodriguez.	)	VERSUS
P. 1 to 27.	)	PEDRO LORiot.
Spanish.)	

The plaintiffs, residents of New Orleans, filed suit against the defendant, father of plaintiff Angelique Lorient, to collect half of the sum of 3126 pesos which constituted said Angelique Lorient's dowry as per the letter of dowry and obligation presented. The petitioners allege that payment of half of said dowry was due in the month of September 1787, and that although they have demanded said half from the defendant the latter has refused to surrender it, giving frivolous excuses. Wherefore, petitioners begged the Court to issue a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant to satisfy their claim plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

The record shows that the writ of execution was issued by the Court as petitioned; ~~and~~ that it was carried into effect by Nicolas Fromentin, Lieutenant Chief Constable, who attached three slaves of the defendant, and that, after this was done and after a short litigation, the parties came to a friendly compromise, the terms of which the record does not show.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 65 pesos and 1 real, paid by the defendant by order of the court.

File #14.)
Jan. 11, 1788.)
P. 1 to 12.)
Judge: Don Josef)
Fovecher.)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo.)
Spanish.)
_____)

DOCUMENT NO. 1695.
BOX 50.

CASE OF
DON JUAN ALCINA
VERSUS
DON PEDRO AUBRY
AND
DON PEDRO LOSALLA.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented the defendants are indebted to petitioner in the sum of 360 pesos; that petitioner has demanded said sum; and that the defendants have refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendants to declare under oath whether they owe the sum claimed and to acknowledge their signatures affixed on said promissory note.

On Jan. 11, 1788, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

The record shows that in compliance with the preceding decree the defendants under oath declared that: It is true that they owe the sum claimed to the plaintiff, and that the signatures on said note are theirs.

Then the plaintiff, further petitioned the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the defendants in order to satisfy the sum claimed plus interest and the cost of these proceedings.

On Feb. 12, 1788, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to bring the record in order to be examined and after the record was examined the Court ordered Don Gabriel Fonverne, who signed said note as guarantor for the defendants, to acknowledge his signature affixed at the foot of said note.

The record shows that Don Gabriel Fonvergne, guarantor for said defendants, paid to the plaintiff the sum claimed, and that he was then given the cancelled promissory note.

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On Aug. 19, 1788, Don Luis Liotau, Judicial Appraiser, presented an itemized statement of the cost of these proceedings which amounted to 13 pesos and 6 reales.

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The defendant through his attorney petitioned the Court to order that the defendant cease to pay for the services of the plaintiff until the defendant, as explained by the Court, was permitted. Therefore, petitioning that the Court order a writ of execution against the property of the defendant, in order to satisfy the costs claimed, plus interest and the cost of the proceedings.

On Jan. 13, 1788, the Court ordered the Court clerk to bring the record in order to be admitted, and after that was done, the Court ordered the Court clerk to issue a writ of execution against the property of the defendant.

The Court ordered that the Chief Constable, in compliance with the preceding decree went to the defendant's house to request him to pay the sum ordered to be paid, and that the defendant answered that he was not able to comply with the plaintiff.

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

145
146

File #33)
Jan. 12, 1788.)
P. 1 to 11.)
Judge: Don E.)
Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
R. Perdomo.)
Spanish.)

CASE OF
DON JOSEF FOUCHER
VERSUS
DON JOSEF CULTIA.

The plaintiff, through his attorney petitioned the Court, alleging that the defendant owes to petitioner the past due sum of 2,200 pesos, for four negro slaves that petitioner sold to the defendant, as evidenced by the deed of sale presented. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the defendant, in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus interest and the cost of these proceedings.

On Jan. 16, 1788, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to bring the record in order to be examined, and after they were examined the Court ordered the Court Clerk to issue a writ of execution against the properties of the defendant.

The record shows that the Chief Constable in compliance with the preceding decree went to the defendant's house to request him to pay the sum claimed to plaintiff, and that the defendant answered that he had already compromised with the plaintiff.

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

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File #119.)
Jan. 14, 1788.)
P. 1 to 9.)
Judge: Don E.)
Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
R. Perdomo.)
Spanish.)

DOCUMENT #1697.
BOX 50.

CASE OF
DON DAVIS WILLIAMS
VERSUS
DON ILARIO BUTET.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 3000 pesos; that petitioner has demanded the defendant to pay said debt, and that the defendant has refused to make payment. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge under oath his signature affixed at said promissory note presented and declare whether he owes the sum claimed.

On Jan. 14, 1788, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On Jan. 17, 1788, the defendant under oath declared: That the signature affixed at the foot of the promissory note presented by the plaintiff is his, and that it is true that he owes the sum claimed to plaintiff.

The record shows that the plaintiff and the defendant compromised, and that the defendant agreed to pay for the costs of these proceedings, which amounted to 6 pesos and 3 reales.

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File #16.)
Jan. 15, 1788.)
P. 1 to 4.)
Judge: J.)
Fouche.)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo.)
Spanish and)
French.)

DOCUMENT NO. 1698.
BOX 50.

CASE OF
JUAN JOSEPH DUFOREST
VERSUS
PEDRO LA SALLE AND
PEDRO AUBRY.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the past due sum of 40 pesos and 6 reales; that petitioner has demanded the defendant to pay said sum, and that the defendant has refused to make payment. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge under oath his signature affixed on said promissory note presented by petitioner and to declare whether he owes the sum claimed.

On Jan. 15, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On the same day in compliance with the preceding decree the defendant declared, under oath, that he had come to a compromise with the plaintiff.

The record ends with an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 1 pesos and 5 reales.

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File #192)
 Jan. 15, 1788.)
 Judge: Estevan)
 Miro.)
 Court Clerk:)
 R. Perdomo.)
 P. 1 to 9.)
 Spanish.)

SUCCESSION OF MIGUEL LOPEZ.

This record contains the inventory and appraisal of the properties left by Miguel Lopez, of Fort Pamur, Natchez, who died intestate in the jail of New Orleans, without leaving any known heirs. The record shows that in order to be able to make said inventory and appraisal Carlos de Grand-Pré, Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Armies, and Civil and Military Commander of Fort Pamur, Natchez, had to question a certain mulatress named Nelly, who had for a long time lived with the deceased, regarding the properties left by said deceased. The record further shows: That the inventory and appraisal was finally made showing properties valued at a total of 1860 pesos and six and one-half reales; that said inventory and appraisal was then approved by the Court which ordered the attorney for the Royal Treasury to be notified of the fact that the deceased did not leave any known heirs nor any will; and that said attorney decided that certificates be issued by the proper authorities to verify the death of Miguel Lopez and the facts that he did not leave any heirs nor any will, and once this has been done to auction the inventoried properties, collect the debts owed the deceased and deposit the proceeds thereof in a safe place.

The record however is incomplete and only shows that certificates were issued by the Notaries of New Orleans, verifying the fact that the deceased did not leave any will.

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DOCUMENT #1700
BOX 50.

File #125)
Jan. 16, 1788.)
Judge: Jas. Foucher)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo.)
P. 1 to 4.)
Spanish and French.)

CASE OF
SANTIAGO MATHER ESTORDER
VERSUS
PEDRO LA SALLE AND PEDRO
AUBRY.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note presented, the defendants are indebted to petitioner in the sum of 270 pesos, that petitioner has demanded the defendants to pay said sum, and that the defendants have refused to make payment. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendants to acknowledge under oath his signature, affixed on said promissory note presented by petitioner and to declare whether he owes the sum claimed.

On January 16, the Court granted the plaintiff's request.

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

#25A
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File #17.
Jan. 17, 1788.
Judge: Josef
Foucher.
Court Clerk:
R. Perdomo.
P. 1 to 7.
Spanish.

CASE OF
JUAN BAUTISTA SEGRE
VERSUS
ARGATA ADELAIDA AND THOMASA
SEMELL (FREE MULATTRESSES)

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented the defendants are indebted to petitioner in the sum of one hundred fourteen pesos in Mexican coin; that petitioner has demanded said sum, and that the defendants have refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendants to acknowledge their signatures affixed on said promissory note and to declare under oath whether they owe the sum claimed and to deliver to petitioner a copy of the defendants' declaration to promote whatever action may be convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the defendants paid the plaintiff, the sum claimed and that the court ordered both parties to pay equally the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 11 pesos and one and one half real.

File #102.)
Jan. 18, 1788.)
Judge: Estevan)
Miro.)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo.)
P. 1 to 46.)
Spanish and)
French.)

DOCUMENT NO. 1702.
BOX 50.

CASE OF
ROBERTO JONES
VERSUS
CATHERINE TOUPAR, WIDOW OF
BOREL.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the two past-due promissory notes presented which were endorsed in petitioner's favor by the original creditors of the defendant, the latter is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 390 pesos, and that the defendant has refused to pay said promissory notes on demand. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath whether the signatures affixed on the promissory notes presented are hers and whether she owes the sum claimed. Petitioner further begs the Court to order the defendant not to leave the city until the settlement of this case.

The record shows that the defendant declared before the Court Clerk that she had paid the sums stated in the promissory notes in question to the persons in whose favor they were issued, but that her second husband, M. Loïselle, had taken said notes and delivered them to a person named Babini with the purpose of assuring the latter of Loïselle's good intentions to pay him certain debts and thus defer payment of said debts. From this statement, it is evident that the defendant's intention was to hint that through the transaction performed by her husband and Babini the plaintiff, in some unknown manner, came in illegal possession of the promissory notes in question.

The record further shows: That the defendant was unable to prove her allegations; that consequently the case was carried forward up to the judicial attachment of two of her slaves; that said slaves were then placed in the

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custody of Andres Fernandez, who represented the General Receiver, Rodulfo Jose Ducros, and also the plaintiff's estate which in the meanwhile had been drawn into insolvency proceedings; and that said slaves were placed in the custody of Ferrandez with the purpose of giving time to the defendant to study the records of the proceedings and decide whether to pay the sum claimed or let the two slaves be sold in order to satisfy it.

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

#22
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File #2393.)
 January 18, 1788.)
 Judge: Estevan)
 Miro.)
 Court Clerk: F.)
 Rodriguez.)
 P. 1 to 4.)
 Spanish and)
 French.)

CASE OF
 PEDRO BIDOU HERBERT
 VERSUS
 ESTATE OF ANDRES DOUMOUN.

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that he has been informed that a certain mulatress named Cecilia belonging to the estate of Andres Doumoun, now absent from the city, is to be sold at public auction in order to pay his creditors, and that petitioner is one of said creditors, holding a claim for the sum of forty-two pesos and two and one-half reales for merchandise sold to said Andres Doumoun, as evidenced by the invoice duly presented. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order that his claim be entered among those of the other creditors of Andres Doumoun and that the records of these proceedings be added to the principal records of the insolvency proceedings instituted against said Doumoun.

The record shows that Mathias de Alpuente, attorney for Andres Doumoun, was notified of the plaintiff's petition and answered that the authenticity of the latter's claim and the fact that Andres Doumoun did not pay it before leaving this city must be fully established in order that it may be satisfied now.

The record, however, is incomplete and only shows that the plaintiff was notified of Mathias de Alpuente's answer to his petition.

File #135.)

Jan. 21, 1788.)

Judge: Antonio)

Argote.)

Court Clerk: R.)

Perdomo.)

P. 1 to 138.)

Spanish and)

French.)

SUCCESSION OF PATRICIO MANEMARA.

In the City of New Orleans on Jan. 21, 1788, the Court was informed that Patricio Manemara had died leaving legitimate heirs and properties. In order to protect the properties left by said deceased and for the benefit of said heirs the Court instituted these proceedings and ordered the Court Clerk to obtain the keys of the deceased's safes, to place said keys in possession of the Testamentary Executrix of said deceased who will buy said keys at the disposal of the Court, to investigate said Patricio Manemara's death and to inform the Court in order to promote whatever action may be convenient.

The Court Clerk complied with what was ordered by the Court.

By order of the Court a copy of the deceased last will and testament was added to the record of these proceedings and it shows that said deceased contracted matrimony with Margarita Sover Desilet with whom he had the one daughter named Catharina aged ten years.

The Court appointed Mathias Alpuente to represent the minor Catharina in these proceedings.

An inventory and appraisal was made of the properties left by said deceased. Said properties were adjudicated to Margarita Sover Desilet widow of said deceased, who by her honesty and capacity

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(Doc. #1704)
cont'd.

will administrate said properties. Said adjudication was approved by the Court.

By request of Santiago Felipe Guinault, who was appointed to represent Catharina Manemara, daughter of said deceased to replace Mathias Alpuente, who resigned. Margarita Sover, who remarried to Francisco Siben presented an itemized statement of all the properties which she is administering left by said deceased. Said statement approved by said Santiago Felipe Guinault and by the Court. The record shows that the estate left by said deceased was equally divided between Catharina Manemara minor daughter of said deceased and Margarita Sover Desilet, widow of said deceased and at the present time wife of Francisco Siben.

The cost of these proceedings were paid from the estate left by said deceased.

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File #48.)
Jan. 22, 1788.)
Judge:)
Martino Navarro.)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo.)
P. 1 to 11.)
Spanish and)
French.)

DOCUMENT NO. 1705.
BOX 50.

CASE OF
DON FRANCISCO DUPLESI
VERSUS
VIVANT DUCLOT AND SOULIE.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one pesos; that petitioner has demanded the defendant to pay said sum and that the defendants have refused to pay. Wherefore, he begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge his signature affixing on said promissory note presented and to declare under oath, whether they owe the sum claimed.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that the defendant admits the plaintiff's allegations.

The record shows that the defendants failed to pay the plaintiff's claim, and that the plaintiff discontinued his action against the defendants.

#25(A)
#10(A)

File #70.)
Jan. 22, 1788.)
Judge: Estevan)
Miro.)
Court Clerk: Rafael)
Perdomo.)
P. 1 to 7.)
Spanish.)

DOCUMENT #1706.
BOX 50.

CASE OF
FRANCISCO DUPLEYS
VERSUS
RAYMUNDO DUPRAST.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging that in order to prove his innocence he begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath who was the attorney who represented him in the action that he instituted last year against Carlos Vivant and Co, which resulted in the seizure of the properties of said concern, and also to declare who was the person who enticed him to bring said action before the Court and to deliver to petitioner a copy of the defendant's declaration to promote whatever action may be convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The defendant declared that Luis Liotau was the Attorney, who represented him in the action that he instituted last year against Carlos Vivant and Co and that Josef Xavier Pontalva, at the defendant's request advised him to bring the action before the Court.

The record shows that according to the defendant's declaration the plaintiff did not entice the defendant to bring said action against said Carlos Vivant and Co, and for this reason the plaintiff petitioned the Court to order the Court Clerk to deliver to him the complete record of these proceedings for his personal convenience.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to 13 pesos and 1/2 reales.

File #199.	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY SANTIAGO
Jan. 22, 1788.	)	LIVAUDAIS, TESTAMENTARY EXECUTOR
Judge: Estevan	)	AND TRUSTEE OF THE ESTATE OF THE
Miro.	)	DECEASED FRANCISCO DELERY AND TUTOR
Court Clerk: R.	)	OF HIS MINOR HEIRS, TO OBTAIN AN EX
Perdomo.	)	TENSION OF TIME FROM THE CREDITORS
P. 1 to 20.	)	OF SAID DECEASED.
Spanish.)	

Santiago Livaudais, testamentary executor and trustee of the estate of the deceased Francisco Delery and tutor of his minor heirs, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the statement duly presented, the estate of said deceased is indebted to the persons listed therein in the total sum of 4828 pesos and three reales, and that said estate is not at present able to pay said debt in its entirety inasmuch as it lacks the necessary funds. Wherefore, petitioner offers to pay now half of the amount of each claim and the other half at the end of the year 1788, and begs the Court to so notify the creditors of the estate.

The record shows: That the creditors were notified of the testamentary executor's allegations and offer; that said creditors expressed their acceptance and conformity; that the testamentary executor then applied for authorization to sell a plantation of the estate in order to pay the debts as agreed; and that the Court, after having complied with the formalities prescribed by law, authorized him to sell said plantation.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to fifteen pesos and one-half real.

The record further shows that the testamentary executor then filed a petition to have the above mentioned
(cont'd)

ed plantation sold by judicial sale and that the Court authorized the sale as petitioned, but that it was not successful since no purchaser appeared. The record does not show whether the plantation was finally sold nor whether the creditors were paid.

Then Francisco Mayronne, one of the creditors of the estate of the deceased, filed suit to recover the sum of 395 pesos, alleging that the testamentary executor failed to comply with the original agreement of paying him half of his claim. However, the record shows that the parties compromised, but failed to reveal the terms of their compromise.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to seventy-seven pesos and three reales which were paid by the estate of the deceased, as per order of the Court.

#22

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File #199.)
Jan. 22, 1788.)
Judge: Estevan)
Miro.)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo.)
P. 1 to 24.)
Spanish and French.)

CASE OF
FRANCISCO DELERY, JR.
VERSUS
THE ESTATE OF HIS DECEASED FATHER,
FRANCISCO DELERY.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that petitioner has contracted matrimony with Maria Constansa Saucier and that in order to be able to establish himself and purchase a plantation petitioner must obtain his share of inheritance left him by his deceased father, Francisco Delery, as stated in the fifth clause of the latter's last will and testament, a certified copy of which petitioner duly presents. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the testamentary executor of the estate of petitioner's deceased father to deliver him his share of inheritance, in accordance with the above mentioned clause. (Said clause provides that any heir of the deceased upon reaching legal age and if he so desires may drop out of the co-ownership of the succession's properties and claim his share of said properties)

The plaintiff also filed suit against the estate of his deceased father to recover the sum of 1126 pesos for cattle sold to said deceased and for petitioner's services as administrator of the plantation of said deceased.

The record shows that Santiago Livaudais, testamentary executor and trustee of the estate of the deceased Francisco Delery and tutor of the minor heirs of said deceased, after having contested petitioner's claim, was ordered by the Court first to deliver to petitioner his share of the properties of the succession, and second to also deliver to petitioner two negro slaves as final payment of petitioner's claim.

The costs of these proceedings amounted to eighteen pesos and two reales paid by the estate of the deceased as ordered by the Court.

File #74.)	
Jan. 23, 1788.)	
P. 1 to 6.)	
Judge: Don E.	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
Miro.	)	PEDRO PEDESCLAUX FOR THE PURPOSE
Court Clerk: R.	)	OF BEING ACCEPTED AS NOTARY PUBLIC
Perdomo.)	
Spanish.)	

Don Pedro Pedesclaux, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging that Don Fernando Rodriguez, Court Clerk sold his office to petitioner for the cash sum of 4000 pesos, as evidenced by the document presented. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit him as Court Clerk, previous the formalities prescribed by law.

The record shows that on Jan. 23, 1788, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to bring the record in order to be examined and after they were examined the Court declared petitioner the owner of the office of Court Clerk; and that petitioner will be admitted after having complied with the requisites of law.

Then Don Pedro Pedesclaux, petitioned the Court to forward these proceedings to the Royal Treasurer, in order to enforce the requisites of the law.

On January 26, 1788, the Court granted the petitioner's request.

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

#23

#10

File #120.)
 Jan. 24, 1788.)
 Judge: E. Miro.) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY ANTONIO RAMIS
 Court Clerk: R.) TO PROVE HIS LEGITIMACY AND PURITY OF
 Perdomo.) BLOOD.
 P. 1 to 8.)
 Spanish.)

Don Antonio Ramis, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that he has given his power of attorney to Juan Basse Blaquero, a resident of La Palma, Mayorca, for the purpose of disposing the estate left by his deceased uncle Don Simon Ramis; that in order to legally obtain said inheritance petitioner wishes to prove that he is the legitimate son of the union of Sebastian Ramis and Anne Pascal; that petitioner was born in the village of Huicha, Mayorca, and raised and treated as such; and that petitioner was baptized in the church of Santa Oballa in the City of Palma. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to admit the above information as authentic and once it is done to give petitioner a copy of these proceedings.

The record shows that on petitions of Don Antonio Ramis, the Court on Jan. 24, 1788, annulled the power of attorney given to Don Jerome Riviera.

The record further shows that on Jan. 25, 1788, Don Antonio Ramis presented as his witnesses: Don Josef Reynes,
 Bartelome Basque,
 Jerome San Salomi.

The declarations of said witnesses substantiated the allegation on Ramis's petition.

Jan. 30, 1788, the Court after having examined the documents and the declaration of the witnesses granted the petitioner's request and ordered to esti-

(cont'd)

(Doc. #1711)

cont'd.

mate the cost of these proceedings which amounted to 7 pesos and 5 reales, said costs were paid by Ramis.

#25(A)
#10

24

DOCUMENT #1712.
BOX 50.

File #51.)
Jan. 26, 1788.)
P. 1 to 3.)
Judge: Don E.)
Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
R. Perdomo.)
Spanish.)

CASE OF
DON PHELIPE TREVINO
VERSUS
DON GUILLERMO SMITH.

The plaintiff, Captain of the Regiment of Louisiana, petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendant has administrated for some time part of petitioner's property and that the defendant is insolvent and unable to pay; and that in petitioner's absence the defendant may institute action against petitioner's heirs. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to forward warrant to Mr. Bervoy, Capt. of Militia of the Coast where the defendant is residing so that said captain may compell the defendant to answer and if he has something against petitioner.

The record shows that on Jan. 26, 1788, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

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

#23
#10

File #97.)
Jan. 26, 1788.)
Judge: Estevan)
Miro.)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo.)
P. 1 to 2.)
Spanish.)

CASE OF
LUIS TOUTAN BEAUREGARD
AND IGNACIO JOSEF LOVIO
VERSUS
JOSEF ZAMORA.

The plaintiffs petitioned the Court alleging, that previous to these proceedings the defendant instituted action against Francisco Sales Badillo for the collection of a certain sum of pesos; that said Francisco Sales Badillo through his attorney petitioned his creditors for a moratorium to pay his debts; that the defendant refused to grant said moratorium; that the defendant insists in carrying out the action which he instituted against said Francisco de Sales Badillo despite the fact that petitioners who are creditors of said Francisco de Sales Badillo together with several other creditors have granted said moratorium; that petitioners oppose the payment of the defendant's claim as it will prejudice the other creditors' claims and that the action instituted by the defendant is contrary to law as the majority of the creditors are in favor of said moratorium; wherefore, petitioners beg the Court to dismiss the action instituted by the defendant as said moratorium has already been granted.

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

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

#24

#10

DOCUMENT NO. 1689.

BOX 50.

Jan 27,
File #191.)
Year 1788.)
Pages 1 to 10.)
Spanish and)
French.)

COMMISSIONS AND APPOINTMENTS
CONFERRED ON PEDRO CHABERT
DURING HIS CAREER IN THE PRO-
VINCE OF LOUISIANA.

This file contains the commissions and appointments conferred on Pedro Chabert to serve in various capacities in the battalion stationed in the Province of Louisiana and as Civil Commander of the Lower Coast of New Orleans. Said appointments and commissions include several issued by Kings Louis XV and Louis XVI, of France, and King Charles III, of Spain; also from Governor Bernardo de Galvez, of Louisiana.

#22
#10

File No. 24.)
 Jan. 28, 1788.)
 Judge: E. Miro.) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
 Court Clerk: R.) SANTIAGO MATHER AND STROTHER
 Perdomo.) AGAINST FRANCISCO SPAIN, A RESIDENT
 P. 1 to 10.) OF NATCHEZ, FOR COLLECTION OF A
 Spanish.) SUM OF PESOS.

Plaintiff through his Attorney Antonio Mendez, petitioned the Court alleging that the defendant, a resident of Natchez, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 384 pesos 2 1/2 reales as evidenced by the obligation and mortgage presented, and that the defendant has refused to pay said debt on demand. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to forward a warrant to the commandant of the Post of Natchez, instructing said commander to order the defendant to appear before him to acknowledge said debt under oath, and that if the defendant fails to pay said debt to seize his properties and to sell them at Public Auction and to forward the proceeds of said sale to this Court in order to satisfy said claim.

The record shows that after the obligation and note presented by the plaintiff was translated from French into Spanish. The Court ordered on Sept. 25, 1788 as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record further shows a notation by Rafael Perdomo, Court Clerk, stating that he has complied with the order of the Court.

#25(A)

#10

File #72.)
Jan. 29, 1788.)
Judge: Martin)
Navarro.)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo.)
P. 1 to 12.)
Spanish and)
French.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY GERONIMO
LA CHIAPPELLA TO CANCEL A CERTAIN BOND
HE HAD SIGNED FOR ANTONIO DELAGUE.

_____) Geronimo La Chiapella, a resident and
merchant of New Orleans, petitioned the
Court alleging that petitioner signed a
bond as guarantor of Antonio Delague
to comply with what is specified in the
registry of certain merchandise that said Delague shipped
out of New Orleans to the port of Bordeaux, France, on
the brigantine "El Mississipier"; that during its voyage,
said brigantine encountered severe storms and was badly
damaged, being forced to discontinue its voyage and seek
refuge in the port of Guarico; that in said port the
above mentioned merchandise was transferred to another
vessel which then transported said merchandise to its
destination; and that the damaged brigantine has been
repaired and has returned to New Orleans. Wherefore
petitioner begs the Court to order the Court Clerk to
cancel the bond in reference inasmuch as it is no longer
needed.

The record shows that the Court ordered
as petitioned by Geronimo LaChiapella.

#22
#10

DOCUMENT #1716.
BOX 50.

File #34.)
Jan. 30, 1788.)
Judge: Estevan)
Miro.)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo.)
P. 1 to 7.)
Spanish and)
French.)

CASE OF
JUAN PALLET
VERSUS
PEDRO PEDESCLAUX.

The plaintiff as testamentary executor of the succession of Villor, through his attorney petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note duly presented the defendant is indebted to said Succession in the sum of two hundred nine pesos. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge his signature affixed on said promissory note presented and to declare under oath whether he owes the sum claimed to petitioner.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

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

#24
#10

File #2584.)
Jan. 30, 1788.) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY JUAN
Judge: Antonio) REYNAUD SO THAT HE MAY BE ALLOWED
Argote.) TO RECORD SEVERAL DOCUMENTS IN THE
Court Clerk: F.) REGISTRATION OFFICE OF THE NOTARY
Rodriguez.) PUBLIC.
P. 1 to 2.)
Spanish.)
_____)

Juan Reynaud, a resident and merchant of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by five promissory notes and one letter duly presented, Juan Bte. Borsie, a resident of the Post of Natchitoches, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of nine hundred fourteen pesos and two reales; and that petitioner is unable to institute action in this city against said Juan Bte. Borsie to collect said sum; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the Notary Public to record said document in his office, and to return to petitioner the original of said document to promote in the future whatever action may be convenient.

The Court ordered as petitioned by Juan Reynaud.

#24
#10

DOCUMENT #1718.

BOX 50

File #12.)
Feb. 1, 1788.)
Judge: Josef)
Fourcher.)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo.)
P. 1 to 4.)
Spanish.)

CASE OF
IGNACIO JOSEF DE LOVIO
VERSUS
PEDRO LASAYE AND PEDRO
AUBRY.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the obligation duly presented, the defendants are indebted to petitioner in the sum of six hundred pesos; that the defendants were not granted a moratorium to pay their debts, as the majority of their creditors opposed said request; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the persons and properties of the defendants to satisfy the sum claimed plus interest and costs of these proceedings.

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

#24
#10

File #56.)
 Feb. 1, 1788.)
 Judge: Estevan)
 Miro.)
 Court Clerk: R.)
 Perdomo.)
 P. 1 to 7.)
 Spanish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY PEDRO
 MARIGNY DE MANDEVILLE TO OBTAIN A
 CERTIFIED COPY OF THE RECORDS OF
 CERTAIN PROCEEDINGS.

_____) Pedro Marigny de Mandeville, Comman-
 der of the Torno del Ingles, (English
 TURN Lookout), petitioned the Court alleg-
 ing that it is convenient to petitioner's interest to
 obtain a complete certified copy of the records of the
 proceedings instituted by Estevan Baure in the year
 1784 to obtain a certificate from the Military Counsel-
 lor and Honorary Judge of the Audiencia (Supreme Court),
 stating that it is a fact that heads of families are
 authorized to appoint in their last will and testament
 their wives as tutoresses and guardians of their chil-
 dren. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the
 Court Clerk to issue at the foot of this petition the
 certified copy solicited, the cost of which petitioner
 is ready to pay.

The record shows that the Court
 ordered the Court Clerk to issue the certified copy
 solicited by Pedro Marigny de Mandeville, and that the
 Court Clerk complied with said order. From said cer-
 tified copy it is disclosed that the laws of the King-
 dom of Spain and its dominions do authorize the heads
 of families to appoint their wives in their last will
 and testament as the tutresses and guardians of their
 children.

The record further shows another
 petition filed by Pedro Marigny de Mandeville to have
 the Court order Juan Josef Duforest, official transla-
 tor to translate into French, with the assistance of
 (cont'd)

(Doc. #1719)
cont'd.

the Court Clerk, the records of these proceedings and then to deliver said translation to petitioner.

The record shows that the Court ordered as petitioned by Pedro Marigny de Mandeville and that Juan Josef Duforest accepted the appointment to make the translation solicited, but the record fails to show whether said translation was made.

#22
#10

File #96.)
Feb. 1, 1788.) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY JUAN
Judge: Martin) HERVE TO OBTAIN A PERMIT TO SELL
Navarro.) HIS HALF INTEREST ON THE BRIGANTINE
Court Clerk:) NAMED "LA COMETA".
R. Perdomo.)
P. 1 to 13.)
Spanish and)
French.)

Juan Herve, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented, petitioner owns half interest on the brigantine named "La Cometa", and that petitioner has agreed to sell his half interest on said brigantine to Manuel Garcia for the sum of 400 pesos. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to grant him the necessary permit to perform the intended sale and to order the Court Clerk to proceed to the formation of the proper deed of sale, previous payment of the Royal Taxes.

The record shows that the Court granted the permit as solicited by the petitioner.

The cost of these proceedings amounted to ten pesos and one real.

#22
#10

File #2376.
Feb. 5, 1788.
Judges: Carlos
de Grand Prest,
and Estevan Miro.
Court Clerk of
the Court of Estevan
Miro.
Pedro Pedesclaux.
P. 1 to 8.
Spanish and French.

THESE PROCEEDINGS WERE INSTITUTED
) BEFORE THE COURT OF CARLOS DE
) GRAND PREST, CIVIL AND MILITARY
) COMMANDER OF THE FORT OF PANMUR,
) IN DISTRICT OF NATCHEZ. THE RE-
) CORDS OF SAID PROCEEDINGS WERE
) LATER BROUGHT TO NEW ORLEANS BE-
) FORE THE COURT OF ESTEVAN MIRO,
) GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE OF LOUI-
) SIANA.

CASE OF
PEDRO AZEVEDO
VERSUS

LUIS CHACHERET, JUAN KINCAID AND
MR. DUON.

The plaintiff, a resident of the Post of Panmur in the District of Natchez, petitioned the Court alleging, that the defendant Luis Chacheret, Juan Kincaid and Mr. Duon are indebted to petitioner, as follows: The defendants Chacheret and Mr. Kincaid in the sum of two hundred twenty one pesos and six reales; and the defendant Duon in the sum of three hundred sixty one pesos and four reales, and that said defendants have failed to pay their respective debts on demand. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendants to satisfy the sums claimed by petitioner.

The record shows that the defendant Juan Kincaid is absent from the Post of Panmur, and that the defendants Luis Chacheret and Mr. Duon admitted the plaintiff's allegations and that on plaintiff's petition the Court issued a writ of execution against the properties of the defendants Luis Chacheret and Mr. Duon. The record however, does not show whether said writ of execution was ever enforced.

The records further show that the plaintiff moved to the City of New Orleans and the records of the proceedings

(cont'd)

(DOC. #1721)
cont'd.

instituted by the plaintiff in the Post of Panmur District of Natchez were brought to New Orleans before the Court of Governor of Estevan Miro.

On plaintiff's petition the records were delivered to the attorney, Antonio Mendez, who is representing all the creditors of the defendant Luis Chacheret. In the proceedings instituted in New Orleans, there is no mention of the defendant Duon.

The record is incomplete and the outcome of the claims presented by the plaintiff against the defendant is not known.

#24
#10

File #2407.)
Feb. 9, 1788.)
Judge: E.)
Miro.)
Court Clerk: F.)
Rodriguez.)
P. 1 to 4.)
Spanish.)

CASE OF
FRANCISCO DESALEO RADILLO
VERSUS
PEDRO VISOSO.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that the defendant is withholding the sum of 380 pesos 1 real, the balance of a certain transaction between the petitioners and the defendant. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to give petitioner said sum.

The record shows that on Feb. 9, 1788, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On the same date before the Court Clerk appeared the plaintiff and stated that he had received from the defendant the sum claimed of 380 pesos 1 real for which sum he issued a receipt.

#25(A)
#10

File #2407.)
Feb. 9, 1788.)
Judge: E.)
Miro.)
Court Clerk: F.)
Rodriguez.)
P. 1 to 4.)
Spanish.)

CASE OF
FRANCISCO DESALEO RADILLO
VERSUS
PEDRO VISOSO.

The plaintiff petitioned the Court alleging that the defendant is withholding the sum of 380 pesos 1 real, the balance of a certain transaction between the petitioners and the defendant. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to give petitioner said sum.

The record shows that on Feb. 9, 1788, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

On the same date before the Court Clerk appeared the plaintiff and stated that he had received from the defendant the sum claimed of 380 pesos 1 real for which sum he issued a receipt.

#25(A)
#10

File #1.)
Feb. 11, 1788.)
Judge: Antonio)
Argote.)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo.)
Pages 1 to 28.)
Spanish.)

CASE OF
THOMAS POREE
VERSUS
NICOLAS FROMENTIN.

The plaintiff, a resident and merchant of New Orleans, through his attorney, Mathias de Alpuente, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the certified copy of a public instrument duly presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 550 pesos due on a mortgage of a house of the defendant situated on Bourbon street, and that the defendant has failed to pay said sum on demand. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the mortgaged house to satisfy the aforesaid sum, plus interest and the cost of these proceedings, until the final payment of petitioner's claim.

The record shows: That the defendant did not contest the case; that the mortgaged house was attached and then sold at public auction to Juan Bautista Hornez in the sum of 610 pesos; and that upon plaintiff's petition, the Court ordered that his claim and the sum of sixty-one pesos and one real, to which the costs of these proceedings amounted, be paid from the proceeds of the auctioned house.

File #30.)
Feb. 11, 1788.)
Judge: Antonio)
Argote.)
Court Clerk:)
R. Perdomo.)
P. 1 to 12.)
Spanish and)
French.)

CASE OF
PEDRO AUBRY
VERSUS
GERALDO MILLERET.

) The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the eight notes duly presented the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 140 pesos for food furnished him; that petitioner has on several occasions demanded payment of said sum, and that the defendant has refused to pay, showing petitioner an unwillingness to comply with his obligation. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to acknowledge the signatures affixed on the eight notes presented and to declare under oath whether he owes the sum claimed.

The record shows that the defendant acknowledged his signatures and the debt claimed by the plaintiff.

The record, however, is incomplete and only shows that in view of the defendant's acknowledgment of his debt and upon plaintiff's petition, the Court issued a writ of execution against the person and properties of the defendant to satisfy the sum claimed, plus interest and the cost of these proceedings until the final payment of said sum.

File #109.)
Feb. 11, 1788.) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY CATHERINE
Judge: Estevan) TOUPAR, WIFE OF GUILLERMO LOISELLE,
Miro.) TO OBTAIN THE RELEASE OF THREE OF HER
Court Clerk: R.) SLAVES WHO WERE ATTACHED IN A SUIT
Perdomo.) FILED AGAINST HER BY MONSIEUR LAGROUE.
P. 1 to 2.)
Spanish.)

Catherine Toupar, wife of Guillermo Loiselles, petitioned the Court alleging that ^{upon} petition of Monsieur Lagroue filed with the purpose of obtaining payment of the sum of 1600 pesos

which petitioner owes to said Lagroue, three of petitioner's slaves were judicially attached; that said attachment is illegal and therefore causes great detriment to petitioner's interest as shown by the following reasons: First, said attachment is illegal because petitioner is married and cannot be sued nor can she sue without her husband being a party to said suit; second, because even though her husband would have been a party to said suit, the law prohibits the attachment of slaves, cattle and implements used in the cultivation of land; and third, because petitioner is a resident of Atakapas and there she has several slaves whom she does not use in the cultivation of land and therefore the attachment in question should have been made on said slaves and not on those now attached. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to release the attached slaves and issue a warrant to the Commander of Atakapas, instructing him to arrange the sale of the other slaves until Monsieur Lagroue is paid the 1600 pesos owed him, previous his receipt and surrender of the petitioner's obligation.

The record is incomplete and only shows that the Court ordered Monsieur Lagroue to be notified of petitioner's request.

File #2378.)
Feb. 12, 1788.)
Judge: Juan Argote.)
Court Clerk: F.)
Rodriguez.)
P. 1 to 15.)
Spanish.)

CASE OF
DON MATHIAS DE ALPUENTE
VERSUS
B. TREMOULET.

) The plaintiff, a resident of this
) City, petitioned the Court alleging,
) that the defendant, petitioner's
neighbor, has a large tub that is used by all his negro
slaves as a toilet, and that said tub is placed close to
the door of petitioner's house, exhaling an odor that is
unbearable, unhealthy and dangerous for the community,
and that the witnesses petitioner will present will sub-
stantiate said allegations. Wherefore, petitioner begs
the Court to admit said witness and after they have made
their declarations to forward to petitioner their declara-
tions to promote whatever action may be convenient.

On Feb. 12, 1788, the Court granted
the plaintiff's petition.

On the same day before the Court
Clerk appeared Don Jose Zamora, Don Salomon Malignes and
Don Ignacio Dominguez, all witnesses for the plaintiff.
Said witnessess declarations coroborated with the plain-
tiff's allegations.

The plaintiff then petitioned the
Court to compel the defendant to dig a well for toilet
purposes, conforming to regulations.

Record shows that on Feb. 18, 1788
the Court ordered the Court Clerk to forward a copy of the
(cont'd)

plaintiff's petition to the defendant.

Then the defendant appeared before the Court stating that plaintiff falsely accused him of the bad condition of his court yard and petitioned the Court to dismiss the plaintiff's action as it is unfounded and untrue and to condemn him to pay for the costs of these proceedings.

On Feb. 3, the Court ordered Carlos Laseau Troudeau, Public Surveyor, and the Court Clerk to inspect the conditions of Defendant's Court Yard.

The record does not show the result of the inspection made by the parties appointed by the Court, as the record is incomplete and the outcome of this case is not known.

#25(A)

#10

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DOCUMENT #1727.
BOX 50.

File #2395.)	
Feb. 12, 1788.)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY PROSPERO
Judge: Josef	)	BARBIN BELLEVUE FOR THE PURPOSE OF
Foucher.	)	OBTAINING A LEGAL TITLE ON A CERTAIN
Court Clerk:	)	NEGRESS SLAVE, PURCHASED BY HIS WIFE.
F. Rodriguez.)	
P. 1 to 2.)	
Spanish.)	

Prospero Barbin Bellevue, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that Vicente Lesassier sold to Elena Modesta Guinault, petitioner's wife, a negress slave named Juaneta as evidenced by the informal document duly presented; that the Official Notaries of this City refused to grant petitioner the legal title to said negress without the authorization of a judge. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order said Notaries to grant petitioner said title for which petitioner is willing to pay the corresponding fees.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

#24
#10

File #2599.)
Feb. 12, 1788.) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY ROBERTO
Judge: Antonio) SCARCE, FOR THE PURPOSE OF HAVING DON
Argote.) CARLOS NORWOOD, ACKNOWLEDGE HIS SIGNA-
Court Clerk:) TURE AND TENOR OF THE ACCOUNT PRESENTED.
Rodriguez.)
P. 1 to 5.)
Spanish.)

Don Roberto Scarce petitioned the Court alleging that it is convenient to petitioner, to order Don Carlos Norwood to appear before the Court to acknowledge under oath his signature and tenor of the account presented, and to declare if he sold to petitioner on Feb. 19, 1784, a certain negress slave mention in said account.

On Feb. 12, 1788, the Court ordered the account presented by Scarce to be translated into Spanish and also ordered Norwood to declare under oath, as petitioned.

The record shows that on the same day Don Juan Josef Duforest, the official translator translated the account presented.

On Feb. 14, 1788, Norwood admitted under oath the petitioner's allegations.

Then Scarce petitioned the Court to grant him the license to sell the negress slave sold to him by Norwood.

On Feb. 15, 1788, the Court granted Scarce's petition.

File #35.)
 Feb. 13, 1788.)
 Judge: Estevan)
 Miro.)
 Court Clerk:)
 Rafael Perdomo.)
 P. 1 to 4.)
 Spanish.)

CASE OF
 JOSEPH FOUCHER
 VERSUS
 FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ.

The plaintiff, a Justice of the Peace and retired Treasurer of the Army, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented the defendant, a Notary Public of New Orleans and Clerk of the City Council, is indebted to petitioner in the sum of 230 pesos which petitioner from his own funds reimbursed to the Royal Treasury for the defendant, and which said defendant had received as advanced salaries and was not able to repay; that although petitioner on several occasions has demanded payment of said sum the defendant has refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the properties of the defendant to satisfy the sum claimed, plus interest and the costs of these proceedings until the final payment of said claim.

The record shows that when the defendant was notified of the plaintiff's petition he declared to the Court Clerk that he only owed the sum of 130 pesos and not the sum of 230 pesos as claimed by the plaintiff who undoubtedly has suffered an error, inasmuch as the declarer has already paid him the sum of 100 pesos on account.

The record further shows that the Court, in view of the defendant's declaration, issued the writ of execution petitioned by the plaintiff to satisfy the sum of 130 pesos.

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

File #121.)
Feb. 13, 1788.)
P. 1 to 5.)
Judge: Don E.)
Miro.)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo.)
Spanish.)

CASE OF
AGATA LEMELLE (FREE NEGRESS)
VERSUS
DON FRANCISCO MENA.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the public deed presented, the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the past due sum of 1150 pesos and that petitioner has refused to pay said debt on demand; Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the defendant, and especially against the mortgaged house, in order to satisfy said claim plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

The record shows that on Feb. 13, 1788, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

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

File #2377.)
Feb. 16, 1788.)
P. 1 to 6.)
Judge: Don A.)
Argote.)
Court Clerk: F.)
Rodriguez.)
Spanish.)

CASE OF
PEDRO AUDIBERT
VERSUS
JUAN MARIA.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the promissory note presented the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the past due sum of 223 pesos and 4 reales, and that the defendant has refused to pay said debt on demand. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against the personal properties of the defendant and especially against the mortgaged negress slave, in order to satisfy said claim.

On Feb. 26, 1788, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to bring the records to Court.

The record shows that on Feb. 18, 1788, the Court after having examined the records ordered the Court Clerk to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the defendant, in order to satisfy the sum claimed of 223 pesos 4 reales, plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

On the same day before the Court Clerk, appeared Don Nicolas Fromantin, Lieutenant Chief Constable, and stated: That in compliance with the preceding decree, he went to the house of the defendant to request him to pay the sum claimed, and that the defendant failed to comply with the payment of the plaintiff's claim, whereupon he seized a certain negress slave of the defendant's ownership in order to satisfy said claim.

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

DOCUMENT #1732.

BOX 50.

File #63.)
Feb. 18, 1788.)
Judge: E. Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
R. Perdomo.)
Spanish.)
P. 1 to 8.)

CASE OF
MME. FRANCISCA DE LILLE MANDE-
VILLE

VERSUS
DON CARLOS DE REGGIO.

The plaintiff brought action against the defendant for the purpose of collecting a balance of 2600 pesos that the defendant failed to pay in accordance with the mortgage and obligation arising from a sale of a certain plantation which defendant purchased for the sum of 8600 pesos, giving as security a mortgage on said plantation. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant failed to pay said balance of 2600 on demand. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against said mortgaged plantation and slaves in order to satisfy said claim.

The record shows that on Dec. 18, 1788, the Court ordered the Court Clerk to bring before the Court the record of these proceedings in order to be examined.

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

#25(A)

#10

File #2593.	)	PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON
Feb. 20, 1788.	)	CARLOS SANGUINET, IN ORDER TO
P. 1 to 5.	)	SUBSTITUTE A POWER OF ATTORNEY.
Judge: Don A.)	
Argote.)	
Court Clerk: F.)	
Rodriguez.)	
Spanish.)	

Don Carlos Sanguinet, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging, that as evidenced by the power of attorney presented, Don Gabriel Serre, appointed petitioner his legal agent to demand from Juan Bautista Vienbil, a certain estate that belonged to Louis Amable Avare; and due to petitioner's private affairs, he is not able to attend to this matter. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to authorize him to transfer said power of attorney to Don Francisco Meyrone.

The record shows that on Feb. 20, 1788, the Court granted the petitioner's request.

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

#23
#10

File #2588.)
Feb. 22, 1788.) PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON ESTEVAN
P. 1 to 12.) RENES, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RENOUNCING THE
Judge: Don E.) GUARDIANSHIP OF THE MINOR SONS OF DON
Miro.) NICOLAS SADRE.
Court Clerk:)
P. Pedesclaux.) Don Estevan Renes, petitioned the Court
Spanish.) alleging that as evidenced by the last
will and testament duly presented, the

deceased Don Nicolas Sadre appointed petitioner, as guardian of his minor sons, in the event that the wife of said deceased will remarry; that said deceased's wife remarried as evidenced by the certificates of marriage presented, and that petitioner has agreed with the wife of said deceased to appoint Don Josef Giral as guardian of the minor sons of said deceased due to the fact that petitioner is of advanced age and unable to read and write; wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to appoint said Josef Giral as guardian of said minors.

On Feb. 22, 1788, the Court ordered the Court Clerk, to forward a copy of Don Estevan Rene's petition to Don Josef Giral.

Then the Court Clerk petitioned the Court alleging that Estevan Renes has instituted proceedings to be released of the guardianship of the minor sons of the deceased Nicolas Sadre; that said Estevan Renes has died leaving said proceedings pending. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to order a statement of the costs of these proceedings to be made, and said costs to be paid from the estate of said deceased.

On Sept. 17, 1787, the Court ordered as petitioned.

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

File #2608.)
Feb. 22, 1788.)
Judge: E. Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
F. Rodriguez.)
P. 1 to 4.)
French and Spanish.)

DOCUMENT NO. 1734.
BOX 50.

CASE OF
JOSEPH TUCOU
VERSUS
TODOS SANTOR CHABOS.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the promissory note and account duly presented, the defendant, a resident of the Coast of Allemandes is indebted to petitioner in the past due sum of 448 pesos, and that the defendant has failed to pay said debt on demand. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a warrant to the Commander of the Coast of Allemandes, instructing said commandant to summon the defendant and demand him to pay said debt, and that in default thereof to forward to the Court the original record of the proceedings instituted in the Coast of Allemandes, in order to promote whatever action may be convenient to petitioner.

On March 1, 1788, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

As the record is incomplete the outcome of the case is not known.

#25(A)
#10

File #43.)
Feb. 23, 1788.)
Judge: Antonio)
Argote.)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo.)
P. 1 to 21.)
Spanish and)
French.)

DOCUMENT NO. 1735.
BOX 50.

CASE OF
ALEXANDRO BAUDIN
VERSUS
ANDRES FERNANDEZ.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, through his attorney, Antonio Mendez, petitioned the Court alleging that petitioner acquired from Juan Bautista Baneris the ownership of a certain house and plot of land situated at the intersection of Bourbon and Orleans streets and measuring sixty feet square; that in addition to said sixty feet there are six feet of land which rightfully belong to petitioner, as evidenced by the documents duly presented; that petitioner has recently attempted to make use of said additional six feet of land and has found opposition from the defendant, who owns the adjoining house, and who claims ownership of said piece of land. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order Carlos Trudeau, public surveyor, to measure said land in accordance with the documents presented which distinctly fix the portion of land belonging to each of the interested parties; in this manner the parties will know the amount of land to which they are entitled.

The record shows that the Court took cognizance of the documents presented and took time to study the case, but the record does not show whether the Court made any provision regarding plaintiff's petition.

The record further shows that the defendant was notified of the plaintiff's petition, and that he answered it alleging that plaintiff had failed to

(cont'd)

~~to~~ produce any document which might prove his ownership of the aforementioned house; wherefore, he begs the Court to dismiss said petition.

The record, however, is incomplete and only shows a certified copy of a deed of sale whereby the plaintiff acquired from Juan Bautista Baneris the ownership of the house and plot of land in question. In accordance with said copy, said plot of land measured sixty feet square, but it states that if the six additional feet of land which are near the fence are found to be part of the plot of land sold, then the seller includes them in said sale.

#22
#10

DOCUMENT NO. 1736.
BOX 50.

File #103.)
Feb. 23, 1788.)
P. 1 to 19.)
Judge: Don A.)
Argote.)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo.)
Spanish.)

CASE OF
DON RAYMUNDO DUPRAST
VERSUS
DON PROSPERO BARBIN.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging that as evidenced by the document duly presented the defendant, also a resident of this City is indebted to petitioner in the past due sum of 302 pesos and that the defendant has refused to pay said debt on demand. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to issue a writ of execution against all the properties of the defendant in order to satisfy the sum claimed, plus interest and the costs of these proceedings.

On Feb. 23, 1788, the Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

The record shows that on March 1, 1788, the Court Clerk, in compliance with the preceding decree went to the house of the defendant to demand him to pay the sum claimed by the plaintiff, and that the defendant refused to pay, whereupon he seized a certain negro slave of the defendant's ownership.

Then the plaintiff, petitioned the Court to order the appraisal of the negro slave seized from the defendant.

On March 12, 1788, the Court granted the plaintiff's petition.

Then Madam Helena Modeste Guinault, legal wife of the defendant petitioned the Court not to
(cont'd)

(Doc. #1736)
cont'd.

foreclose on the mortgage on the negro slave seized by the plaintiff, as said slave belongs to her separate and paraphernal property.

The record shows that the plaintiff and the defendant compromised, and that both petitioned the Court to dismiss their case, and to order the Judicial Appraiser to estimate the cost of these proceedings for which costs the defendant has agreed to pay.

On March 27, 1788, the Court granted their petition.

Then Don Luis Liotau, Judicial Appraiser, presented an itemized statement of the costs of these proceedings which amounted to 27 pesos.

#23
#10

File 103
Feb. 23, 1788
Pages 1 to 19
Judge: Don A.
Argote
C. C: R. Perdomo
Spanish

PAGE 19 READS AS FOLLOWS:

Know ye, that I, Dona Magdalena Cartier, widow
of Don Santiago Beauregard, custodian of my minor
children and Testamentary Executor of the estate left
by my deceased husband, I truly sell to Dona Maria
Louisa Voisin Rebaul, of this City, a negro named
Guillermo, etc. - - - - -.

There is nothing else in this Document in which
the name of Beauregard, Cartier or de Castanedo appears.

51

File #98)
Feb. 27, 1788)
Judge: Estevan Miro)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo)
P. 1 to 4)
Spanish and French)

DOCUMENT NO. 1737
BOX 50

CASE OF
ENRIQUE GAIERRE
VERSUS
ISAAC GAILLARD.

The plaintiff, a resident of New Orleans, petitioned the Court alleging that the defendant, a resident of Natchez, in the year 1786 delivered to petitioner the sum of 200 pesos in Mexican currency to place at the disposal of a convict named Miguel Lopez who at that time was sick at the Royal Hospital of New Orleans; that the defendant in the presence of one named Daniel Perry, also a resident of Natchez, instructed petitioner that any private fund which petitioner may furnish to said Miguel Lopez, the defendant would reimburse; that once the aforesaid sum was exhausted, petitioner of his private funds gave to said Miguel Lopez various sums amounting to 200 pesos in Mexican currency, as evidenced by the duly presented note; and that the defendant has failed to come this year to New Orleans as he usually does every year, and therefore has failed to reimburse petitioner the aforesaid sum. Wherefore petitioner begs the Court to summon Daniel Perry as witness and to order him to declare under oath whether or not the defendant promised to reimburse petitioner for private funds petitioner may have furnished to Miguel Lopez, and, if it is found to be true, to issue a warrant instructing the Commander of Natchez to compel the defendant to satisfy the sum claimed.

The record, however, is incomplete and only shows that witness Daniel Perry's declaration substantiated petitioner's allegation and that in view thereof the Court issued the warrant solicited.

File #1738.)
Feb. 27, 1788.)
Judge: Estevan)
Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
R. Perdomo.)
P. 1 to 8.)
Spanish.)

CASE OF
MIGUEL IRIGOLLEN
VERSUS
FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, through his attorney petitioned the Court alleging that the defendant is indebted to petitioner in the past due sum of two hundred fifty pesos; that on several occasion petitioner has demanded said sum; and that the defendant has refused to pay. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to order the defendant to declare under oath whether the signature affixed on the promissory note duly presented is his, and whether he owes the sum claimed by petitioner.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

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

By order of the Court and on plaintiff's petition a writ of execution was issued against the properties of the defendant to satisfy the sum claimed by the plaintiff. The record shows that said writ of execution was not enforced as the defendant compromised with the plaintiff.

File #1739.)
Feb. 27, 1788.)
Judge: E. Miro.)
Court Clerk:)
F. Rodriguez.)
P. 1 to 4.)
Spanish.)

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED BY DON FELIX TRUDEAU, FOR THE PURPOSE OF HAVING AN INVENTORY AND APPRAISAL MADE OF HIS MOVABLE AND IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES.

Don Felix Trudeau, petitioned the Court, to have an inventory and appraisal made of his movable and immovable properties by the Official Appraisers Joseph de la Place and Vicente Tanguy.

On Feb. 27, 1788, the Court granted Don Felix Trudeau's petition.

The record shows that on Feb. 29, 1788, the Court Clerk in compliance with the preceding decree accompanied by Don Jose Adriano de la Placa and Don Vincente Tanguy, went to petitioner's house to appraise his properties which they estimated to the amount of 400 pesos.

On March 1, 1788, the Court after having examined the reports made by said Public Appraisers, approved said estimation.

File #122.)
Feb. 28, 1788.)
Judge: Estevan)
Miro.)
Court Clerk: R.)
Perdomo.)
P. 1 to 2.)
Spanish.)

CASE OF
ANTONIO PETAVIN
VERSUS
SEBASTIAN HIMEL.

The plaintiff, a resident of this City, petitioned the Court alleging that the defendant, a resident of the Post of Acadia has contracted to ship to petitioner 300 pounds of indigo of first class, to be paid at the end of last year; that the defendant has forwarded said quantity of indigo of inferior quality; that petitioner has requested the defendant to make a concession and to come to a mutual settlement on said transaction; and that the defendant has failed to answer petitioner's request. Wherefore, petitioner begs the Court to forward a warrant to the Commander of said Post advising the defendant to come to this city to settle said transaction amicably.

The Court ordered as petitioned by the plaintiff.

#24
#10